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# ARMY

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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

## JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 2905.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1919.

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**EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED OFFICERS** and enlisted men of the United States Services ask you to read this message carefully.

These men have joined forces for the purpose of **REDUCING THEIR COST OF LIVING**, which is a problem of vital importance to those in the Services because of the fact that the incomes of a very great many are practically fixed.

They want **YOU** to help in this effort.

So far they have done wonders. Nearly five hundred representative stores have already enrolled—department, specialty and furniture stores, also shops carrying groceries, furnishings and almost every conceivable article, as well as hotels.

As a result they have been able to **SAVE FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR FAMILIES THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN ACTUAL CASH**—returns in the way of "membership savings."

With your assistance they can extend the work so that every nook and corner of the country can eventually be covered, as well as every possible commodity.

Every officer and man who now is, or, who has been, in the United States Services is eligible and should "come in" immediately, and help with the others, to put the Association across in a big way for the mutual benefit of all members.

All that members are asked to do is to buy from the Association stores, and then simply mail to the Association's office their receipted bills, cash slips or statements showing the purchases, and within a few hours of the receipt of these vouchers a "membership savings check" is in the



mails, or, of course, if these vouchers are brought to the Association's headquarters in person the membership saving is given in cash.

The Association is not an experiment. It is an actual fact that hundreds of dollars—**IN CASH**—are paid to members every week. For instance, one member just wrote voluntarily that he had received more than seventy dollars from the Association in less than a year—bear in mind that he paid only \$5.00 for a **LIFE MEMBERSHIP**. Remember that individually

the business of the Service man does not amount to anything to the average merchant, but that collectively, it is a huge power, and that is the reason that the Association with an increased membership can add more and more stores to its list.

Also remember that the Association is already proving a powerful leverage in reducing the cost of living of those in the Services, but if you "pitch in" and help, it can be made a tremendous factor. During the past week one hundred and fourteen officers decided that they too, shou'd "put their shoulders to the wheel" and joined.

The fee of \$5.00 for Life Membership also entitles the members' dependents to the Association's privileges. There are absolutely no other dues or assessments.

It is very interesting to note that within the past few weeks such national organizations like Mark Cross Company, L. P. Hollander & Company, A. G. Spalding & Brothers and many others of equal prominence have joined the Association.

The application on the opposite page is for your convenience. Use it. Fill it out and mail today. By putting it off, you may forget it. It is too important a matter to be forgotten. **BETTER DO IT NOW.**

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CHICAGO, ILL., 211-277 So. State St.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO, 119 E. Fifth Ave.  
CLEVELAND, OHIO, 741 Euclid Ave.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO, 197 So. High St.  
DALLAS, TEXAS, 1518 Main St.  
DENVER, COLOR., 622 Sixteenth St.  
DES MOINES, IOWA, 803 Locust St.  
DETROIT, MICH., 121 Woodward Ave.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., 136 No. Pennsylvania St.  
KANSAS CITY, MO., 1120 Grand Ave.  
LOS ANGELES, CAL., 435 So. Spring St.  
LOUISVILLE, KY., 328 W. Jefferson St.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS., 379 E. Water St.  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 52 7th St., So.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., 140 Carondelet St.  
NEWARK, N.J., 569 Broad St.  
OAKLAND, CAL., 416 Fourteenth St.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1210 Chestnut St.  
PITTSBURGH, PA., 608 Wood St.  
PORTLAND, ORE., Broadway at Alder.  
ROCHESTER, N.Y., 40 Clinton Ave., No.  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, 331 Main St.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., 156-158 Geary St.  
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ST. LOUIS, MO., 415 No. Seventh St.  
ST. PAUL, MINN., 586 Minnesota St.  
SYRACUSE, N.Y., 357 So. Warren St.  
WASHINGTON, D.C., 613 Fourteenth St. N.W.

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GLASGOW, SCOT., 68 Buchanan St.  
LIVERPOOL, ENGL., 72 Lord St.  
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78 Cheshire, E.C.  
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863 Broadway.	1042 Sixth Ave.
1145 Broadway.	28 E. 59th St.
1629 Broadway.	164 W. 125th St.
2149 Broadway.	661 W. 181st St.

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ATLANTA, Ga., 91 Peachtree St.

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BALTIMORE, MD., 18 E. Baltimore St.  
204 W. Lexington St.

1806 No. Charles St.

BOSTON, MASS., 146 Tremont St.

484 Boylston St.

13 Court St.

BROOKLYN, N.Y., 335 Fulton St.

458 Fulton St.

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884 Flatbush Ave.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1320 Chestnut St.

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*Members should send their Cash Slips, Receipted Bills and Statements for their Membership Savings to*

**ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Inc.**  
505 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street, New York City

*NOTE: See full page advertisement on opposite page*

# The Association Has Five Times As Many Stores As Those Listed Below—Write for the Entire List

## Buy from these Stores

New York, N. Y.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO., APPAREL FOR WOMEN, MISSES, GIRLS, MEN, BOYS, including UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT, Fifth Ave., 37th and 38th Sts. SAKS & CO., READY-FOR-SERVICE APPAREL FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Broadway, 33d to 34th Sts.

MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 404 Fifth Ave., 258 Broadway.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel, 552 Fifth Ave.

C. C. SHAYNE & CO., Furriers, 126 West 42d St.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR & CO., Athletic Goods, 26 East 42d St. (Tennis and Golf Balls excluded).

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optician, Surgical Instruments, Binoculars, Microscopes, Photographic Supplies, etc., 520 Fifth Ave., 237 Fifth Ave.

THE AEOILIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 29 W. 42d St.; 367 E. 149th St. (Bronx) (Columbia Products Excluded).

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO., Plate Sterling Silverware; Cut Glass with Sterling Mountings, 9-11-13 Maiden Lane.

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE CO., FURNITURE, 34 West 32d St.

HIGGINS & SEITER, Dinner and Crystal Services, China and Glass Novelties, 9-11 East 37th St.

NEW YORK FRAME AND PICTURE CO., Oil Paintings, Framed Pictures and Picture Frames, 50 Maiden Lane.

MADAME IRENE, Corsets, 518 Fifth Ave.

J. J. G. WALLACH, LAUNDRY, 425 Fourth Ave.; 2428 Broadway; see telephone book for other branches.

RYAN & HUGHES CO., Inc., Automobile Accessories, Tires and Tubes, 1698 Broadway.

STRAUSS TOY SHOPS, Toys, 308 Fifth Ave.; Pennsylvania Terminal; Penn. Terminal, L.I. Section; Hudson Terminal, Concourse.

WALPOLE BROTHERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, founded 1766, 373 Fifth Ave.

WILLIAM NADDELMAN, WOMEN'S TAILOR, 67 West 46th St.

BARRETT NEPHEWS CO., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—CLEANERS AND DYERS, 870 Broadway, 992 Madison Avenue, 18 John Street, 1046 Madison Avenue, 589 Madison Avenue, 334 Canal Street, 388 Columbus Avenue, 391 Amsterdam Avenue, 710 Madison Avenue, 1 W. Thirty-fourth Street, 7 West Forty-second St., 111 Eighth Avenue, 848 Sixth Avenue, 2255 B'way, 2937 B'way, 2320 Eighth Avenue, 2465 B'way, 3609 B'way, 2 West 125th Street, 2709 B'way, 3781 B'way

## New York List of Hotels

ST. ANDREW HOTEL, 72d St. and Broadway. European plan.

BEISTOL HOTEL, 48th St., near Broadway. European plan.

LE MARQUIS HOTEL, 31st St., between 5th and Madison Aves. American and European plan.

MADISON SQUARE HOTEL, 37 Madison Ave., near 26th St. European plan.

ARLINGTON HOTEL, 25th St. and Broadway. American and European plan.

IRVING HOTEL, Gramercy Park. American plan.

VAN RENNSLAER HOTEL, 11th St. and 5th Ave. American plan.

BERKELEY HOTEL, 9th St. and 5th Ave. American plan.

EABLE HOTEL, 108 Waverly Place. American and European plan.

JUDSON HOTEL, 563 Washington Square. American plan.

WHITIER INN, Sea Gate. American plan.

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J. CASTELBERG & SON, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., 106 N. Entw Street and 322 W. Baltimore Street.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, Rooms only, German and Light Streets.

BAYSIDE, L.I.

WILLIAM P. MATTLAGE, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables, etc.

BOSTON, MASS.

MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 145 Tremont St.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel, 202-216 Boylston St.

THE VOCALION CO. OF BOSTON, 190 Boylston St. (Columbia Products Excluded).

BARRETT NEPHEWS CO., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—CLEANERS AND DYERS, 19 West St.

WALPOLE BROTHERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, founded 1766, 588 Boylston Street.

NEWBROOKLYN, N.Y.

THE AEOILIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 11 Flatbush Ave. (Columbia Products Excluded).

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 255 Livingston St.

BARRETT NEPHEWS CO., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—CLEANERS AND DYERS, 482 Fulton St., 168 Pierrepont St., 92 Seventh Ave.

CHARLESTON, S.C.

DAVID OUTFITTING CO., Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Furnishing Goods, Women's Suits, Dresses and Coats.

RODGERS FLORAL COMPANY, FLORISTS, 219 King Street.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.

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BROCKMAN & CO., Books, Periodicals, Stationery, etc., 210 S. Tryon Street.

GARIBALDI & BRUNS, Jeweler, Diamonds, etc.

GILMER-MOORE CO., Shoes, Hosiery, Trunks and Bags, 16 S. Tryon Street.

JAMES P. STOWE & CO., Druggists, 26 S. Tryon Street (also Neese St. S. Co., Carolina Pharmacy and Stowall Pharmacy).

PUETT, E. A., OPTICIAN.

SIGMON-KLUEPELBEEG CO., Groceries, etc., 500 S. Tryon Street.

SHU-FIXERY (Charlotte Shoe Mfg. Co.), Shoe Repairing, 207 W. Trade Street.

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J. CASTELBERG & SON, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., 532 Market Street.

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AEOLIAN VOCALION SALON, Musical Instruments, Mandel Bros., 9th Floor (Columbia Products Excluded).

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE AEOILIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 25 W. Fourth St. (Columbia Products Excluded).



## Note to Members

To get the maximum benefit from your membership **Buy from your stores.** Always have an Association List with you, and if at all possible **Buy only from your stores.**

Save your receipted bills and send them to the Association's Office. The "membership savings" check will go forward to you at once.

To save money—to economize—to buy at better prices—**Buy from your own stores.**

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and

## A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

ARE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION  
NOTE ADDRESSES OF ALL THEIR BRANCHES  
ON OPPOSITE PAGE

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DES MOINES, IOWA.

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FOOTRESS MONROE, VA.

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT. Does not apply to monthly meal arrangements.

JOHN B. KIMBERLY, DEPARTMENT STORE.

Groceries, Vegetables, Meat and Drugs.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAKOWITZ BROTHERS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, Etc.

GREENVILLE, S.C.

BEKEK-KIRKPATRICK CO., DEPARTMENT STORE (Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Hats and Ready-to-wear).

SMITH & BEISTOW, MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS, Main and Washington Streets.

OTTARAY HOTEL, Hotel and Restaurant.

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BROWN-SLOAN OPTICAL CO., Opticians, also Kodak and Photo Supplies.

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BENSON DRUG COMPANY, Inc., Druggists, 208 N. Main Street.

SULLIVAN-MARKEY HARDWARE CO., House Furnishings, Stoves, Sporting Goods, etc.

HAMPTON, VA.

CHARLES S. KAUFMAN, DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, NOTIONS, READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS, FOOTWEAR.

WYATT BROTHERS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, TAILORS, SHOES.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

SAKOWITZ BROTHERS, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

HOTEL SEVERN, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 89 Regent St.

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 1, A Old Bond St.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MAURICE L. ROTHSCHILD & CO. (Palace Clothing House), MEN'S AND BOYS' OUTFITTERS, Nicollet, at Fourth Street. (Also St. Paul, Minn.)

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 604 Nicollet Ave.

NEWARK, N.J.

THE AEOILIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 895 Broad St. (Columbia Products Excluded).

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AKERS LAUNDRY, CLEANERS, DYERS AND LAUNDERING.

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PARIS, FRANCE.

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 3 Rue Scribe.

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GEUTCHFIELDS, MASTER CLEANERS AND DYERS (Uniforms a specialty), Wythe and Madison Streets (Phone 181).

HARLOW-WILCOX & CO., FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, Etc., cor. Sycamore and Washington Streets.

J. O. JAMES SHOE CO., HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR FOR ALL (Headquarters for Army Footwear), 124 North Sycamore Street.

JAS. T. BRANCH, Inc., SPORTING GOODS, BICYCLES, GUNS, TOYS, FISHING TACKLE, SPECIALTIES, EDISON PHONOGRAHES AND RECORDS, CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES, 140 North Sycamore Street.

T. S. BECKWITH & CO., STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOKS, KODAK SUPPLIES AND DEVELOPING, Sycamore Street.

THE NEW YORK CLOTHING CO., CLOTHIERS, 121 North Sycamore Street.

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RICHMOND, VA.

J. B. MORSE & CO., DEPARTMENT STORE, Jefferson and Broad Streets.

J. CASTELBERG & SON, Jewelry, Diamonds, etc., 19 E. Broad Street.

THE JEFFERSON HOTEL, HOTEL AND RESTAURANT RANT.

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BALCOM MUSIC CO., Musical Instruments, 38 East Ave. (Columbia Products Excluded).

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RANK OF SPARTANBURG. Special attention given to Army Accounts (Foreign Exchange arranged).

PRICES, Clothiers and Furnishers (Uniforms, etc.) HOTEL CLEVELAND, Rooms only.

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HOTEL JEFFERSON, HOTEL ONLY. Secure receipted bill.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

THE GOLDEN RULE DEPARTMENT STORE, Seventh, Eighth, Robert and Minnesota Streets.

E. B. MEYROWITZ, Inc., Optical Goods, Surgical Instruments, etc., 358-360 St. Peter St.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

BARRETT & HOSE, HARDWARE, etc. Eleventh and G Streets, N.W.

BECKER'S LEATHER GOODS CO., TRUNKS, BAGS, SADDLERY, etc. Except sale merchandise.

G. G. GREENWELL & SON, GROCERIES, 1415 M Street, N.W.

THE ALBANY PHARMACY (J. S. Buynitsky), DRUGGIST, cor. Seventeenth and H Streets.

THE MODE, HABERDASHERS, MEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, etc., F and Eleventh Streets, N.W.

W. F. ROBERTS COMPANY, Inc., PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, DESIGNERS, STATIONERS, Wilkins Building, H Street, 1411 New York Avenue.

WEST BRIGHTON, S.I.

BARRETT NEPHEWS CO., Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment—CLEANERS AND DYERS, 84 Broadway.

WHEELING, W. VA.

GEO. E. STEEL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT STORE.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

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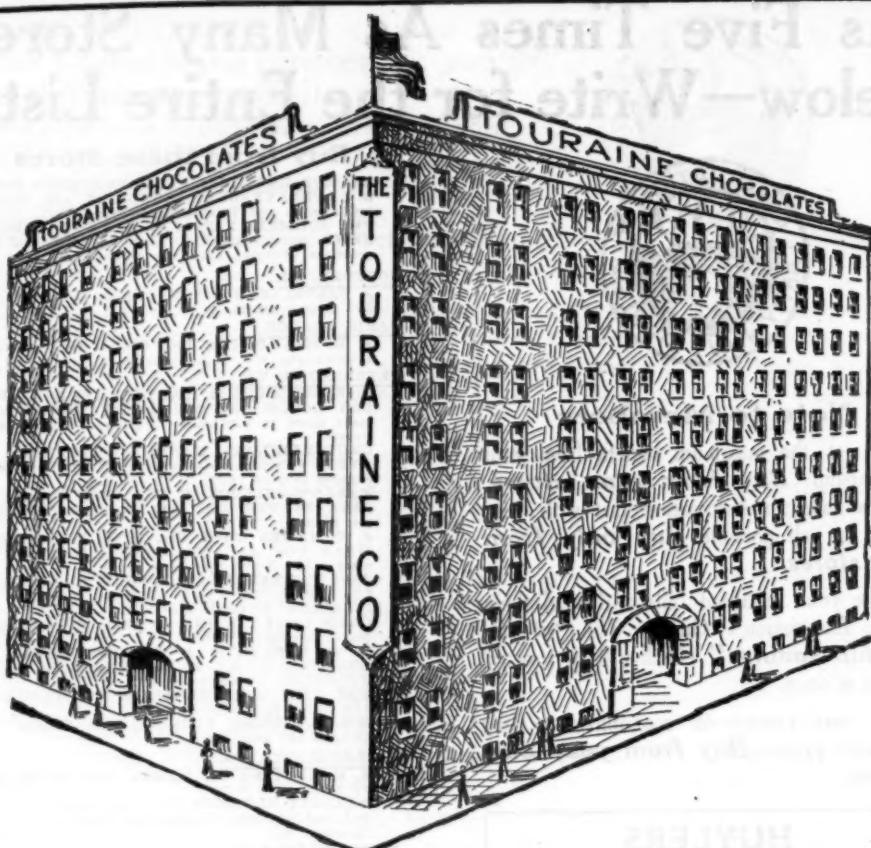
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### 64TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, 32D DIVISION.

The 64th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, of the 32d Division, U.S.A., has received a glowing citation from Marshal Petain, of the French army, for its gallantry in battle, as noted in the following official order:

HEADQUARTERS 64TH INFANTRY BRIGADE, A.E.F.  
 SAYNECK, GERMANY.

G.O. No. 1, MARCH 17, 1919.

1. It is with great pride that the Brigade Commander publishes to the brigade the following citation of Marshal Petain, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies of the East.

"Order No. 13976 D (Extract).

"With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies of the East, cites in army orders:

"The 64th U.S. Brigade (32d U.S. Division of Infantry). "Magnificent brigade, to which the French soldiers fighting by its side have rendered the most beautiful homage in calling it the 'Brigade des Terribles.' Composed of the 127th and 128th Infantry Regiments and the 121st Machine Gun Battalion, it took in a brilliant and irresistible attack the village of Juvigny, the 30th August, 1918, and pursued its advance the 31st August and the 1st September, dominating constantly the enemy, in spite of heavy losses, sustaining without faltering the most violent enemy counter attacks, fighting for three days without stopping, without rest and almost without food."

"At Great Headquarters, 4th March, 1919.

"The Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies of the East.

By command of Brigadier General Winans.

Vernon G. Olsmith, Major, Infantry, U.S.A., Acting Brigade Adjutant.

### 2D U.S. ENGINEERS CITED BY FRENCH.

The Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army, has received from the French war office the text of the citation of the 2d Engineer Regiment, whose exploits in the Chateau-Thierry sector, in the Champagne and at Soissons, were described in our issue of March 8, page 951. The citation is signed by Marshal Petain. The "remarkable ardor and tenacity" the Marshal recognizes was displayed at Soissons when the 2d Engineer Regiment covered the advance of the Infantry and by valiant work materially aided the Marines and the French troops, who alternated during the advance, in driving the enemy back. The citation as translated follows:

Hqrs. of the Armies of the N. and N.E. Order No. 10886  
 "D" (Extract).

Staff—Personnel Bureau (Decorations).

After approbation of the General Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. in France, the General C. in C. of the French armies of the N. and N.E. cites in the order of the Army Corps:

The 2d American Engineering Regiment under the orders of Colonel Mitchell.

Engaged unexpectedly in the offensive of July 18, 1918, in the middle of the night, on a terrain which was unknown and very difficult, displayed during two days, without allowing themselves to stop by fatigue and the difficulties of obtaining food and water, a remarkable ardor and tenacity, driving back

the enemy eleven kilometers, capturing 2,700 prisoners, twelve cannon and several hundred machine guns.

Headquarters, Oct. 25, 1918.

The Commander-in-Chief.

Signed PETAIN.

### 66TH FIELD ART. BRIGADE.

From Hohr, Germany, with our Army of Occupation, a correspondent writes under date of April 7, 1919: "The 66th Field Artillery Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Johnson Hagood, U.S.A., and consisting of the 140th and 148th Regiments of Field Artillery, is the army artillery of the Army of Occupation and I guess the only 6-inch G.P.F. brigade in the A.E.F. We have been in our present station, for over three months, having left Blercourt, France, about Dec. 1; and there is little or no likelihood of an early return. We functioned as corps and army artillery ever since we were transferred out of the 41st Division in the fall of 1917, and since that time have not been a part of any division, though Washington does not appear to be aware of this, as they have constantly given out the information that we were a part of the 41st Division while over here.

"We entered the line on July 7, 1918, and partook in the following major operations: Champagne-Marne defensive, July 15 to July 18, 1918; Aisne-Marne offensive, July 18 to Aug. 6, 1918; St. Mihiel offensive, Sept. 12 to Sept. 16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne offensive, Sept. 26 to Nov. 11, 1918; and were relieved from the line on Nov. 15, 1918.

"The 166th Field Artillery was made up from the 1st Battalion Washington Field Artillery, New Mexico Field Artillery and Idaho Infantry. The 148th Field Artillery was made up from the 3d Wyoming Infantry, the 1st Separate Squadron Oregon Cavalry and the Colorado Field Artillery. Fifty-three per cent. of the G.P.F. 6-inch ammunition used by the A.E.F. while in the line was expended by this brigade. This is the outfit known now in the Army as the 'Lost Brigade.'

### PARADE OF 332D INFANTRY.

Particularly enthusiastic was the reception given the 332d Infantry, when it paraded in Fifth avenue, New York city, on April 21, following its return from Italy, having arrived at New York on April 14. Italian residents and visitors to the city were present in many thousands among the spectators who occupied the sidewalks along the lines of march from Washington Arch to 102d street. The regiment, which was in command of Col. William Wallace, U.S.A., who took the organization to Italy when it sailed in May, 1918, paraded 3,600 strong and gave evidence of what can be done with untrained men by a capable C.O. The command, which is made up almost entirely of men from Ohio and Pennsylvania, paraded in platoon front. Rank and file alike looked hard as nails and quite fit. Instead of steel helmets the men wore overseas caps, no packs, canteens

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slung, bayonets unfixed. Distances between companies were excellently maintained, alignments well nigh perfect and the manner in which the manual was executed as the men moved was the subject of favorable comment. Every man wore the Italian campaign ribbon of green and white. It was noticed that some of the company officers wore caps piped with red, the Artillery color. Riding with Colonel Wallace at the head of the column were Brig. Gen. Emilio Guglielmi, military attaché of the Italian Embassy, and several other Italian officers.

It had been arranged that a gold medal should be presented to the regiment in behalf of the Italian-American societies of New York, the presentation to be made by Romolo Tritoni, Consul General of Italy. A large stand had been erected in the north sheep meadow in Central Park. Among those who witnessed the presentation ceremony were Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department; Brig. Gen. George H. McManus, U.S.A., in command of troop movements at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J.; Commodore Robert P. Forshaw, U.S.N.R.F.; Lieut. Thomas B. Hasler, U.S.N.; James G. Hunt, representing the Governor of Ohio; a representative of the Governor of Pennsylvania; Mayor H. L. Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mayor John F. Hyland, of New York; and a number of other officials. Colonel Wallace spoke briefly in accepting the gift from Consul General Tritoni. Following the close of the ceremonies the regiment went to the armory of the 69th Infantry, N.Y.G., where it remained for several days and then left for Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, where it is to be demobilized.

### RETURN OF 165TH INFANTRY.

The vanguard of the 165th Infantry, U.S.A. (old Irish 69th N.G.N.Y.) comprising 82 officers and 1,800 enlisted men, arrived at New York aboard the transport Harrisburg, on April 21 from France, under command of Col. William J. Donovan. The regiment which had fought so gallantly in France and had sustained the largest number of losses in the 42d (Rainbow) Division, received a great welcome from public officials, prominent men, relatives and friends. The units arriving comprised the field and staff, headquarters company, supply company, machine gun company, medical detachment, Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F. The rest of the regiment is on board the German steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm and consists of a medical detachment, 3d Battalion headquarters and Cos. G, H, I, K, L and M, comprising 48 officers and 987 men. These units were due at New York April 24, under Major Merle-Smith.

The Harrisburg was met down the bay by a number of special craft which included the Mayor's Committee of Welcome, the veterans of the 69th, under Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, the 69th Infantry, N.Y.G., under Col. John J. Phelan, and the woman's auxiliary organizations of the veterans and other organizations. On the way to the dock the men received friendly bombardment of chocolate, apples and cigarettes from a K. of C. boat. The men of the regiment were debarked as quickly as possible and were transported to the demobilization camp, at Camp Mills, from which they went to France in October, 1917. In speaking of the regiment's losses, Colonel Donovan said:

"There are 1,400 left of the old 69th that left Camp Mills 3,507 strong. There were 2,682 men and officers wounded. Of the 108 officers that left New York in 1917, there are only twenty-seven left, but not all were killed. Some were transferred or promoted to other units. There were 615 men and officers killed on the field of battle. Sixty-two officers and men were decorated with the Croix de Guerre and sixty with the Distinguished Service Cross. Some of them won both." The total strength of the regiment that is coming home is about 2,800 and it received replacements to make good its losses in battle. The War Department official list of major casualties, which put a soldier permanently out of action, gives these losses of the 165th: Killed, 435; died of wounds, 187; missing in action, 230; prisoners, 27. Total major losses, 879. These were the heaviest losses in the Rainbow (42d) Division, and do not include the slightly wounded. This official list it is said is not complete, and needs revision as it was originally published.

The 165th, historically speaking, might well be termed the "Rainbow regiment of the Rainbow Division." Before leaving Camp Mills for France it was filled up to the required strength by large drafts of men from the 7th, 12th, 14th, 23d and 71st Regiments of Infantry, N.G.N.Y., nearly 2,000 men from these commands being drafted all told, of various nationalities and religious beliefs. The original 69th was made up of native born Irishmen, or descendants of Irishmen. In addition to the men drafted the regiment had some fifty officers assigned to it before leaving Camp Mills, from the Officers' Reserve Corps of the Army and others. During its battle service in France it was under the command of Regular Army colonels. The principal actions the regiment took part in were the following: Luneville, Baccarat, Champagne, Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Argonne. The regiment fought with the 4th French army which checked the great German offensive launched against the Marne valley. Later the 165th became a part of the 1st American Corps and participated in the assault on the German lines on Nov. 1, and also in action against the enemy until the signing of the armistice. Of the officers who received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry four were in the old National Guard, three in the Regular Army, eight in the Officers' Reserve Corps and one was in the National Army. Among the officers who received this decoration were Cols. Frank R. McCoy and John W. Barker, Regular Army, who were in command of the regiment in France, and Colonel Donovan, the present commander. Colonel Donovan, the present commander, before being assigned to the 165th, was an officer in Troop I, 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., of Buffalo. He was with the 165th from the time it left New York until its return, and is beloved by the entire command.

The 165th will parade in New York city on Monday,

April 28, and after the parade the regiment will be honored by various entertainments. Colonel Donovan and other officers will be entertained by Mayor Hylan, the Mayor's committee and others, at dinner. On the evening of April 28 the regiment will be entertained in Madison Square Garden, where provision has been made for the families and relatives of the men. The entire regiment will be entertained at dinner after the parade at the Hotel Commodore and a theatrical entertainment will be provided under the direction of the Lambs Club. Mr. Clarence H. Mackay will entertain the entire regiment on his estate at Roslyn, Long Island, on a date to be announced later.

## NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

The Air Service has divided all planes and engines into three classes—"Active," "Obsolescent" and "Obsolete." The following table shows the number of engines and planes on hand for each class according to revised figures:

	New.	Used, but in flying condition.	Out of commission.	Total.	Per cent.	
					New.	Usable.
<i>Active—</i>						
Service engines	9,725	412	277	10,414	93	4 3
Service planes	2,264	198	150	2,612	86	8 6
Training engines	1,997	491	155	2,643	76	18 6
Training planes	740	1,019	344	2,103	35	48 17
<i>Obsolescent—</i>						
Training engines	4,541	4,417	1,900	10,858	42	41 17
Training planes	498	1,854	552	2,904	17	64 19
<i>Obsolete—</i>						
Engines	1,638	116	1,009	2,763	59	4 37
Planes	1,037	68	913	2,018	51	4 45

## To Sell 1,000 Liberty Motors.

The Sales and Salvage Section of the Army Air Service will shortly place on sale approximately 1,000 Liberty motors. The motors are 12-cylinder Vee type, 5-inch bore, 7-inch stroke, of 400 H.P. at 1,700 revolutions per minute. They are equipped with a Delco generator, battery type ignition, two complete distributing units working independently, and with Zenith duplex carburetors of the special Liberty design. All motors are new and represent a surplus over and above the anticipated requirements of the Air Service. Additional technical data and instructions to bidders may be obtained from the Sales and Salvage Section of the Army Air Service, Building "D," 6th and Missouri avenue, Washington, D.C.

During the week ended April 5, the total Bureau of Aircraft Production obligations were reduced over \$4,000,000, making a total canceled and suspended contracts of \$500,679,617 since the date of the armistice.

Cancellations and suspensions of contracts through April included the following, in value and per cent. of total: Engines and spare parts, \$275,616,187, 55%; airplanes and spare parts, \$166,081,004, 33%; chemicals and chemical plants, \$18,334,715, 4%; instruments and accessories, \$10,868,841, 2%; balloons and supplies, \$8,314,963, 2%; fabrics, lumber and metals, \$7,228,778, 1%; miscellaneous, \$13,235,129, 3%. Total \$500,679,617.

## Air Service Division Discontinued.

Orders issued April 15 from the office of the Director of Air Service disclose the discontinuance of the Materiel Inspection Division as a division of the Supply group, and the transfer of its functions, personnel, records and facilities to the Procurement Division, Supply group. Lieut. Col. George W. Mixer, chief of Materiel Inspection, has been assigned to duty as a member of the Claims Board of the Procurement Division.

## Two Army Aviators Safe.

Lieutenants Ott and Parker, who started on April 12 from the Canal Zone bound for Key West by way of Bluefields, Nicaragua, and Cuba, were forced to land at Bluefields and were delayed there owing to engine trouble. Owing to the fact that no report had been received from the two Army fliers up to April 16 it had been feared they were lost, but on the following day General Menoher received a cablegram from Lieut. Col. M. F. Harmon, Jr., commanding officer at France Field, Cristobal, C.Z., stating the cause of the aviators' delay. The first news of the whereabouts of Lieutenants Ott and Parker came to Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, commanding officer of the Panama Department on April 16. The Cuban government has ordered the Navy Department to patrol the route of the aviators along the Cuban coast with gunboats.

## One Fatality at Flying Field.

Only one fatality occurred at the flying fields in the United States in the week ended April 10, this at Langley Field, Va.

## Garden City Depot Discontinued.

The Air Service depot at Garden City, L.I., has been discontinued and the area occupied by it added to Mitchel Field, and the Air Service activities on Long Island consolidated under one command, that of the commanding officer at Hazelhurst Field, according to Orders No. 13, issued April 17 from the office of the Director of Air Service. The order also discontinues the Air Service units known as the 1st Provisional Wing, 1st Reserve Wing and 1st Reserve Brigade. The demobilization camp for Air Service will be continued as such at Mitchel Field.

## Assigned to Air Service Groups.

The following officers, having reported to Director of Air Service, Washington, D.C., have been assigned to duty with the groups indicated: Supply, Capt. John J. Marquette; Lieuts. Raymond L. Branson, Christopher A. Reid, Chauncey B. Williams and Orrin D. Kingsbury; Training and Operations, Capt. James F. Doherty, Everett R. Cook and Walter R. Lawson, Lieuts. Robert E. Hill, Clayton C. Shangraw, Omer O. Niergarth, Mark A. Hamilton, James E. Adams, Daniel F. Duke and Estell H. Rorick; Administrative, Lieut. Howard C. Babcock.

## Air Service Boards Appointed.

To consider matters affecting the personnel of the Air Service the following have been constituted a board of officers and assigned to that duty: Col. Thomas DeW. Milling, Lieut. Cols. Rush B. Lincoln and Daniel H.

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Cheston, Major Horace M. Hickam and Lieut. James A. Healy. The following board will determine the amount of surplus property of every kind in the Air Service: Major Harry Graham, Capt. Ralph J. Moore, Louis B. Montfort and Frazer Hale.

## Record Non-Stop Flight.

Capt. E. F. White, Air Service, U.S.A., completed the first non-stop flight from Chicago to New York city on April 19, when he made the distance in six hours and fifty minutes. Accompanied by a civilian mechanician, he left Ashburton Field at 9:50 a.m., Central time, and arrived at Mineola, Long Island, N.Y., at 5:40 p.m., Eastern time. The machine used was a De Haviland biplane with a 12-cylinder Liberty motor and a gasoline capacity of 194 gallons, some of the fuel remaining when the machine landed. Captain White said the trip was not marred by the least hitch. He added that the trip was not made in an official capacity, but of course he had obtained the necessary permission from the War Department. An altitude of 12,000 feet was reached at times. Captain White and his mechanician flew from Mineola to Washington on April 22, landing that afternoon at Bolling Field, where he delivered the machine to Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz, commander of the field. The machine is owned by Major W. C. Ocher, Air Service, U.S.A., who is on the staff of Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, Director of Military Aeronautics of the Army. In speaking of the flight General Mitchell is reported as having said: "The feat accomplished by Captain White in less than seven hours is positively marvelous." Attention is being called to the fact that while several civilians have made the attempt to fly from Chicago to New York it remained for an officer of the Army to successfully accomplish it without a stop. The Aero Club of America, it is announced, has awarded Captain White the club's medal of merit "in appreciation of his marvelous demonstration of the practicability of using airplanes for fast transportation." The medal is to be presented during the aeronautical exposition to be held at Atlantic City, N.J., on May 4. The Division of Aeronautics of the Navy Department was much interested in Captain White's record flight of a distance approximating one-half the aerial distance from Newfoundland to Ireland. It inspired confidence in the Navy's elaborate program for the approaching seaplane flight across the Atlantic and strengthened the belief that the

Navy fliers would be the first to successfully accomplish this feat.

## DECLARE VETERANS WILL NOT AMALGAMATE.

Announcement was made on April 19 at the headquarters of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 32 Union Square, New York city, that while there was no friction between that organization and the newly organized American Legion, which is to hold its first caucus in St. Louis on May 8, 9 and 10, yet the two bodies would not amalgamate, as has been asserted. It was pointed out that the Veterans of Foreign Wars consists entirely of men who have served in campaigns beyond the continental limits of the United States, and that for this reason only such veterans of the present war as have served overseas are eligible to membership. Lieut. Col. Eric F. Wood, who was sent to St. Louis from New York to make arrangements for the coming convention of the American Legion, wired headquarters at New York that he has made hotel accommodations for delegates. Officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps are eligible for election as delegates. The program calls for a reception by the Mayor of St. Louis and the adjutant general of the state. An executive session will follow, and in the evening of the first day veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mexican War, United Confederate Veterans and Spanish-American War Veterans will welcome the delegates. The election of eighty-six delegates and alternates is to take place throughout New York state on April 26. In New York city balloting will be held at the armory of the 7th Regiment, N.Y.G.

## TEN ARMY HOSPITALS TRANSFERRED.

Ten Army hospitals with equipment, buildings and land have been transferred by the War Department to the Treasury Department, for the use of the Public Health Service, in accordance with Act 326 of March 3. The location of these hospitals is as follows: Camp Beauregard, La.; Camp Cody, N.M.; Camp Fremont, Calif.; Camp Hancock, Ga.; Camp J. E. Johnston, Fla.; Camp Logan, Texas; Camp Sevier, S.C.; Camp Sheridan, Ala.; Dansville, N.Y. (G.H. 13); Nitrate Plant, Perryville, Md.

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#### WAR RECORD OF REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS.

The Personnel Branch of the General Staff, U.S.A., has published a new record card bearing the caption, "Special Personal Report and Statement of Preference for Officers of Regular Army Only" (Form No. 423, A.G.O.). These cards are now being mailed to all Regular Army officers in this country and are to be filled out and returned immediately to The Adjutant General. The information called for on the card is generally divided under three headings: (1) Personal report; (2) statement of preferences; (3) chronological statement of duties performed from Jan. 1, 1917, to Dec. 31, 1918. The report, under the first two headings, is similar to the annual report formerly rendered by all officers, but which was discontinued after our entry into the war because of the many wartime conditions conflicting with its use. Most of these conditions no longer exist, and it is deemed most important that information of this nature be collected and brought up to date as soon as possible. The Personnel Branch has already prepared plans for putting this information to many practical uses and systems of ready reference have been devised which afford the combined use of the officer's preference data with his efficiency record, a most important factor in making assignments in accordance with the best interests of the Service and with due consideration for the desires of the officer. This card will be of immense value to the War Department in getting on file the records of a large number of officers who have entered the Army since the former reports were discontinued.

Probably the most important use of this report is that it will furnish a complete consolidated record of all duties performed by an officer during the period of hostilities. The report is arranged to show the different organizations and places where the officer has served, his various commanding officers, and the higher temporary grades to which he may have been promoted. Campaigns, battles, decorations, wounds and other similar information, will all be included in this report, which will really be a personal history of the officer's service during the Great War for Civilization. Every officer has performed, in one way or another, some important duties during the stress of the recent emergency and the record soon to be compiled will take into account all of these duties, whether performed in Europe, in the United States, or in our remote insular possessions. Forms are being sent by courier to the American Expeditionary Force in order to expedite the completion of these reports. It is the primary purpose of the Personnel Branch to produce a record which will be of permanent usefulness to the Army at large in obtaining the greatest

benefit from the training and experience of its official personnel during the war.

#### D.S.M. IN LIEU OF CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

In regard to a recent change in Army Regulations No. 80, governing the awarding of Medals of Honor, etc., a correspondent asks: "Is the War Department going to arbitrarily issue the Distinguished Service Medal to those to whom the Certificate of Merit has heretofore been awarded without revising each case? Are not the merits of each case going to be considered? Par. 183, A.R., states that the Distinguished Service Cross is presented to persons who distinguished themselves by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy. Par. 184, A.R., states that the Distinguished Service Medal is presented to persons who distinguish themselves by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

"Many Certificate of Merit were presented to men who distinguished themselves by heroism on the firing line, in the face of an armed enemy, involving the risk of their lives. Are these Certificates of Merit to be taken away from them and in lieu thereof is there to be presented to them the same kind of a medal that has been presented to persons during the present war for work done in an office 'in a duty of great responsibility'? Why would it not be much more just in supplanting the Certificate of Merit to revise each case separately, and award the D.S.C. or the D.S.M. as the merits of each case warrant, under the provisions of Army Regulations quoted above?"

The answer to this is that the War Department has no choice in the matter, for the regulation is drawn to conform to the Act of July 9, 1918, which provides that "said Distinguished Service Medal shall also be issued to all enlisted men of the Army to whom the Certificate of Merit has been granted up to and including the date of the passage of this act under previously existing law, in lieu of said Certificate of Merit, and after the passage of this act the award of the Certificate of Merit for distinguished service shall cease. . . . Congress might so amend the Act of July 9 as to give the Distinguished Service Cross to those holders of the Certificate of Merit who had received such certificate in recognition of acts of heroism in which their lives had been placed in jeopardy, and to give the Distinguished Service Medal to those Certificate of Merit men whose distinguished service had not included such hazard. But here again we might have in a more limited field—among the Certificate of Merit men, who up to this time

have not asked for a differentiation as to their individual merits—a source of contention similar to that between the wearers of the gold and of the silver chevrons!"

#### HEARINGS ON MILITARY JUSTICE.

*General Glenn Finds Safeguards Ample.*

At the hearings on the Army courts-martial system which are being conducted in Washington by the committee of the American Bar Association, Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, U.S.A., appeared on April 17, as noted last week. General Glenn, commander of the 83d Division, and commanding general of Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, expressed himself as being satisfied that essential justice is done under the existing system, but he mentioned several changes in the administration of military justice which he thought might be desirable. In the course of his testimony, General Glenn said:

"I believe the present system produces the desired military results. The safeguards are ample and sufficient to satisfy any reasonable civil or military man, particularly under the new Articles of War. If there are any defects they are in the application of the system, and even these defects tend to be corrected sooner or later by the automatic review which is accorded each case. I, personally, if I knew myself to be innocent, would rather be tried by a military court than by any other in this country. The commissioned officer is better equipped and more likely to pass on the facts of the case fairly than the member of the petit jury in civil courts. It is fortunate in the court-martial that we have men from all walks of life, particularly during this war, and they are all hand-picked men. I can speak with authority on that subject, for I commanded one of the first officers' training camps."

#### *Discipline an Essential Aim of Courts.*

In reply to the question as to whether he would advocate increasing the jurisdiction of the special court, General Glenn said he was disposed to be conservative in narrowing down the size of the court in cases which are now tried by general courts. He said: "One thing which has struck me in the administration of military justice is the lack of uniformity in the sentences imposed for the same offense, and I have studied the question carefully and conscientiously, but I don't see how, under any system that can be adopted, it can be avoided." To the suggestion that there be an appellate tribunal, he said: "The great consideration, in my mind, is the promptness with which justice is applied, and you can't have that promptness if everything is settled in Washington." He also said he thought it unwise to have as the presiding officer of the court an officer trained only in law. He added: "I think it would be very unfortunate to place military justice in the hands of any one class. It is absolutely unnecessary, because the average court has sufficient experience and precedents to be able to act wisely. In my experience there are few cases in which the rules of evidence are not observed and the rights of the accused are not safeguarded. It is far more essential that the members of the court should know the requirements of military discipline than the technicalities of the law. We must measure any system by the results it achieves, and to my mind the American Army was the best disciplined army up to the time the armistice was signed that there was in France. You should not be led astray too much by the differences between our methods of administering military justice and those of England and France, because you can't discipline the American soldier along the same lines that you do the others."

Judge Gregory, chairman of the committee, asked whether it would be feasible to adopt a plan whereby an enlisted man on trial could be tried by other enlisted men. In reply, General Glenn said: "It depends upon the kind of army you want. If you want an efficient army, one which you can always rely on, free from the danger of Bolshevism, it would be a very dangerous experiment to try. It would so violate the demands of an efficient organization that it would be revolutionary. Besides, you should remember that the officer is more interested in the welfare of his men than any other body of men you could select."

#### *Colonel Mitchell Would Avoid Delays.*

Col. Henry E. Mitchell, U.S.A., commander of the 305th Tank Brigade, who for two years was instructor in military law at the U.S. Military Academy, testified at the session on April 17 that the delay incident to bringing men to trial, holding the trial, and forwarding of the record for review in general courts-martial, is often excessive and that it constitutes the chief fault in the courts-martial system. Colonel Mitchell expressed himself as being opposed to long sentences inflicted for purely military offenses in times of peace, and he also declared against the extension of the disciplinary powers of the company or regimental commander, stating that such action would leave too much to the discretion of one officer. As the one suggestion for legislative revision of the existing system, he advocated the extension of the jurisdiction of the special court to cover sentences up to either one or two years without the right to adjudicate dishonorable discharge. This, he said, would obviate much of the delay incident to the convening of the general court-martial and to the review of the record of proceedings. In extreme cases, he said, men are confined in the guard house as long as six months before they are notified of the findings, and during this period they are housed with convicted men and they are put on labor details with them. This, he asserted, results in lowering the morale and endangering discipline, particularly in the case of men who are finally found not guilty. Colonel Mitchell agreed with most of the officers who had preceded him before the committee in expressing the opinion that every precaution should be taken to choose competent counsel for the accused and an experienced trial judge advocate. He said it would improve the system if it were made possible to have a trained officer who should preside at general courts-martial as his sole military duty.

#### *The Case of Hamilton Foley.*

Relying upon the instructions given by the Secretary of War that the committee should report to him any cases in which they felt injustice had been done, Hamilton Foley, formerly lieutenant of Troop I, 5th Cav., asked that the committee make a recommendation in his case, which caused widespread interest in Army circles in 1904. Lieutenant Foley was tried by general court-martial in the Philippine Islands, charged with a military offense. He was accused of having misappropri-

ated money belonging to the troop fund, and claimed that he had not been allowed to produce witnesses to show his innocence. President Roosevelt subsequently exonerated him after he had been dismissed from the Service. When he tried to re-enter the Service for the period of the war, either as a commissioned officer or an enlisted man, Secretary of War Baker asked the advice of the Acting J.A.G. of the Army, then Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, as to the advisability of his reinstatement. In his reply, General Ansell stated that the charge for which Lieutenant Foley had been dismissed was a felony, and that he recommended against his reinstatement. Mr. Foley pointed out that the previous charge had been military one and not a felony, and that General Ansell's investigation of the record had resulted in injustice to him, in that he had been refused the right to enlist in the Army.

Chairman Gregory said for the three members of the committee, who had gone over the record, that they felt that injustice had been done, and that the exoneration granted by President Roosevelt should have carried weight with the Secretary of War. They agreed to allow Mr. Foley to have a copy of the record relating to his case, but said that they had no authority to go further into the case.

*As to Jury of Enlisted Men.*

Capt. Loring R. Hoover, who has now returned to civil life and is practicing law in New York city, made a number of formal recommendations to the committee on April 19. He was asked to appear on account of his connection with the troops as a line officer, and also because of his legal training. Captain Hoover criticized the courts-martial system on the ground that its operation sometimes tended to deny to the accused the exact justice guaranteed to American citizens, adding that "discipline in the Army does not require a departure from democratic ideals." He said if exemplary ends were aimed at in the cases in which long sentences are given, better results could be obtained by giving long sentences only in cases in which there could be no doubt about their justice, and by publishing these results throughout camps as a deterrent from the commission of similar offenses. Captain Hoover quoted extensively from speeches of Rufus Choate on the necessity of having a jury trial and unanimity in the verdict, showing that but a very small percentage of cases are ordinarily held up on account of a divided jury. He made the following suggestions: The limitation of the extent of sentence by the President at all times except in offenses committed in the face of the enemy; restriction of the powers of the judge advocate as a prosecutor and extension of his powers in passing on questions of law; the accused should always be afforded an experienced officer as counsel; the return of the record of a case by the reviewing authority for reopening of the case should be limited to those times in which the return is for the benefit of the accused; there should be a real appellate tribunal; in the trials of enlisted men a jury of enlisted men should sit and convict only on unanimous verdict.

Major R. A. Stone, I.G. Dept., recently detached from his duties as battalion commander of the 14th Infantry, followed Captain Hoover, giving further opinions of an officer recently of the line and also a member of the bar. He disapproved the suggestion of having trial by jury of enlisted men, because he felt this class of men were not long enough in the Service to have the proper military point of view, and also because many offenders would fare worse at the hands of such a court than of one composed of officers. He cited the case of conscientious objectors and the barrack room thief as instances of cases in which the enlisted man would deal possibly too severely with the offender. Major Stone expressed his conviction that in many cases it was impossible for officers and men to spend the time that would ordinarily be required to pass judiciously and deliberately upon all courts-martial cases. He urged the necessities of the preparation for war as ample excuse for subordinating, in some cases, justice toward the individual to justice toward the organization. He cited the seriousness of the cases of absence without leave on the day of departure for embarkation, saying that 9,208 cases were handled at Camp Merritt alone during a period of seven months. These cases, he said, while technically absence without leave, were actually desertion to avoid embarkation and they deserved to be treated with severity. Major Stone said he felt the reviewing authority should not be allowed to return the record with a recommendation prejudicial to the accused except for the correction of technical defects. In speaking of the power of review, he said he felt it would be a mistake to make the military subject to the legal power, believing that the highly discriminating judgment of the lawyer needed to be guided in the decision of military matters by the military mind. He said: "There should be a reviewing power, but I hope that when it is made it will be vested in the President rather than in the lawyers of the Judge Advocate General's Department."

*Existing System Most Admirable.*

Major George J. Denis, judge advocate of the Advance Section, Service of Supply, of the A.E.F., gave the weight of his testimony in favor of the existing system of military justice. He began his statement by sketching briefly his work on the staff of the commanding general of the Advance Section. Major Denis said that such faults as appeared in the administration of military justice are not inherent in the system but are incidental to its application. He said: "These faults can be accounted for by the ignorance of the Articles of War and the manual of courts-martial on the part of the members of the court." This ignorance, he said, existed almost solely in the case of temporary officers who "felt it somewhat humiliating to be indulging in what was to them essentially a non-military duty. With hardly an exception I have observed that the Regular Army officer has made a thorough study of the Army Regulations and the courts-martial manual, but the civilian suddenly inducted into military life seems to take no interest whatever in military justice." Major Denis said that he had seen the power of returning courts-martial records for revision to the prejudice of the accused work to achieve the ends of justice, but that it was incompatible with the ordinary sense of justice and for that reason suggested that it be discarded, but this was the only recommendation he had for changing the present system. In reply to the question as to whether there should be a court of appeal not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and not subject to the power of command, he said he considered such an innovation would be seriously detrimental to the disciplinary power of the commander-in-chief. In conclusion, Major Denis said: "I was brought up under two systems of law, the French and the British, and I have practiced all my life under the American law, and I feel safe in saying that there is nothing wrong with our courts-martial sys-

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*Colonel Ansell Attacks Committee.*

Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, U.S.A., appeared before the committee on the afternoon of April 21, and immediately asked permission to read a statement he had prepared in defense of his position in attacking the whole courts-martial system. On this being granted it was soon revealed that Colonel Ansell proposed to attack the committee's method of conducting the hearings and this resulted in sharp interchanges between the Army officer and Chairman Gregory, which went on for fifteen minutes, when the atmosphere cooled off and Colonel Ansell continued the reading of his statement without interruptions. At the opening of the statement Colonel Ansell said he "strongly felt" that military justice instead of being served "stands in a fair way of suffering" through the methods pursued by the committee. He declared that in view of the fact that he was the first one to call public attention to the defects of our system of military justice he should have been the first witness called and his own witness next. "But instead of this," he continued, "you ignored me, my views, my very existence, until you were nearing the end of your hearing." And he then accused the committee of "shutting its eyes" to his relationship to the question until April 17 when he was asked to present his views on the same day. He said:

"It is apparent that ever since you assembled, March 25, you have taken an attitude of co-operation and concurrence with the War Department and officers wishing to retain the present system. I am advised and I believe that you have frequently conferred and communicated with the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, the Acting Judge Advocate General, who communicates easily and directly with the Judge Advocate General, and with certain officers who are notoriously known to represent personally and officially the views and desires of the Judge Advocate General. The War Department and Judge Advocate General's office placed themselves in direct and immediate contact with you, and in my —"

"Your statements are for the most part inaccurate. You have developed a peculiar attitude of suspicion," interrupted Chairman Gregory. You are on the wrong track. You are not as capable as an older man of putting yourself in the attitude of the committee. You are exhibiting narrowness and intensity rather than broadness and calmness."

"I would not be doing my duty if I did not make this statement," replied Colonel Ansell.

"But you assume a prophetic attitude toward the committee that is not true," the Chairman interposed.

"Can you blame me?" inquired the Army officer. He went on to state that the committee intended to call all ex-Secretaries of War, and then close the hearings.

"I am surprised at you," interrupted the chairman. "We said we would ask the views of the Secretaries. So far none has signified an intention to appear. By your attitude you increase the difficulty of the committee in considering your statements gravely. We do not intend to swerve one iota from straight line. We want to give you a sympathetic hearing. Before you go out of here you will have changed views on many subjects. Like your opponents, you have just skimmed this matter we are discussing. You have both built beautiful edifices. I don't regard either as practical."

Through the mention of the name of Col. John H. Wigmore, of the J.A.G.'s Department, by Colonel Ansell there was another sharp interchange between the witness and Chairman Gregory. Colonel Ansell charged that Colonel Wigmore had been assigned to the committee, practically as its counsel, at the committee's request, a statement as to which Judge Gregory replied "there was not a word of truth." He also added that the witness had become "single-handed just as a single-taxer is." And the chairman advised the witness "not to be so suspicious." Judge Gregory denied that the committee was treating the witness unfairly, adding, "and if anyone else treats you unfairly he will hear from this committee, no matter who." This statement brought the recriminations to an end, but before Colonel Ansell resumed the reading of his statement he expressed the opinion that Martin Conboy, of New York city, should withdraw from the committee as it was well known that Mr. Conboy had aided the Judge Advocate General with the operation of the Selective Service Act in New York, at the time General Crowder was Provost Marshal General. "It is common report," the witness said, "that he is a staunch supporter of the Judge Advocate General and his views."

*Calls Present System Archaic.*

Reading from his manuscript, Colonel Ansell stated that the present system of military justice is archaic and un-American, indeed, a system of "organized injustice." In demanding that a revision be made, he declared that the present code is practically the British code of 1774. Reading article by article, he set out to prove that no material changes were made by the revisions of 1776 and 1806. Coming to the revision of 1916, made by

*Continued on page 1198.*

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#### THE NEW BRITISH LIGHT CRUISERS.

A remarkably successful product of the war in naval construction were the British light cruisers of the Centaur class. With their moderate displacement of 4,190 tons, this type of ship is held to be one of the most successful cruiser designs produced. These ships each maintain a high speed in heavy weather, and on more than one occasion they overhauled German destroyers credited with a theoretical speed of thirty-five knots. The Centaur, for example, constructed in 1916, has a length of 450 feet; beam, 43½ feet; designed horsepower, 30,000. Although the designed speed was 28.5 knots it was exceeded in every case, and the London Engineer points out that speeds as high as thirty-three knots have been attained, and an average of thirty knots for run of several hours' duration is not exceptional. The Centaur in the war seemed to bear a charmed life, and it is doubtful if any vessel sustained the damage to her hull that she did on a number of occasions and yet reached port safely.

Vessels of the Centaur class, the Engineer continues, formed the backbone of the Harwich force. Subjected as they were to prolonged spells of cruising, often in the wildest North Sea weather, and continually menaced by mines, torpedoes and hostile aircraft, the fact that not one unit of this type was lost while hostilities were in progress, is a tribute to their robust construction. To show the sort of experience that befell them, on a certain night in October, 1917, the Centaur, then flying the pennant of Commodore Tyrwhitt, and in company with other vessels of the Harwich patrol, was cruising in a heavy gale off the German coast. They appear to have run into a mine field, for by two violent explosions practically the whole of the hull abaft the stern bulkhead was blown away, involving the wreckage of the steering gear and putting one set of engines out of action. Notwithstanding her grave injuries the Centaur remained afloat, and thanks to superb seamanship return to Harwich was made in safety, though heavy weather was encountered. The cruiser was sent to Chatham for repair. Re-commissioned in January, 1918, she again went into service with the Harwich patrol.

In the following June while steaming towards the German coast she struck a drifting mine which carried away her bows. Fortunately, the bulkheads did not give way, the engines were reversed and she got back to Harwich, after covering a distance of 120 miles stern foremost. Repairs were executed at Hull, whence the Centaur rejoined the Harwich forces in September as a destroyer leader, and continued in this duty down to the end of the year. Following the armistice she was dispatched, in company with other cruisers, to the Baltic in order to bring home British prisoners of war. The Centaur has now been appointed to the China station.

The hull is specially designed for high speed, in conjunction with the best sea-keeping qualities, and the bows are strongly flared. Every possible provision has been made to minimize the effect of under-water explosion, and the number and distribution of bulkheads and compartments represent a great improvement on pre-war practice. While no details of armor can be given, it may be said that these vessels are capable of standing very heavy punishment by gunfire without being put out of action. The main armament of five six-inch guns is disposed on the center line. There are two guns forward, the second of which is mounted above but well abaft the first on a special superstructure provided with an overhanging deck which protects the crew of the foremost gun from the blast of the second piece. The foremost is a raking tripod with control tops, masts of this type now being a feature of all British modern light cruisers. In some units of the class the two thirteen-

pounder guns that constitute the anti-aircraft armament are mounted amidships; in others they are further aft. The third six-inch gun is immediately abaft the after funnel, on a circular platform, while the fourth, mounted on the superstructure aft, fires over the fifth gun on the quarter-deck, the latter being protected by a blast screen. This novel arrangement of the armament permits the free use of all five guns on either broadside, besides giving an end-on fire of two guns. The eight torpedo tubes are mounted in pairs on deck. The gunnery and torpedo control system, and the electrical arrangements, are of the very latest pattern, the six-inch guns being of a new high-velocity model which possesses an unusually great range for this caliber.

#### YOUTHFUL OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

Reference was made recently in a daily paper to the youthful age of some of the officers of the military forces in the war in Europe, with the suggestion that Major Fred W. Hackett is the youngest officer to reach the rank of major, being only twenty-three years of age. Noting this, Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, N.G., retired, who was an ensign in the Navy during the Civil War, recalls the names of a few among the many so-called boy officers who served in the Union forces. Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A., recently deceased, was a first lieutenant of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry at the age of 16, a captain at 17 and major of his regiment at 19, subsequently commanding it in action. The late Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., was lieutenant colonel commanding the 24th Wisconsin regiment at the age of 20. Col. H. C. Rizer, at present chief clerk of the U.S. Geological Survey in Washington, D.C., was promoted from every rank, sergeant up to lieutenant colonel of the 3d Maryland regiment, at the age of 20, and to colonel before he was 21. Col. Edgar M. Cullen was promoted from a lieutenant of Infantry in the U.S. Regular Army to colonel, commanding the 96th Regiment, New York Infantry, at the age of 19 years and 22 days. His regiment took part in several of the most important battles. He resigned honorably April 9, 1865, the date upon which General Lee surrendered to General Grant. Colonel Cullen was for several years a justice of the New York Supreme Court (Appellate Division), retiring as chief judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York upon reaching his 70th birthday. He is at present the senior vice commander of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.I., U.S. Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, the present commander of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.I.U.S., commanded an army corps in the Civil War at the age of 25. Colonel Kane adds: "I may modestly state also that I have been designated the youngest officer of the Navy in the Civil War to be appointed to highly responsible positions. I was a watch officer on a naval cruiser at 17½ years of age and executive officer and navigator of a gunboat in action at the battle of Port Royal, S.C., November, 1861, at the age of 18, having been transferred as an officer from the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey Vessel Service."

Noting the recent reference of our French correspondent to the mature age of some of the generals in the war in Europe, the New York Sun recalls the names of still other Civil War commanders who were young in years, and of others more mature. On the Union side, Hooker was 49 when Lee beat him at Chancellorsville; Meade 47 at Gettysburg. Sherman was 44 when he started from Atlanta to the sea. Grant was only 43 at Appomattox, McClellan 36 at Antietam, Sheridan 33 when he galloped to Winchester. Of the Confederate leaders, Albert Sidney Johnston was 58 and Lee and Joe Johnston were 54 when the war began; Longstreet was 40.

Stonewall Jackson was only 30 when he was killed at Chancellorsville. Hood was but 33 when he took command against Sherman.

#### MARKSMANSHIP CONTESTS IN A.E.F.

We have received official word from the A.E.F. in France, under date, April 5, that the biggest rifle and pistol competition in the history of the United States Army will be held at Le Mans, France, May 5 to 24. Preliminaries, through which the contestants will be selected, are now under way throughout the American Expeditionary Force from the base ports to the Rhine. It is not among the American forces alone that shooting holds the center of the stage of popular interest at present. After the American shoot, will be held an Inter-Allied competition, for which the marksmen of the British and oversea forces, the French, Italian and Belgian armies are assiduously preparing to meet the Americans. This meet will be held at Le Mans in June.

In the A.E.F. competition the number of rifle and pistol entries will approach 3,000, according to unofficial figures gathered by Brig. Gen. William E. Welsh, Gen. Staff, who, under Brig. Gen. Harold B. Fiske, chief of the Training Section, G.H.Q., is acting as officer-in-charge of the event. Contestants are assured from fourteen combat divisions, four unattached regiments of Cavalry and various units of the S.O.S. In addition to the fourteen divisions, which include the Army of Occupation, are four other divisions which may be in France during the meet and therefore have an opportunity to gain representation. The divisions certain of competing are the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 29th, 36th, 79th, 81st, 88th, 89th, and 90th. Those who may squeeze in are the 28th, 32d, 33d and 80th.

The rifle course will be the same as the qualification course in the Small-Arms Firing Manual. Either the 1903 or 1917 models of the U.S. rifle may be used, at the option of the firer. Organizations or individuals not equipped with the rifle desired may arrange through the Ordnance Department to obtain the favored model. Either battle or leaf sights may be used in both slow and rapid fire. There will also be pistol and revolver competitions, slow fire at 25, 50 and 75 yards, 10 shots at each range; and rapid fire at 15, 25 and 50 yards, 10 shots in 10 seconds. Either the automatic, caliber .45 or the revolver, chambered to take .45 automatic ammunition may be used, but in either case the weapon must be of a model issued in the Service.

In direct charge of the rifle and pistol competitions will be Col. A. J. Macnab, Gen. Staff. For fifteen years Colonel Macnab shot in Army matches, and for several years stood at the head of the Army with both the rifle and the revolver. Five years ago Colonel Macnab retired from competitions to devote himself to developing a system of musketry instruction designed to train large bodies of men in a short space of time. This system, which is known by the name of its originator, is now in use throughout the Expeditionary Force. The chief range officer in the rifle and pistol contests will be Lieutenant Colonel Snyder, ordnance officer of the 9th Corps. Contestants in the rifle match will be selected on the following basis: Two officers from each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry; one from each Engineer regiment; one from each army, corps, and division headquarters; one from each unit armed with the rifle in proportion to one officer for each fifty officers in the organization. One soldier may be sent from each Infantry and Engineer company and troop of Cavalry; other units armed with the rifle may send one man for every 200 so armed. In the pistol contest two officers may be sent from each regiment of Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers and Artillery; other officers may send officers in proportion to one for each fifty officers. One competitor may be sent from each army, corps and division headquarters. One soldier may be sent from each troop of Cavalry; four from each Infantry and Artillery regiment; two from each Engineer regiment. Other organizations armed with the pistol may send one man for each 200 so armed.

In addition to the rifle and pistol contest, a novel feature of the tournament will be a platoon musketry competition, which will be held under the direction of Lieut. Col. J. J. Fulmer, who before the armistice was director of the Army Infantry Specialist School. Lieut. Col. J. F. Clapham will act as range officer. One platoon of fifty-eight men and a platoon leader from each division will participate. The contest will be in the nature of a combat problem, every detail of which will be a secret to the participants until the contest actually begins. The problem will take the form of an attack, in which a platoon advancing within an assigned sector, dependent entirely upon its own fire, is confronted by local situations as would be met under actual conditions, formations adopted, estimate of the tactical situation as shown by dispositions, the application of fire power, orders, conduct and control of the platoon, all will form a basis for the determination of relative standing.

The usual service medals will be awarded in the rifle and pistol matches. A trophy will go to the winning platoon in the musketry competition.

#### VICTORY BUTTONS.

The War Department announces, under date of April 14, 1919, in Circular No. 187, the following information regarding the issue of Victory Buttons: "A lapel button to be known as the Victory Button, for wear on civilian clothes, will be issued to all officers, enlisted men (excluding members of the Students' Army Training Corps), field clerks, and members of the Army Nurse Corps, who served honorably on active duty in the Army of the United States for a period of fifteen days at any time between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918. The button will be of silver for those wounded in action, and bronze for all others. For the present, the Victory Button will be issued at time of honorable discharge to those entitled to it and to those who have already been honorably discharged. Later, the button will be issued to all remaining in service entitled to it. Those who have been discharged before a supply of buttons was available for issue may secure a button by mailing to the supply officer of the nearest military post, camp or station, including a recruiting station, their original discharge certificate or a true copy thereof prepared on the form provided for the purpose, or, in the case of officers to whom no discharge certificate was issued, their discharge order or a true copy thereof. The true copy of a discharge certificate or of a discharge order must be executed by a civil officer empowered to administer oaths and be a full, literal and complete copy of the original and contain all written or printed matter appearing on both sides of the discharge certificate or discharge order."

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## WAR GRATUITIES, U.S. AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States of America is always described, when reference is made to its economic status, as "the richest country in the world." The United States of America gives its commissioned officers as a war gratuity upon discharge from the Service \$60. That officers remaining in the Services should receive a war gratuity such as Great Britain gives its officers does not come within the purview of "the richest country in the world." By way of contrast, observe what Great Britain is doing for the officers of her army and navy:

The British government has recently published complete tables of the "war gratuities" to be made to officers of the British army and navy, those for the army being for war service "within periods beginning from Aug. 4, 1914, inclusive, and ending at the date of the termination of the war as defined by statutory authority on Aug. 3, 1919, whichever comes first." The order also specifies that "such service shall include any war service with the Egyptian army, West African Frontier Force, King's African Rifles, or in the Royal Navy, Royal Marines, or Royal Air Force, which would qualify for a war gratuity under this warrant had such service been in the army." Using the basis of five dollars to the pound sterling throughout the figures that follow, and omitting classes of officers that have no general equivalent in our Service, the minimum gratuity to be paid to second lieutenant is \$175; lieutenant, \$200; captain, \$225; major, \$300; lieutenant colonel, \$375; colonel, \$500; brigadier general, \$700; major general, \$1,000; and lieutenant general, \$1,850. The war gratuity for a general and field marshal is to be fixed by the Army Council.

In addition to the above sums officers who have completed more than one year's war service will receive the following sums "in respect of each additional month or a portion of a month of such commissioned war service subject to a maximum addition of forty-eight such increments." With certain restrictions (technical to the British system of pay) \$5 is granted for officers to which a minimum gratuity up to \$375 inclusive is granted; \$10 for officers to which a minimum gratuity of \$500 or \$700 is assigned; and \$15 for officers of higher rank. An officer who accepts a commission in the Regular forces and who has received a gratuity under a former warrant will be expected to refund the difference between that gratuity and the gratuity for which he would be eligible under this warrant as a permanent officer of the Regular forces.

Navy war gratuities seem to be based on a somewhat different scale and one confined to "all naval service on full pay during the war," which "will count towards gratuity, but the maximum service so counted is limited to five years or to the statutory date for the termination of the war, whichever is arrived at first." Officers of the Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserves are excluded from these gratuities as are all officers who have entered the navy since Nov. 11, 1918. For the first year's service, "or part of the year if the year has not been served," an admiral of the fleet gets \$3,600; admiral, \$2,700; vice admiral, \$1,850; rear admiral, \$1,000; captain, over three years' seniority, \$500; commander and captain under three years' seniority, \$375; lieutenant commander, \$300; lieutenant, \$225; sub-lieutenant, \$200; commissioned warrant officer, \$175; warrant officer, \$150. Increments for each

additional month after a year's service are divided into two classes, (a) officers who have served at sea or overseas, and (b) officers who have not performed such duty. In the first class all officers from admiral of the fleet to rear admiral, inclusive, get \$15 for each additional month and in the second class \$7.50 a month. Captains of over three years' seniority get \$10 a month in the first class and \$5 in the second class. From commanders and captains under three years' seniority down to and including warrant officers the increment for each additional month after a year's service in the first class is \$5 and in the second \$2.50.

## NEED OF AN AUTOMATIC SHOULDER RIFLE.

Many officers who have had experience on the battle front in France believe that there is no time like the present for taking steps to secure for the United States Army a new shoulder rifle to replace the present arm. The opinion is expressed that the new arm should be a semi-automatic shoulder rifle, with a weight under 10½ pounds, a caliber of .256 or not more than .280, and a bullet of about 150 grains. This rifle, if it is held by experts, should have a muzzle velocity of not less than 3,000 feet per second, which would mean a weapon superior to anything of its kind in existence, with immense power and rapidity of fire.

The present Springfield rifle has a velocity of 2,700 feet per second on a normal day (70 degrees F.), and at 1,000 yards its summit of trajectory is 14,480 feet. A semi-automatic rifle of the caliber, muzzle velocity and bullet weight noted above would have extra low trajectory, giving continuous danger space of 1,000 yards, which is about as far as a soldier can see to fire accurately. This low trajectory, it is calculated, would not reach over the head of the average man, and at 1,000 yards if the men of the enemy rose from the ground and started to advance it is easy to see the casualties that would surely result. With the trajectory of the present rifle at 1,000 yards the rise of the bullet is approximately fourteen feet.

By the adoption of a semi-automatic rifle fewer men would be needed on the firing line in an Infantry regiment, as every man there would be practically a machine gun. The ordinary small caliber machine gun could be replaced by a machine gun of higher power, say of 50 caliber, for use against tanks or pill boxes. It is estimated that one battalion of an Infantry regiment armed with a semi-automatic rifle would be equal in power to an entire regiment armed with the present rifle.

At the present time the United States, with its financial resources, is in a position to secure a new semi-automatic rifle, while other nations are not, because they lack the financial means. Advocates of the semi-automatic hold that now is the time to secure the best and most powerful shoulder rifle in the world. With the extra small arm machinery in our arsenals and private arms factories and skilled mechanics available it is believed inventors should be encouraged to develop a semi-automatic shoulder rifle such as experience of the present war has demonstrated would be of great advantage to the country possessing it.

## PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION.

Owing to the absence of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., on an inspection tour of cantonments in the Atlantic coast states he did not give an interview to the Washington correspondents on April 19. The Office of the Chief of Staff issued the following statement regarding the progress of the demobilization of the Army.

Reports show that, according to the latest data on hand, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included:

Orders have been issued (Nov. 11, 1918, to date) for the demobilization of approximately 1,949,000 men as follows:

Officers.	
Total number of officers resigned or discharged....	96,812
Enlisted Men.	
Discharges up to and incl. April 5, 1919....	1,572,132
Discharges for week ending April 12, 1919....	60,321
Early returns, week ending April 19, 1919....	40,734
	1,673,187

Total discharges, officers and enlisted men....	1,769,999
Troops in the United States....	1,345,000
Overseas troops returned to the United States....	604,000

\*Total ordered demobilized.... 1,949,000

\*Does not include 30,000 commissioned officers. Includes 91,000 classed as "sick and wounded," but released for discharge when physically eligible therefor.

## OFFICIAL 1918 ARMY REGISTER ISSUED.

The official Army Register, dated Dec. 1, 1918, is now being issued by the War Department. It has been eagerly looked forward to, as it is the first Army Register to appear since Dec. 1, 1915. It is the largest issued in the history of the Army, containing 1,216 pages, against 720 in the previous register, and its publication has entailed a very great amount of work in the office of The Adjutant General. The register is compiled in the style of the old ones, except that the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry are no longer arranged by regiments, and it is impossible to tell what organization an officer has been connected with in the Regular Service, in general only the different arms of the Service with which an officer has served being noted. The only exception to this is where an officer has served

in the old Volunteers, and occasionally the organization to which an officer was first assigned is noted. As in the old register all the various ranks an officer has held during his service in the Army are given both in the permanent establishment and otherwise. This includes any temporary rank held by an officer in the permanent establishment. In addition to the notation of awards of Medals of Honor and Certificates of Merit the new awards of Distinguished Service Medals and Crosses are also noted. In the list of casualties among officers there were fifty-four resignations, 467 deaths, twenty-two honorable discharges, forty dismissals, four dropped, seventy-seven appointments terminated, and one discharge. These include the casualties in the Philippine Scouts. Altogether the names of 12,876 officers are given on the active list and 1,078 on the retired list. The histories of organizations are given on separate pages, and the oldest organization as given in the list is the 1st Regiment of Infantry, organized under the act of Sept. 20, 1789.

## ARMY EXPENDITURES SHOW DECREASES.

For the first time since the United States entered the war a decided decrease was shown in Army expenditures in March, with fifty-eight per cent. of the previous monthly average. In comparison, February expenditures were ninety-six per cent. of the average. During the month of March the withdrawals from the Treasury by the various branches of the Army were: Quartermaster Corps, \$351,258,000; Ordnance Department, \$96,627,000; Corps of Engineers, \$27,543,000; Medical Department, \$2,246,000; Aircraft Production, \$11,082,000; Military Aeronautics, \$2,518,000; and Signal Corps, \$3,967,000. How much of a decrease this is may be shown by the average monthly withdrawals from July 1, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919, by the same branches. These amounts were: Quartermaster Corps, \$461,078,000; Ordnance Department, \$271,724,000; Corps of Engineers, \$45,790,000; Medical Department, \$44,640,000; Aircraft Production, \$18,000,000; Military Aeronautics, \$5,230,000; and Signal Corps, \$4,404,000.

## ADMIRAL BENSON CONSIDERS NAVY PERSONNEL.

Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, has before him at Paris the official statement on which we based our article "A Navy Without Men to Run It," page 1160, issue of April 19. The official statement was cabled to Paris after the computations as to the number of men available to man Navy ships had been carefully studied and it was found that the situation was as computed, i.e., that the Navy should peace be declared within the next six weeks, would on July 1 have approximately 30,000 to man the fighting craft. The Navy Department is opposed to putting warships out of commission awaiting the time when a sufficient enlisted force may be recruited. It is thought likely that the situation will be brought to Secretary Daniels's attention while he is abroad, and that some measure to ensure at least partial relief will be adopted in the extremity.

## NAVY ENLISTMENTS MORE THAN 20,000.

Enlistments in the Navy have reached 20,000, the total to April 1 being 18,233. February was the banner month with 5,812 recruits enlisted. The percentages show that men who had served in the Naval Reserve Force are not attracted to Navy life, only 1.03 per cent. entering the Regular Service. Other percentages are: Men under nineteen years of age, 69.06; men who have served in other military branches, 6.0; men over nineteen years old, first enlistment, 23.1 per cent. The week ending April 10 gave a total of 1,277 enrolments as against 1,285 for the previous week. New York is still the only city where enlistments reach three figures, 121, Boston being next highest with 94. The Western Division, embracing all Pacific coast ports, is weakest in recruiting, showing 83 for the week. The Eastern Division total is 687, Central Division 266, and Southern Division 241.

## BIDS FOR ARMY CAMP SITES AT A MINIMUM.

Bids received by the War Department for the thirteen Army camp sites recently advertised for disposal are so low that all will probably be rejected and new bids invited. For the thirteen camps the aggregate of the bids was \$508,095, or at the rate of about one cent on the dollar of the cost of these sites. The high bid was \$67,000 for Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and the low, \$8,000, for Camp Polk, Raleigh, N.C. The depression in the bidding is attributed to the stipulation that the purchaser in each case assumes liability for all damages to land and property. Owners of property adjacent to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., have already filed claims against the Government alleging \$300,000 damages. Similar claims have been filed by owners of property adjacent to all the camps offered for sale.

## WHITE NAVY CAPS ORDERED IN WASHINGTON.

Orders issued on April 21 state that on and after May 1 Navy officers on duty in the District of Columbia shall wear white uniform caps. The Uniform Board has under consideration the adoption of sleeve devices for warrant officers. This action may be taken for the reason that in the new uniform coat a chief gunner and an ensign cannot be distinguished.

## SAUMUR ASSOCIATION FORMED.

Artillery officers of the 35th Division, together with some casuals, all graduates of the Saumur Artillery School in France, formed the Saumur Association at a meeting held on board the S.S. Zeppelin, which sailed from Brest for the United States on April 9. Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew A. Cross, U.S.A., who from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1918, was director of instruction at the school, was one of the group of officers on the ship and was elected president of the organization. Its object is "to promote friendship among its members, to exchange ideas and information of graduates of the Saumur Artillery School; to foster memories of that institution, to develop and maintain interest in Artillery." The organization is to be purely social in character. In addition to Colonel Cross as president the following officers were elected: Vice presidents, Major Robert C. Lehman, Capt. Gaston Dreyfus, Lieut. Jacques Cartier, Lieut. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Lieut. Edmond Power; secretary, Lieut. Clark F. Hinman. The board of directors is composed of Col. James A. Thomas, Capt. Max Faye and Kermit Roosevelt, Lieuts. Charles Taft, Jr., Joseph B. Fraser, Jr., A. D. Hutchinson, William Kleeman, Nelson Reed and H. Stanley Wanzer. All graduates and American and French officers who were members of the administrative and instructional staff at Saumur are eligible for membership. Approximately 3,000 men were graduated from the time of starting the school in the autumn of 1917 until the armistice. About 1,500 were graduated after Nov. 1, 1918, and before the school was closed on Jan. 25, 1919, but these men were not commissioned at the time and may be commissioned in the Reserve Corps. The majority of the graduates had been enlisted men. Saumur graduates, whether still in the A.E.F. or in civil life, are requested to send their names and addresses to the secretary, Lieut. Clark F. Hinman, 78 Bromfield street, West Somerville, Mass., so that application blanks may be sent to them.

## U.S. MARINES AT CHATEAU-THIERRY.

Supplementing a statement which he issued recently in response to articles printed in New York newspapers tending to disprove the service of the U.S. Marine Corps at Chateau-Thierry, Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., issued the following in defense of the Marine Corps on April 21: "Several stories have been published recently, one a page article signed by a colonel of the Army (in the New York Times of April 13) which do the American Marines who participated in the fighting in the Chateau-Thierry sector a grave injustice. It is true that the Marines did not fight in the streets of Chateau-Thierry, but they made a great record in Belleau Wood, only three miles distant and a part of the Chateau-Thierry sector. I did not intend to make any comment on these stories, but I have received so many letters from Marines and their relatives and friends protesting against the injustice done to them that some statement must be made. One might just as well say that soldiers fighting at Arlington, Va., across the Potomac river from here, were not in Washington, as to say the Marines were not in Chateau-Thierry. I have not the slightest desire to engage in a controversy with any Army officer, but I feel that this matter should be made clear." General Barnett cited official communications, both from General Pershing and the War Department. He pointed out that a number of Marines received the Distinguished Service Cross from General Pershing for heroism "at Chateau-Thierry." Data was also made public showing that of the 8,000 officers and men composing the Marine Brigade when it and other units of the 2d Division were thrown into the fighting near Chateau-Thierry June 5 to stop the German thrust at Paris, 126 officers and 5,073 men were killed or wounded before the brigade was relieved at the end of the month. While in this action the Marines took Lucy-le-Bocage, cleaned up Belleau Wood and finally captured the important town of Bouresches.

## SIMS DEFENDS PERSHING.

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., began a Victory Liberty Loan speaking tour at Washington, D.C., on April 21 and in the course of an address on the work of the Navy during the war he said that the Navy was really an auxiliary of the Army, explaining his statement in these words: "We were on the lines of communication. There was no individual war going on in the proper sense. The Central Powers were making war on the lines of communication. These had to be maintained. The troopers had to be sent over. There were all possible occasions for friction between the Army and Navy, but you can search both the Army and the Navy, and I defy you to find any. I am not writing any books to explain about the Army, and neither is John Pershing." He continued: "Now just a word about John Pershing. He has had 2,000,000 men over there. No one of those men has been able to see one-thousandth part of the operations. They run across a great many disagreeable things. They may have been charged five cents too much in a canteen, or they may have run across a Britisher or an Italian or a Frenchman that they had a row with. They come back with all sorts of criticism. For the Lord's sake don't pay any attention to that, and don't pay any attention to the people in this country that are yapping at John Pershing's heels. No military commander since the world began has had to do the stunt he has had to do. If he should have done that without any mistakes he would be the greatest military commander the world has ever heard of. He will tell you himself he has made mistakes. So have I, but I am not going to tell you about them." Admiral Sims' tour will take him through the Middle West.

## MESSAGE TO MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, issued a "message" to the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Medical Department on April 21 stating that while the department realized many men were being retained in the Service who "might well be considered as entitled to discharge under Circular No. 77, as amended," it requested the personnel, "both commissioned and enlisted, to be patient, to do the work that is to be done to the best of its ability, and to make still further sacrifices if this is necessary in order that the sick and wounded may be given the treatment which has been promised them by the Department." The message continues: "Your sick and wounded comrades must, however, be taken care of. The department is using every endeavor to retain as many enlisted men of the

Medical Department as possible from organizations undergoing demobilization. All men belonging to these organizations who are willing to remain in active service for the present or who are not entitled to discharge under Circular 77, War Dept., will be retained in service and distributed to general and base hospitals in order that other men at these institutions may be discharged. The number of men procured in this way is, however, likely to be comparatively small and the department may be compelled in spite of its desires in the matter to retain many enlisted men who have given long and faithful service and who can present good reasons for asking for release. It should be remembered that all officers and men now in the Service came in for the emergency, and, so far as the Medical Department is concerned, the emergency is not yet over."

## CAPTAIN WILLARD, NAVY GUN BUILDER.

Capt. Arthur L. Willard, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard at Washington and superintendent of the Naval Gun Factory, who is soon to be detached to take command of the U.S.S. New Mexico, will leave his post at the national capital with the sincere regard and warmest personal friendship of the thousands of men employed at this great plant. During the war, under his direction, the yard increased its output many times over, and coupled with this fine achievement there were built plant additions and new structures which, when completed, will make the Washington Navy Yard the best all around manufacturing organization under the direction of the Navy Department. An incident of the loyalty of the personnel of the navy yard illustrates the condition of the morale. Captain Willard had been notified to cut the salaries of the force of draughtsmen ten per cent. for the balance of the fiscal year, because of low state of appropriations. It was proposed to invoke a system of voluntary furloughs, each of the 200 draughtsmen affected to lose four days' pay a month until July 1. Captain Willard asked the men for unanimous consent, and the 200 men voted it, so the retrenchment will be made without discharging any of this technical force, and the work at the yard will proceed with a minimum of disturbance in consequence. The fact that the 200 highly trained technical experts stood back of Captain Willard to a man speaks volumes for the morale he built up among the thousands of employees at the navy yard. "It is Captain Willard's way of doing things that wins our support," said one of the men.

## THE OLD ARMY.

Of the Army past and present an old Regular writes: "The Army is not such a bad place after all. The old Army was a three-year experience that any young man would profit by. I enlisted in the old 3d U.S. Cavalry in 1905 and went to the Philippines. My troop consisted of sixty-five men, which was the peace quota then. In the two years that this organization was in the islands my troop and several others had no records of men dishonorably discharged, with a remarkably few S.C.Ms. When an enlisted man desired to speak to his organization commander he went to his first sergeant to get permission, and if the top cutter thought it was necessary, he would give the man permission; if not the man would be refused. If an enlisted man was holding conversation with an officer, he stood at attention; so did the officer. The enlisted man never tried to sit down on the officer's desk either, if the conversation was being held in the office. He saluted upon approaching and leaving the officer, so did the officer, with the same snap. Those things were expected and there was no argument against it. In the days of the old Army, officers and enlisted men conceived a different idea of the Service. Army life then was not distasteful on account of ignorance of authority. Everybody worked to a good advantage. The Army has made men out of a lot who would have never been otherwise. A three-year enlistment in the Service is a good course for any young man. He is trained to take care of himself under any kind of conditions. He has an excellent opportunity to learn human nature. He can make good just as well in the Service as any other place. So now, Regulars, let us let them knock; we should worry."

## HEALTH OF NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Health reports of the Navy and Marine Corps show a steady decline in the influenza cases and an appreciable fall in the annual rate per 1,000 in the total admissions for all diseases. For the entire Navy (complement 373,000) week ending March 29, the annual admission rate per 1,000 was 184.00. For certain communicable diseases the report shows these admissions: Cerebro-spinal fever, 6; diphtheria, 28; malaria, 16; measles, 41; mumps, 112; pneumonia, 132; scarlet fever, 20; tuberculosis, 60; influenza, 905. The annual admission rate per 1,000 in the Marine Corps (complement 60,000), was 421.72. Admissions for pneumonia in the week were 22 and influenza 309, mumps 88, and malaria 40. Deaths in the entire Navy totaled 61, with 26 from influenza. In the Marine Corps there were 14 deaths, 6 of which were due to influenza and 6 to accidents and injuries. The Navy annual death rate was 8.05 per 1,000, Marine Corps 12.1.

## THE GRADUATES OF LA VALBONNE.

"There are one thousand men, candidates for commission, who are graduates from La Valbonne School in France," writes one of them. "The course began about Oct. 20, 1918, and out of 7,000 there were about 1,100 who qualified for a commission. We are all men who have led platoons and companies and even battalions over the top as regimental sergeants major, first sergeants, line sergeants and some corporals. You can imagine what a disappointment it is to us, after trying so hard and after we have made good, to be turned down by the country that we bled for only a few months ago; also how much better our folks would feel if we came home with a commission. The boys have no one to champion their cause, so I am writing to you to ask you if you won't put this up. We are at St. Aignan now and as yet we do not know what is going to become of us."

## EFFICIENT HANDLING OF ARMY BONUS PAYMENTS.

In less than two months the staff of the Zone Finance Officer of the Army at Washington, D.C., has mailed upwards of one million checks, each representing a \$60 bonus payment to an officer or enlisted man. This distribution of the gratuity voted by Congress has been

handled in a most efficient manner and it has practically completed the work which, at the beginning of the pay-period, appeared to be a complicated and long-drawn out proceeding. The staff of the office is endeavoring to clear away incoming applications as fast as received before taking up disputed claims. During the current week the office has dispatched by mail between 40,000 and 45,000 checks a day.

## ADMIRAL BENSON CITED FOR D.S.M.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, was cited for the Navy Distinguished Service Medal on April 21. Acting Secretary Roosevelt made this announcement by direction of President Wilson. Admiral Benson's was the first distinctly naval citation during the war. The only other award was made posthumously to Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen, U.S.M.C. The cable message to Admiral Benson at Paris conveying the citation read: "The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting to you the Navy Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service as Chief of Naval Operations throughout the war with the Central Powers." Secretary Roosevelt said on April 21 that the medal could not be presented for some time because none of them had been delivered to the Navy Department.

## GENERAL PERSHING COMMENDS SALVATION ARMY.

General Pershing on April 22 cabled to Comdr. Evangeline Booth, of the Salvation Army, at headquarters in New York city, expressing his appreciation and that of all members of the American E.F. for the "splendid services rendered by the Salvation Army to the American Army in France." He continued: "The work of your organization and its individual men and women workers has endeared it to all those divisions and other units to which they have been attached and has spread their good name to every part of the American E.F. Please accept message to each of your workers." Commander Booth replied thanking General Pershing for his message, and adding that his commendation would be distributed throughout the country to every Salvationist.

## STAFF OF NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, U.S.N., president of the Naval War College, is organizing a splendid faculty for the institution, which is to reopen on June 1. Recently assigned to the college are Rear Admiral Clarence S. Williams, detached from Division No. 1 of the Pacific Fleet; Capt. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh, detached from command of the U.S.S. Nebraska; Capt. Duncan M. Wood, detached from command of the U.S.S. Tacoma. Capt. Frank L. Pleadwell, Med. Corps, who was medical aid to Admiral Sims, is also desired by Admiral Sims for the War College and probably will be assigned to duty there on the Admiral's request.

## NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Three contracts were awarded by the Navy Department in the week ending April 19 as follows: For furnishing and installing the piping for the mechanical equipment of the U.S. Helium Reduction Plant at North Fort Worth, Texas, to the Carroll Electrical Co., of Washington, D.C., at \$71,600; for timber wharf at the Norfolk Navy Yard, to the Sanford and Brooks Co., of Baltimore, Md., at \$67,750; for concrete quay wall and fill at the naval training station, Newport, R.I., to the William L. Miller Co., of Boston, at \$133,739.

## NAVY AVIATORS CANNOT FLY FOR PRIZES.

The course of the War Department in declining to allow Army aviators to take part in contests in which prizes are awarded has been formally adopted by the Navy Department. In a letter to Senator Fletcher, of Florida, Acting Secretary Roosevelt stated that after a conference with War Department officials it had been decided that it would be "impracticable and inadvisable" for the Navy to participate in contests either at the Aero Club's tournament at Atlantic City or elsewhere.

## NAVY RATING OF QUARTERMASTER (L) CANCELED.

Cancellation of the rating of Quartermaster (L) in the Navy was announced on April 16 by the Department. The Bureau of Navigation circular states that men now holding the rating of Q.M. Listener will be allowed to retain their rating, but no more men will be rated nor will advancement be made in the present rating. The department intends that in the future radio electricians shall be trained in the operation of listening devices and that they only will be detailed as listeners.

## NAVY HONOR RIBBONS.

Designs of the ribbons of Navy medals for distinguished service were made public by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on April 21. The Medal of Honor ribbon will remain unchanged. The Distinguished Service Medal ribbon is a blue field with a stripe of gold one-quarter inch in width in the middle. The Navy Cross ribbon will be similar except for the gold stripe, which will be one-eighth inch in width.

## COMPENSATION FOR DIVORCED WIFE.

The following decision of the Director, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, relative to compensation for a divorced wife was made on April 8, 1919: "A disabled soldier, having a divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed, is not entitled to additional compensation for the divorced wife. The term 'wife' as used in Section 302 of the War Risk Insurance Act does not include a divorced wife."

## A.E.F. AT WORK ON PROVISIONAL DRILL REGULATIONS.

It has been learned at the War Department that General Headquarters, A.E.F., is formulating provisional Infantry Drill Regulations embracing changes developed through the experiences in the war. No report on proposed changes has been received at Washington, however, and action on any changes recommended will not ensue for many months, it is stated.

## PLANS OF PERSONNEL BRANCH, G.S.

## Solution of Personnel Question.

Brig. Gen. Percy P. Bishop, Chief of the Commissioned Personnel Branch, General Staff, U.S.A., issued the following statement April 18 on the subject of "Operations and Plans of Personnel Branch, Operations Division, G.S.":

(1.) A proper solution of personnel questions is a matter of vital concern to every present and potential member of our military forces. For a number of years there has been urgent need for a central organization to study the problems of Army personnel, formulate policies, and to direct the appointment, assignment, promotion and separation from the Service of officers. The first step in realization of this need was taken by the present Chief of Staff, when he directed the organization of a Personnel Branch in the General Staff in September, 1918.

(2.) Participation of the nation in the great war greatly multiplied the problems to be solved and, at the beginning of the war, the Army was found little better prepared in a personnel system than in many other respects. That personnel matters were handled as well as they were is due largely to the fact that some branches of the Service and staff corps possessed efficient personnel organizations, and to the fact that individuals charged with such matters labored with untiring energy. That matters were not handled better is largely due to the lack of a proper organization, possessing the necessary experience, authority and data essential to handling the Army personnel. But the General Staff functions relating to personnel were never performed in the Army until the formation of a Personnel Branch of the General Staff. There has been inequality in promotions in the different branches; dead wood in all branches, and the efficiency of the Army has suffered because the personnel questions, which affect the heart of the Army itself, have never been analyzed and comprehensively studied, and the patent evils have not been corrected.

(3.) For the interests of the Service it is to be hoped this branch has come to stay. For a considerable period the work will be difficult and much original study and investigation of personnel problems must be conducted, and, in addition, the routine personnel work of the Army must be handled. It is believed that the branch has justified its existence in work accomplished to date, but past accomplishments are negligible in comparison with what should and will be accomplished in the future, if its development can go unhampered, with the co-operation and support of the whole Service. The development of the branch requires that officers therein be familiar with what has been accomplished, and what further accomplishments should be kept in view. The co-operation of the officers of the Service depends upon their knowledge of the scope of the work of the branch and the problems in course of solution. A brief history of accomplishments and a statement of achievements aimed at seems, therefore, both justifiable and desirable.

## Organization of the Branch.

(4.) The Personnel Branch of the General Staff was organized, under most adverse circumstances, in September, 1918, at a time when the military program was being speeded up and the centralizing of control of personnel matters was most difficult. Orders creating the branch assigned to it the supervision and control of matters pertaining to the procurement, appointment, transfer, assignment and promotion of officers. Adequate personnel and office space were not available and were secured slowly and with difficulty; and, at the same time, the difficult tasks were undertaken in the face of hostility on the part of the various staff departments.

(5.) One of the first steps in organization was the creation of the Promotion and Assignment Section, which undertook the matters of assignments and action upon the great number of recommendations for promotion then being received. The greatest difficulty encountered was lack of data upon which to base action. In all matters it was necessary to rely upon recommendations received from many unrelated sources. In submitting recommendations commanders were inspired by various considerations and there was great lack of uniformity. That more uniformity in promotions and attention to qualifications in assignments could not be observed cannot be charged to the Personnel Branch, as it was thrown suddenly into the work without adequate data at hand.

(6.) Original studies are under way to secure adequate data with reference to all officers. This involves a complete and scientific study and classification of each officer in the Service, with a view to having readily accessible to the Personnel Branch up-to-date information as to each officer's qualifications, record, availability and suitability for any kind of work. This has involved the development of carefully studied forms and systems of classification. When this system is in full operation any requisition can be met quickly, accurately and scientifically, and there will be no excuse for putting square pegs in round holes.

(7.) Another section, which was promptly organized, was a Planning Section, to study the subject of personnel administration, to develop improvements in the Personnel Branch, to study ad co-ordinate personnel policies, and to recommend legislation in appropriate cases.

(8.) Another section which was promptly organized was a Procurement Section. The function of this section was to secure commissioned personnel for the entire Army to fill requisitions from all branches of the Service. Such procurement included the necessary examination and preparation of appointment records. At the time of organization of this section, Oct. 1, 1918, the appointment of civilians to commissions had been suspended since Aug. 12, 1918. This, with the increased military program, resulted in the existence of about 40,000 vacancies to be filled by appointment. During the month of October the section was organized, personnel selected, a nation-wide plan of recruiting perfected and twelve district offices were established throughout the country. A system of classification of applicants was devised and arrangements were made with various staff corps for requisitions to be submitted for officers according to the necessary qualifications. From the classified file of applicants requisitions were to be filled. The section also took over part of the appointment section of The Adjutant General's office and control over all individual appointments then in process.

(9.) By Nov. 1 the organization was completed and applications began coming in a few days later. By Nov. 11 applications were being received at the rate of 400 per day, with the daily number rapidly increasing. Results indicated that the system was sound, that this centralized procurement should be a great improvement over the former method of each staff corps acting independently and would result in assignment according to qual-

ifications. It eliminated the competition between staff departments in the procurement of officers, and the great expense of the individual recruiting parties sent to all parts of the country by the different departments. A description of the details of the organization of the Procurement Section, and the classification system developed therein, is being preserved for future use in case it should ever be needed.

(10.) This branch had made studies for a plan to assume central control over other sources of supply for officers of the line, such as training camps and S.A.T. C. units.

## Handling the Demobilization Problem.

(11.) The work of the Personnel Branch was well under way and much valuable experience had been acquired at the time of the termination of hostilities. Appointments and promotions were stopped and a sudden reversal of a part of the machinery was necessary to handle matters pertaining to the demobilization of commissioned personnel. The promotion function having been practically stopped, this section took up the matter of demotion and return of retired officers on active duty. The work of assignments has been much increased during the many changes incident to demobilization.

(12.) The procurement and appointment functions were at once diverted to the building up of a Reserve Corps of merit, and supervision over classification of officers, with a view to selecting the best of the emergency officers for future vacancies in the Permanent Establishment. Additional functions assigned were the discharge of emergency officers and the resignation and retirement of officers of the Permanent Establishment. About 32,000 officers have been appointed in the Reserve Corps, and the branch has received and filed about 16,000 applications for appointment in the Regular Army from Reserve officers.

(13.) A detailed statement of what has been done is unnecessary, but attention should be called to some of the valuable lessons learned during the short experience of this branch. As stated above, problems of promotions, assignment and demotion have indicated the necessity of having readily available data concerning the qualifications, preference and availability of officers. Such data has been kept in various forms by different staff corps, but has not been kept for these branches having no chief. This branch should have the data for all officers and should not be compelled to rely entirely upon recommendations from any staff corps. It is only natural that each branch should desire to retain its best officers and recommendations by them are frequently colored accordingly. A satisfactory operation of promotion by selection appears impossible without this control data source.

(14.) The lack of trained emergency officers, available from call at the outbreak of the war, has indicated that a greater reserve of officers than we have had in the past must be maintained, and the growth and maintenance of an adequate Reserve Corps must have constant attention.

## Need for Permanent Staff.

(15.) The difficulties encountered in demobilization have indicated that a commissioned personnel on duty in the branch, not only adequate for current operations but sufficient to anticipate and provide for future contingencies, is necessary. Had the branch been older and organized on as extensive a scale as is desirable, many of the difficulties and errors would have been avoided by careful forethought and preparation. I consider it essential, and in fact extremely important General Staff work, to have officers in the branch engaged solely on original studies of policies and plans bearing on all of the problems, as yet not satisfactorily and completely solved, affecting appointments, promotions, assignments and details of officers—certainly until such time as these matters can be put on a satisfactory basis. It is vital that we take full advantage of the lessons learned in this war, in personnel matters particularly.

(16.) Personnel policies and instructions can best be formulated by those actually engaged in handling these matters, who are, therefore, equipped with full knowledge of conditions to be met.

(17.) In order to preserve close touch with the Service, officers of the branch should be sent, from time to time, to various commands in order to study personnel questions as they present themselves to the officers on duty with troops. In this way the branch can develop the work with a full knowledge of conditions and can increase its value to the Service. This has already been done to some extent and it has been found that conferences have been naturally helpful and much valuable information has been obtained that would not be brought out by a formal inspection.

(18.) The future plans of the branch are comprehensive and far-reaching and cover matters vital to the Service. The branch, as a whole, desiring to secure the understanding and co-operation of the Service and to have it definitely understood that it aims at an impartial and comprehensive administration in the interests of the Service and not of any individuals. In accordance with the policies of the Chief of Staff it hopes to control matters of entry into Service, assignment, promotion, separation from Service in such a way as to place and reward individuals strictly according to merit. It further hopes to distribute personnel in such a manner as to cause the whole military machine to function with the highest efficiency and to provide a necessary reserve for any reasonable emergency. The reserve will be graded and arranged in such manner as to facilitate its entry into active service and to place individuals in the positions for which their qualifications fit them. The whole work of the branch is being co-ordinated by an administrative section and an advisory board, made up of officers having charge of various sections.

(19.) Specifically, the aims of some units of the branch are as follows:

## Planning Section.

By contact with all sections of the Personnel Branch and the daily operations therein, this section is studying the needs of the Army in relation to legislation relative to personnel, studying the effects of former legislation and preparing data relative to legislation needed. Specific problems under consideration are the increase of the Army and methods of securing and placing the new commissioned personnel; methods of appointments, promotion, retirement and elimination, that will be for the best interests of the Service as a whole, and the individuals therein; methods of securing and maintaining a suitable reserve.

## Promotions and Assignments Section.

Guided by the fundamental principles that promotions and assignments should be based on the efficiency and qualifications of officers, the organizations of this

section will be developed along lines that provide for the careful and accurate classification of all officers as to ability, suitability and availability for details. At the same time data will be compiled as to the officer's efficiency as indicated by all records reaching the War Department concerning him.

To secure and compile the necessary data, a Data Sub-Section has been organized and is now at work upon the problem of securing and recording full data on all present officers of Cavalry, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery and Infantry of the Regular Army. This data will be classified to meet the purpose for which secured. Records will be filed with The Adjutant General as heretofore, but the data based thereon will be consolidated and readily available for use and for study with a view to determining what is necessary and desirable in the way of efficiency and other records to better the system. The system will be extended so far as applicable to the Officers' Reserve Corps. It is apparent that this is an immense task, involving a great amount of detail as the essential factor in the efficiency of such a system is thoroughness of records and data; and the further requirement that they be kept strictly up to date.

The records compiled by this sub-section will also be available for use by the section charged with retirement and separation of officers from the Service.

An Efficiency Sub-Section is now handling matters of promotion and demotion and is engaged upon a study of the effect on the efficiency of the Army of the present system of promotion, and the details of a plan for promotion by selection. This will be followed by studies upon systems of promotion by the single list and by elimination. This sub-section is also making a careful study of the records of all officers of Cavalry and Infantry of the Regular Army, with a view to remedying the past neglect of these two branches, so far as a scientific study of their personnel is concerned. The result of this study will find immediate use in preparation of the list, by grades, of officers of the Regular Army to be merged with a list of emergency officers, in order to provide the complete list of 28,000 officers for the temporary force of 500,000 men.

## Procurement and Discharge Section.

This section is striving to safeguard entry of officers into the Regular Service, both for the present establishment and a possible future increased establishment, in such manner as to admit only those well qualified, and, upon admission, to place them in arm and rank according to service, merit and qualification. Eligible lists for appointment, created under exceptional circumstances at the beginning of the war, have been canceled. Opportunity is being given emergency officers to file applications for future appointment in the Regular Army. Boards of officers and commanding officers are making recommendations relative to the fitness of such candidates. The problem of assimilation of this new material is being studied with a view to examination and appointment of the best qualified and the elimination of unsuitable applicants.

The policies and mechanism of discharge of officers are being enforced in such way as to release, as rapidly as possible, officers not desiring to remain permanently in the Army. The present objective is to concentrate, as rapidly as possible into the temporary Army of 500,000 with its 28,000 officers, the suitable officers who are now, or hope to become, a part of the permanent Military Establishment and to separate others from the Service as rapidly as demobilization of the military force, in excess of 500,000 Army, permits.

The immediate problem at hand is a careful study of the records of all emergency officers who have applied for future appointment in the Permanent Establishment. The ineligible and manifestly unfit or undesirable are being eliminated and the remainder arranged in a relative list by grades to be merged with the list of officers of the Regular Army, in forming the complete list of 28,000 officers of the temporary Army.

Applications for retirement are considered on their merits and action taken according to circumstances in each case. The very small number of vacancies on the limited lists and the great difference in circumstances in various cases, for the present, a rigid line of procedure. An increase in vacancies is desirable to stimulate retirements, both for length of service and for disability, in the cases of all individuals whose retention on active duty is not for the best interests of the Service. After studies under way have been completed the branch hopes to recommend a policy that will cause all officers to be eliminated from the active list whenever they become incapacitated for full duty. Such as are suitable and are needed for restricted duty in certain capacities may then be ordered to active duty. The advantages of this, in the light of recent experience, are obvious. Studies are being made with reference to the elimination of unfit officers. In any system of promotion, efficiency requires the elimination of the unfit.

The building up of a suitable Reserve Corps will, for the immediate future, be limited to the appointment of qualified discharged officers and others whose fitness has been established by actual service as officers, or by having been definitely recommended for commission on account of passing through a training school, or for other adequate reasons in special cases. Suitable appointments are hampered by legal restrictions as to section, age and grade, which it is hoped to have removed by law so that regulations may be made sufficiently elastic to meet all conditions. Later it is anticipated that examinations for appointment will be held for all those not now available under existing rules. We should assume supervision over appointments from the R.O.T. C. The ultimate object is to build up and maintain an efficient and well-balanced reserve of, say 200,000 officers, and to keep such record of qualifications as will insure Reserve officers being called to active duty in capacities for which best fitted. In this way the imminent shortage of officers, experienced during the war, will not again occur. Present plans cannot extend beyond securing the personnel, as the reserve must be modeled according to the permanent force for which it is a reserve. When the permanent force has been fixed by legislation, and regulation, it is hoped to devise an organization for the Reserve Corps that will facilitate its training and entry upon active duty in the event of a future emergency.

## CAPTURED ENEMY WAR MATERIAL.

The War Department authorizes publication of circular No. 103, of April 17, which reads: "Captured enemy war material is the property of the United States and not of the individual or organization making the capture. The War Department, in default of action by Congress, has no authority to make distribution, either temporary or permanent, of such material to states, counties or municipalities, or to institutions, organizations or in-

dividuals, and requests for allotments thereof cannot be granted. The War Department has taken steps to insure the proper collection and listing of captured enemy war material, according to the circumstances of capture, in order to make intelligent distribution in such manner as Congress may hereafter prescribe."

#### INSIGNIA AND SERVICE STRIPES.

Office of Acting J.A.G., A.E.F.  
Chaumont, Haute-Marne, France.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Two things have been called forcibly to my attention, with reference to our uniform and insignia over here.

First: Whatever the difference between the different countries may be with reference to the uniform, the insignia of rank should be essentially the same, whether identical or not. It would enable people of other countries to recognize the various ranks, and would facilitate things in many ways. I am convinced that there should be a simple cumulative system for the junior officers, field officers and general officers, i.e., one, two and three bars for second lieutenants, first lieutenants and captains; one leaf for a major, two leaves for a lieutenant colonel and three leaves for a colonel, or if it is not desired to drop the eagle, two leaves and the eagle, starting over again with the general officers. This would conform more nearly with other armies, the officers of which even yet do not understand the difference between the insignia of a second and first lieutenant or a major and a lieutenant colonel. Whatever is done with reference to similarity of insignia with other armies, at least this much should be done to bring our practice in conformity with other armies.

Second: Apropos of the discussion over service stripes. There is at present an element of inequality, as the man who came into the Service and subsequently came overseas early in November, just before the armistice, goes back with a blue stripe for less than six months' service or will go back with a gold stripe if peace is not declared by the end of six months; whereas the man who volunteered and came into the Service in April, 1917, and who did not get overseas until approximately the same time, is only allowed the same service insignia, indicating to those who do not know the service is the same. In all equality the War Department order preventing the wearing of silver, blue or gold stripes in combination should be revoked and soldiers should be permitted to wear stripes indicating their actual length of service during the war. For instance, a soldier who has had twelve months' service in the United States and six months over here should be allowed to wear two silver stripes and a gold stripe, or if he had twelve months in the United States and has less than six months over here, he should be allowed to wear two silver and a blue stripe, so as to give him an advantage in the insignia, which was really intended by adopting the stripe at all, for the extent of his service to the Government.

Another matter which occurs to me to comment upon is the suggestion made, by the President I believe in Paris, with reference to a common medal to be issued to all the Allied forces, with a rosette, to be worn with civilian clothing. It seems to me that this idea is worth following up and pushing, as nothing after the war would be prized so much by the discharged officer and man, especially by those of the overseas forces, as a rosette to be recognized in any of the countries of the Allies and which would enable an American in turn to recognize those in the Allied countries who had served with our forces.

NATHAN WILLIAM MACCHESNEY,  
Lieut. Col., Judge Advocate, U.S.A.

In regard to the last suggestion, attention is called to an article elsewhere on "Awarding Victory Medals." —EDITOR.

#### ARMY MEDICAL CORPS COMMISSIONS.

American E.F., in Germany.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Hundreds of officers (temporary) in the A.E.F. are under the impression that they will be permitted to enter the Regular Army with their present rank. I have never thought so and have expressed myself as to the injustice of this. I don't understand how they expect to get in, but they think they are surely going to do it. Medical officers with about two years' service that hold a commission as lieutenant colonel are under the impression they are going to be taken in with their present rank; one I have in mind is forty-four years of age.

What is the age limit of officers entering the Medical Corps and to what rank do they enter? Is there any change in the limit of time you must serve as a first lieutenant? Will any of the officers now in the M.C. (Regular) be outranked by officers now holding a commission in the old M.R.C. or N.A., or whatever it is, when they come in the M.C. (Regular)? Is the standard lowered for entrance? I do not believe that any man in the Regular Army will be jumped by officers now holding commissions—not in the Regular Army—when they do come in, although I am the only one here that believes that all officers now in the Service, when they enter the Regular Army must come in below all other men now in the Regular Army. I am sure about all the lieutenants in the M.C. (Regular) if they thought they were to be jumped would quit at once. I personally refused to accept a commission as major, M.R.C., in order that I might accept one as first lieutenant, M.C. (Regular), thinking I would receive a better status and with my long service would be given work commensurate with my experience. I have lost over a year difference in pay between that of a first lieutenant and that of a major.

I know an officer who has a military career dating back for twenty-five years, fourteen active service, ten in the Medical Department, that is now a first lieutenant, M.C. (Regular). Is this man going to be jumped by men now in the temporary establishment because they happen to hold rank as lieutenant colonel or major, who are about forty-five years of age?

OLD TIMER.

The law as it applies to the Regular Army provides that persons hereafter commissioned in the Medical Corps shall be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty years and shall be promoted to the grade of captain upon the completion of five years' service in the Medical Corps and upon passing the prescribed examination; but during the existing emergency the requirement of five years' service in the corps prior to promotion to captain is set aside.

The emergency officers who are registering applications

for Regular Army commissions will, if accepted, enter as first lieutenants at the foot of the permanent list, and will be governed by the provisions of Section 10 of the National Defense Act, as to promotion, as set forth above, unless Congress directs otherwise by new legislation. The proposed Army reorganization bill as it applies to the Medical Corps would have appointments made as now to first lieutenancies, with lineal promotion to captain, then promotion by selection to grades beyond.—EDITOR.

#### THE SITUATION OF THE OLD SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

All honorably discharged officers and soldiers who at the time of entering the Service were not drawing pensions are rewarded with a bonus of \$300 on discharge. The majority were young and physically able to make a good living for themselves and their families, if married, on return to civil life. Many had positions awaiting them, and quite a number received additional pay from their former employers to compensate for the difference between their salaries before and after entering the Army. Their service in the Army was largely through draft or induction and not voluntary.

No bonus or other reward is given to retired soldiers who had given the best of their lives to their country through voluntary service of twenty to thirty or more years, who were retired with a pension of barely enough to support themselves when rigid economy was exercised, and nothing for their families. They were physically broken down in many cases, incident to long service, and unable to compete with younger and stronger men in the labor market. They might, had they chosen, have remained on the retired list during the war, but their conscience would not permit such inactivity when their services were so badly needed.

These men volunteered and their value was recognized. They were given commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps. They were compelled to purchase all their equipment; were subjected to long hours of grueling duty. Many were physically unfit to stand it, but they, almost to the man, stood the "gaff" and were in at the finish. On discharge from active service they returned to their former status as retired soldiers on a small pension. As the general cost of living increased 75 to 100 per cent. during the war and remains there, their small pensions are practically halved. To make ends meet these old soldiers are compelled to obtain employment. After having served as commissioned officers, many with the rank of major, the consequent humiliation is very great, especially when their physical condition makes them objects of derision.

Question: Why does Uncle Sam fail to recognize this great injustice to our country's old soldiers, and why does he not, at least, increase their retired pay or discharge them in their commissioned grades held at the time of discharge and place them in the status of a second or first lieutenant for pension? I, as an old soldier, feel confident that justice will be done us later, when our lawmakers realize the true situation.

OLD SOLDIER.

#### 23D INFANTRY ATTACK AT BOURESCHE.

2d Corps Schools, A.P.O. 730,  
American E.F., France, March 29, 1919.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In Everybody's Magazine for March, 1919, appears an article "The 2d Division at Chateau-Thierry, by Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A." This article has been printed in several papers in the United States. My attention has been called to a paragraph in the article which is as follows:

"In the attack on Boursesches, a battalion of the 23d Infantry finding that the Marines on their left were advancing, also eagerly entered the fight. It was not the intention that they should advance at that time, but this fact does not appear to have been understood by the battalion commander, and it was, no doubt, a disappointment to him, as well as to his battalion, when he received orders to retire to his old position."

As my battalion, the 3d, was on the right of the 23d Infantry position, and Major (now Lieut. Col.) E. C. Waddill's battalion, the 1st, was on the left the article is apt to give the wrong impression, and in fact has caused two marked copies to be sent to me. I did not enter the attack of June 6-7, 1918, because I found that the "Marines on our left were advancing," but I did so because I was ordered to attack. I received orders at 4:15 p.m., June 6 that I would attack at five p.m. As General Bundy states that he wrote the article mostly from memory I feel that this point is probably not as clear to him as it is to Lieutenant Colonel Waddill and myself, also some other officers of our staff who were present at the time we received our instructions.

It might not have been the General's intention that we should attack, but my orders were such, and my objective was given me and we reached it. Evidently there was some misunderstanding, but I do not think it was on the part of the "battalion commander" as both Lieutenant Colonel Waddill and I entered the attack with our battalions and other officers heard the orders given. I might add that this is the first intimation I have had that the battalions of the 23d should not have taken part in the attack.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, Lieut. Col., Inf.

#### RETIRING NON-COMS. NOW COMMISSIONED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The bill which if passed would retire officers holding temporary commissions who were formerly enlisted men in the Regular Army, with the allowance of a master signal electrician, brings forward the following questions:

Would it be fair to the men who have made their way to a commission, through the different grades as enlisted men and who have efficiently performed the duties of a commissioned officer, to return them to their former grade? Could an officer return to the grade of sergeant and be as good a soldier as formerly after perhaps two years' association with commissioned officers? Could he live on an Army post with his wife and family after association with brother officers and their families for one or two years? Would it be fair to offer him a position as sergeant now that men that he was senior to no doubt are first sergeants or sergeants major, which he could be but for his service as an officer?

Would it be fair after the years these men have given

the Service (the best years of their life) to now reduce them to a position which they could not accept on account of their service as commissioned officers; in other words, force them out of the Service? Is it any more than justice to the old Regular Army man (of at least five years' service) who was commissioned and who has held that office with credit either to give him a commission in the Regular establishment or retire him with the allowance of at least a master signal electrician?

EX-NON-COM.

#### WEARING OF CIVILIAN DRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Has the time not arrived when officers on duty in cities and away from troops should be permitted to wear civilian dress? The wearing of the uniform by officers on duty in Washington under present conditions is detrimental to discipline. The infringements of the uniform regulations are frequent and various. Correction would be practicable only with the detail of an officer of high rank with disciplinary duties only.

The observance of military courtesy is lax. The correction of this serious disciplinary fault is not practicable. When an officer finds time from long, tedious hours of exacting desk duties to go upon the city streets he wants relaxation and not to have to scrutinize every person in uniform approaching him to see whether it is for him to salute or return a salute. His care may be rewarded with the haughty indifference due a "guy who is looking for a salute," or, if he affects indifference himself he becomes aware, too late, that he is receiving a courteous and precise salutation. The Army and Navy don't salute one another and the Marines don't seem to salute anyone.

The answer is simple: permit officers not on duty in camps and military posts to wear civilian clothing. And the season will soon be here when to compel a human being to wear the Service uniform in Washington is cruel and unusual punishment.

MAJOR.

#### OLD TIMERS OF THE LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Old timers of the line seem forgotten. The highest ranks an enlisted man of the line can reach in thirty years for retirement are sergeant major, first sergeant or similar grades, while the Engineer Corps have their master engineers, Signal Corps their M.S.E., Quartermaster Corps the Q.M. sergeants, senior grade, Hospital Corps the master hospital sergeants, etc. The proposed Poindexter bill would partly remedy this, but only for those who have served either in the war with Spain, Philippine insurrection, or Boxer trouble, and are also fortunate enough to have served in the European War.

If wars are to be the deciding factor, why not make it any one of the four wars? Many of us fought in one or another of those wars, some in two, and some in all except the European War, and that through no fault of our own, while others missed all but the European War. It would seem as though the grade of quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, Q.M.C., would be a fitting reward for all enlisted men of the line who have served honestly and faithfully for twenty-seven years.

TWO WARS.

#### BORDER SERVICE MEDALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

G.O. No. 8, War Dept., Jan. 14, 1919, provides a medal for members of the National Guard who served on the border during 1916 and 1917. Does not this look like injustice to members of the Regular forces? A badge is provided for all members of the military forces who saw actual service in the Mexican troubles (See, IV, G.O. 155, War Dept., 1917), issued for actual service and covering a period, as near as I can recall, from early in 1911 to late in 1917. No one doubts that this should be awarded under the circumstances outlined in the order. But, if the National Guard are to have medals for simply going to the border during 1916 and 1917, what form of recognition is to be granted the Regular Army and the Marine Corps for their services as border patrol from the beginning of 1911 until 1917, all of this time being recognized by the War Department in the order granting the Mexican Service Badge at a time during which there was possibility of collision between American forces and Mexicans. In all justice to the Regular forces, some of whose members served practically their whole enlistment on the border and under orders to be prepared for immediate action, the Regulars should get at least the same recognition as the National Guard.

EX-CORPORAL, U.S.M.C.

#### BONUS OF TWO MONTHS' PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to higher bonus for officers, if officers' services are worth more to the Government than those of the enlisted men—why not pay them a bonus based on the rank held at time of discharge? Under the present law a bonus of \$300 (or two months' pay of enlisted man) is paid to all, no matter what rank held or what responsibility incurred.

Why not amend the law to pay discharged officers and men two months' pay of the rank held at time of discharge. Even if the law were to be amended as suggested, many an officer would still be indebted to the Government, in many cases through no fault of his.

QUARTERMASTER.

#### VETERAN UNIT OF REGULARS SUGGESTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It would be a good idea to organize a Regular Army unit or camp which will take in all the war veterans who have re-enlisted and who must continue to serve in order to obtain their retirement. The several legions now forming do not take into consideration the fact that many of us are back in the Regular Service again.

While the majority now about to form these camps in various places are outside the Regular Service, and all who wish to associate themselves with their former comrades in arms must therefore join such eventually, still the advantage of having Regular Army units should appeal to all "old timers."

EX-U.S.A. OFFICER.

## LOSSES IN THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The War Department News Bureau made public on April 23 figures prepared by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, on April 19, giving the following summary of casualties reported in the casualty cables from the A.E.F.:

"In the case of prisoners," it is stated, "reports from other sources are included. The figures are as released to the press by name, including corrections through April 16. The figure for prisoners include fifteen prisoners reported held by the Bolsheviks. Of those previously held by the Central Powers, the records now show 281 died during internment and 118 status doubtful. The total casualties shown do not represent individuals, but casualties reported, as most of the died of wounds were first reported wounded, and in many cases men have been wounded more than once."

T, net total; C, net change during week.

	Army	Marine	Total	
	T.	C.	T.	C.
Killed in action	32,410	+65	1,477	0
Died of wounds	18,448	+18	747	0
Died of disease	22,702	+120	284	0
Died of other causes	4,270	+102	11	0
Total dead	72,825	+305	2,519	0
Taken prisoners	4,711	-4	80	0
Missing in action	4,487	-242	98	0
Wounded	197,996	+1,105	3,224	0
Grand total	280,019	+1,164	5,931	0
Total, without wounded	82,023	+59	2,697	0
			84,729	+59

## ARTILLERY EFFORT IN RECENT WARS.

## Expenditure of Artillery Ammunition in Recent Wars.

The industrial effort necessary to maintain modern armies in action may be measured to a certain extent by their expenditure of artillery ammunition. European wars of the past one hundred years were for the most part decided before peace-time reserves had been exhausted. The American Civil War, however, required for its decision an industrial mobilization at that time unprecedented, which, like the use in that war of intrenchments by field armies, was more truly indicative of the trend of modern warfare than were the conditions of the more recent European wars.

## Past Wars Compared with One Month of Present War.

Year.	War.	Army.	Rounds expended in one month during war.
1859.	Italian.	Austrian.	15,226
1861-65.	Civil.	Union.	5,000,000
1866.	Austro-Prussian.	Prussian.	36,199
1870-71.	Franco-Prussian.	Austrian.	96,472
1904-05.	Russo-Japanese.	German.	817,000
1912-13.	Balkan.	Russian.	954,000
1918.	Present.	Bulgarian.	700,000
		British and French.	12,710,000

## Expenditures for One Year, Civil and Present Wars.

Year.	War.	Army.	Rounds expended for one year.
1864.	Civil.	Union.	1,950,000
1918.	Present.	United States.	8,100,000
1918.	Present.	British.	71,445,000
1918.	Present.	French.	81,070,000

Average, year ended Nov. 10, 1918. bYear ended June 30, 1918. cYear ended Nov. 10, 1918.

## Expenditure of Artillery Ammunition in Modern Battles.

One of the most striking developments of the present war has been the great increase in the use of artillery to precede infantry action in battle. This is illustrated by a comparison of the expenditure of artillery ammunition in characteristic battles of recent wars with that in important battles of the present war. The special features of the several battles should be kept in mind. Chickamauga was fought in a heavily wooden region; Gettysburg and St. Privat over open farm land. The latter battles, together with Nan Shan, and all the battles of the present war considered below, involved artillery preparation for assault upon armies in defensive position. The expenditures, therefore, are roughly comparable. The high mark of the use of artillery in offensive battle was reached at the Somme and Messines Ridge, before the effective use of tanks was developed.

Year.	Battle.	Days' Duration.	Army.	Rounds of Artillery Ammunition expended.
1863.	Chickamauga.	3	Union.	7,825
1863.	Gettysburg.	8	Union.	82,781
1870.	St. Privat.	1	German.	39,000
1904.	Nan Shan.	1	Japanese.	34,947
1904.	Liao Yang.	9	Russian.	124,400
1904.	Shia Ho.	9	Russian.	274,360
1915.	Neuve Chapelle.	26	British.	197,000
1916.	Souchez.	1b	French.	800,000
1916.	Somme.	7a	British.	4,000,000
1917.	Messines Ridge.	7a	British.	2,758,201
1918.	St. Mihiel.	4b	United States.	1,093,217

Artillery preparation lasted thirty-five minutes. bFour hours.

intermittent seven days.

## Rates of Artillery Fire Per Gun Per Day in Recent Wars.

The rates are based upon total expenditures and average number of guns in the hands of field armies for the period of the wars. A large part of the heavy expenditures of artillery ammunition in the present as compared with other modern wars can be attributed to the increased rate of fire made possible by improved methods of supply in the field and by the rapid-fire guns now in use. In wars fought before the introduction of quick-firing field guns four or five rounds per day was the greatest average rate. Even this was reached only in the siege of Sebastopol, where armies were stationary and supply by water was easy, and in the American Civil War, which was characterized by advanced tactical developments. The guns of the Allied armies in France fired throughout the year 1918 at a rate about seven times greater than these previously high rates.

War.	Army.	Approximate rounds per gun per day.
1854-56, Crimean.	British and French.	5a
1859, Italian.	Austrian.	3
1861-65, Civil.	Union.	4
1866, Austro-Prussian.	Austrian.	2.2
1870-71, Franco-Prussian.	Prussian.	.8
1904-05, Russo-Japanese.	German.	1.1
1912-13, Balkan.	Russian.	4
Present War.	Bulgarian.	7

January, 1914. French. 5a

Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1918. Italian. 3b

Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1918. United States. 20b

Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1918. French. 34b

Jan. 1 to Nov. 11, 1918. British. 35b

Siege of Sebastopol. bField gun batteries only.

## Improvement of Field Guns Since Napoleonic Wars.

The limiting factor in the development of light field guns has always been the continuous hauling power of six horses, which is about 4,000 pounds. The gun has been as powerful as possible within the limits of this weight, which includes the carriage and limber as well as the cannon itself. Improved technique and materials have reduced the necessary weight of the cannon from 1,650 pounds in 1815 to about 800 pounds to-day, permitting the use of weight for recoil mechanism and shield of armor plate without exceeding the limit.

The 800 pound nickel steel gun of 1918 fires as heavy a projectile (twelve to fifteen pounds) as the 1,650 pound bronze gun of the Napoleonic wars. The improved material permits a more powerful propellant charge, which results in greater muzzle velocity, flatter trajectory, and longer maximum range. The latter is due in part also to improved shapes of projectiles and the introduction of rifling. The efficiency of artillery is further increased by the introduction of high explosive bursting charge. The modern 75-mm. shell contains about 1.76 pounds of high explosive as against about 5 pounds of black powder in shell prior to 1893.

A, muzzle velocity, feet per second; B, range with shrapnel, yards; C, range with shell, yards.

Type.	Date.	A.	B.	C.
Smooth bores	1815-1850	...	1,257	1,870
Early rifled guns	1863-1870	1,090	2,004	3,965
Later rifled guns	1870-1893	1,466	4,120	6,188
Early quick-firers	About 1900	1,696	6,160	7,840
Modern quick-firers	1914-1918	1,770	6,500	8,500
With stream-line shell	1918-1919	...	...	12,130

## NAVY'S TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT PLANS.

Officially the Navy Department has issued no details of the arrangements for the transatlantic flight to be made in Navy seaplanes. The Division of Aviation, Navy Department, Capt. N. E. Irwin, director, has guarded matters quite as effectively as has Lieut. Comdr. Harold W. Scofield, who is in charge at Rockaway, L.I. Division of Aviation, Naval Operations, to command the announcement of the personnel, it was said at the department on April 24, would be made shortly. Orders of the Bureau of Navigation, however, disclose that Comdr. John H. Towers has been detached from the NC Seaplane Division No. 1, which is interpreted as meaning that he will fly one of the planes in the attempt to cross the Atlantic. Also detached from the office of Naval Operations to duty in connection with the flight are Lieut. Comdr. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, an experienced flyer; Lieut. Comdr. Van Leer Kirkman, Marc M. Mitscher and Robert L. Lavender, Comdr. Holden C. Richardson, of the Construction Corps, Lieuts. Elmer F. Stone and David H. McCulloch. All these officers will, it is said, compose the technical staff and some of them will be included in the crews of the seaplanes. Also assigned to duty in connection with the flight are the mine depot ship Baltimore, the destroyer tender Melville and the mine sweepers Aroostook and Shawmut. The patrol arrangements in charge of Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, commanding the Destroyer Force, are completed and the vessels ready to take station on signal from the flagship Rochester. The "hopping off" place at Newfoundland is ready and there is every indication that the three seaplanes NC-1, NC-2 and NC-3, which will make the attempt, will arrive at the Newfoundland station ready for the start before the end of next week. The planes will leave Rockaway probably on Thursday and fly to Newfoundland, where not more than a day will be consumed in tuning up for the great test. The actual start depends upon weather conditions, of course, and mine sweepers have been assigned for use of the meteorological experts on whose observations rest a great share of the success of the attempt. The course has been definitely settled, but no hint as to whether the route is direct to Ireland or via the Azores has been allowed to get out. Each plane will carry a crew of five men, and will be driven by four Liberty motors developing a total of 1,640 horsepower, with tank capacity for gasoline sufficient for a non-stop voyage. With reasonably good weather and no accidents the Navy is confident it will have to its credit the first transatlantic flight before the month of May is more than a week old.

## COAST GUARD AS UNIT OF U.S. NAVY.

Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, U.S.C.G., who has had upwards of thirty years' experience in the Revenue Cutter and Coast Guard Service, in an article in the April issue of the Proceedings of the U.S. Naval Institute, makes the suggestion that the Coast Guard be amalgamated with the Navy as a separate unit, in relation to the Navy, much as is the relation of the Marine Corps. The article was written prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. As this matter of amalgamation is of more than passing interest and will come before the next session of Congress, as it did before the 65th Congress, we reprint the conclusions of Captain Van Boskerck. He writes:

"In writing in the statutes that the Coast Guard shall, as a part of the military forces of the United States, operate as a part of the Navy in time of war, or when the President shall direct, the lawmakers assumed responsibility, as the agents of the people, to see to it that the Coast Guard is properly equipped and in other ways prepared to become an efficient naval unit when the occasion arises. There was also at that time a great degree of implied responsibility thrown upon the Navy, to aid in every manner possible the increase of the military efficiency of the Coast Guard, which becomes a unit of the Navy, as provided in the statute. . . . There is no higher honor than to hold a commission in the Coast Guard of the United States, a Service that has never been called and found wanting, and its traditions are founded on a history the like of which any service might well be proud. Any suggestion for amalgamation, either with the Army or Navy, has for its object a single purpose—the increase of military efficiency for war. The personnel has no 'axe to grind' by amalgamation with either branch of the other military forces. Should an amalgamation eventuate, it must be with the Navy rather than with the Army. Opposition to amalgamation will undoubtedly come and on both sides and for reasons that, it is not necessary to mention, both Services know; but it is to be regretted that opposition from any source should arise to oppose an amalgamation, whether it be as a separate corps or otherwise, because it is only by so doing that the Coast Guard can ever hope to reach that full degree of efficiency that is not only demanded of it, but that it deserves to have placed within its reach.

"The hope of personal gain, Service jealousies, if present, reluctance toward losing a Service once possessed, all should be cast aside for the one objective to-

ward which we strive—the efficiency of the Coast Guard as a fighting unit. In this the Navy should be vitally interested.

"A military service that operates under the Navy Department in time of military emergency should operate under that department in time of peace, and to deny that statement is so obvious as to preclude any need for discussion and it only remains to be said that if the Coast Guard would not be as efficient under the Navy Department as under the Treasury Department, and if it would not continue to become more so, then the Service would be a signal failure from every viewpoint.

"The writer personally favors the separate corps suggestion, because the personnel would remain intact and would bring to the Navy quite as efficient a corps, within the scope of its endeavors, as the Navy now enjoys in that superb body—the U.S. Marine Corps—which always has, and always will, shed a luster upon the department under which it operates.

"The Navy is a conservative service and the Coast Guard may be regarded as being ultraconservative; therefore, there should be a 'getting together' for a meeting of the minds, to the end that each personnel may know the other.

"Whether the Coast Guard will gain in the future the place due to it will, above all, depend on whether the personnel will resolve with open eyes to break with ideas of the past and devote itself to the tasks of the present without reserve, in all of which it must have the cordial and substantial support of the Navy, which, in the belief of the writer, will be heartily accorded, whether the Coast Guard amalgamates with the Navy or not, because the necessity for co-ordination will be realized."

An officer of long service in the U.S. Coast Guard, who writes that he himself can speak impartially since he is past an age to be benefited by the measure, expresses high approval of the proposed legislation for the permanent transfer of the Coast Guard to the Navy. "I know of no one opposed to this bill," he writes, "except a few at the head of the Service now doing duty at headquarters. The proposed bill would make the Coast Guard more efficient and useful and establish an esprit de corps with less expenditure of Government funds."

## THE RETURNING TROOPS.

## 77th Division, U.S.A.

The first arrivals of the 77th Division, U.S.A., to land at New York from France were 83 officers and 3,740 enlisted men of the 305th Infantry, who arrived on the Cunard steamer Aquitania April 24. These troops were under command of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Herr, U.S.A., and in addition to the 305th Infantry there were four companies of casuals and 90 casual officers aboard. This made the grand total of troops aboard the Aquitania 218 officers and 3,417 men. Among the officers aboard was Major Louis M. Scott, 306th M.G. Battalion, U.S.A., son of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A. General Scott, Mrs. Blanche Scott, were on the pier to greet him. The Mount Vernon, bearing Major Gen. Robert Alexander, commander of the 77th Division; Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan, of the 153d Infantry Brigade, and the 306th Infantry complete arrived at Hoboken, April 25. With General Alexander and General Lenihan were officers of the division staff, including Lieut. Col. H. H. McGee, chief of staff, and the general's aids. The entire headquarters staff of General Lenihan's brigade was on board. Both vessels received the usual greetings from the Mayor's committee of welcome, and from relatives and friends on special steamers and on the dock. The Aquitania made the voyage from Brest in 5 days 17 hours and 58 minutes, making an average speed of 22.5 knots, which is the fastest passage on record. The Leviathan left Brest at the same time, but could not keep pace with the swift Cunarder. The Mt. Vernon sailed twenty-four hours ahead of the Aquitania and she was also left behind.

A cable from Secretary Baker received at New York April 15 makes possible definite decision that a parade of the 77th Division can be held in New York city. Decision as to this has been contingent upon the availability of shipping, etc., to land the division in New York nearly enough at one time to permit the parade without holding units in camp, thus delaying the demobilizing of the men and congesting the port. Transports bearing organizations of the 77th Division are now arriving at the port of New York daily, and the last transport the President Grant, is expected by May 3. The troops will be quartered at Camp Mills as they arrive, and after the parade they will be sent to Camp Upton for demobilization.

People in New York state, other than in New York city, are also making ready for a big welcome to men of the division, following the parade in New York city. Lee Du, representing the Chinese societies in New York is arranging for a Chinatown dinner for the 100 Chinese who are returning with the 77th.

Old members of the division who were invalidated home and who wish tickets for the grandstand on the day of the parade should send their names and addresses to either the Mayor's committee or their respective auxiliary associations.

## Return of 11th Railway Engineers.

Cos. B and C, 11th Railway Engineers, which gained fame in the war by dropping their engineering work at Cambrai to fight with rifles against the Germans, arrived at Hoboken, N.J., April 23, under command of Lieut. Col. W. H. Hudson. The rest of the regiment, under Col. William Barclay Parsons, is due to arrive at Hoboken on April 27. A parade on Fifth avenue Wednesday morning, April 30, a banquet following at the Hotel Pennsylvania and a reception and informal welcome home in the afternoon at the 71st Regiment Armory comprise the welcome home features for the regiment. The regiment was a volunteer organization recruited in the state of New York. It was the first American regiment in England, and the first to be reviewed by King George. They were the first American troops on the line, for they arrived at Peronne in the Somme region on Aug. 14, 1917. A few weeks later, on Oct. 5, they suffered the first American casualties, when Sergeant (now Lieutenant) Calderwood and Private Brannigan, of Company F, were wounded by shells. Twice they have been decorated by the British, with whom they served for a long period, and twice by the Americans. The first British citation was given the regiment at Cambrai because of its remarkable feat in constructing ten miles of railroad in eight days. The regiment was organized in New York city in April and May, 1917. It left for France July 14, 1917, and during the trip across, the original name, which was the 1st Reserve Engineers, was changed to the present title.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, Cav., U.S.A., who has been in command of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for some time, was retired for age on April 23, 1919. He will, it is understood, after traveling with Mrs. Slocum for several months, locate in New York city. Colonel Slocum, who is a well-known Cavalry officer, was born in Ohio, April 25, 1855, and entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1872, remaining there until June 22, 1876. He was appointed a second lieutenant, 25th Infantry, June 21, 1876, and was transferred to the 7th Cavalry the next month, and participated with that command against the Indians. He received the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant services in action against Indians at Custer Creek, Mont., Sept. 13, 1877. Colonel Slocum, among other duties, served as military attaché in Cuba during troublesome times there, where, on account of his extensive experience on the island, his services were valuable. He also served on the Mexican border during the troubles there. He was detailed in the Q.M.D. in 1902, was promoted major, 1st Cavalry, Oct. 16, 1903, and to the 7th Cavalry Feb. 26, 1908. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel March 3, 1911, and was promoted colonel Aug. 2, 1912, and was assigned to the 13th Cavalry. Colonel Slocum is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1883. He stood No. 8 on the lineal list of colonels of Cavalry at the time of his retirement and is an extra number in his grade.

Col. Frederick Perkins, Inf., U.S.A., will retire from active service on May 3, 1919, on his own application after more than forty years' service. He was born in Maine, Aug. 21, 1857, and was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in June, 1883, when he was appointed second lieutenant in the 5th Infantry, in which arm he has served since that time. He was last on duty on Governors Island, N.Y.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who had been on duty at Vichy, France, since September, 1918, where he had charge of the base hospital, died there from disease on April 8, according to word received on April 19 by Dr. I. L. Hill, of 616 Madison avenue, New York city, with whom he had been associated in practice for fifteen years. Colonel Griffith, who was born in Troy in 1873, served in the Medical Corps, U.S.A., through the Spanish-American War, and was in the Philippines for some time. He re-entered the Service at the declaration of war with Germany. He leaves a mother and sister. His father was at one time a justice of the Supreme Court of New York.

Lieut. Col. Clyde J. McConkey, Field Art., U.S.A. (Captain, Regular Army), on duty at Camp Travis, Texas, was found dead in his quarters April 18, 1919, with a 45-caliber revolver, with one cartridge discharged, lying by his side. Funeral services were held April 19, and the remains were escorted to the train by a battalion of Infantry headed by Major Gen. Harry F. Hodges, camp commander, and staff and officers of camp headquarters. The body was sent to Brewster, Minn., for burial. Colonel McConkey was born in Minnesota, March 30, 1886, and entered the Regular Army Oct. 7, 1911, as a second lieutenant of Cavalry from civil life. He was transferred to the Field Artillery Jan. 13, 1917. He was appointed a major in the Field Artillery of the National Army in July, 1918, and a lieutenant colonel of Field Artillery, U.S.A., July 30, 1918. He held the degree of A.B., University of Minnesota, 1911.

Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired, who had been in command of the U.S.S. Nantucket, used as a training ship at Boston, Mass., died suddenly aboard the ship at the navy yard on April 22, 1919. Commander Atwater had commanded the Nantucket since April, 1911, previous to which time he was in charge of the Pennsylvania schoolship Adams. He was born in New York, June 16, 1857, and was graduated from the U.S.N.A., June 4, 1880. Among the vessels he served in were the Constitution, Colorado, Jamestown, Trenton, Enterprise, Monocacy, Portsmouth, Mohican and Marion of the old Navy up to 1895, and the first of the more modern ships he served in was the Bennington. He was retired from active service June 30, 1905, on his own application for voluntary retirement. He had seventeen years and five months' sea service and fifteen years and nine months shore duty.

Major James Nesbit Hazelhurst, U.S.A., one of the South's foremost engineers and a prominent member of the engineering profession of Atlanta, Ga., died in Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 9, 1919, fifty-five years of age, of bronchial pneumonia and cerebral hemorrhage. Major Hazelhurst had been overseas for eighteen months, serving the Water Supply Section at Chaumont, Tours and Marseilles. At the time of his death he was attached to the American Commission to negotiate peace. He leaves a wife and two sons, one a captain in Q.M. Corps and the other sanitary engineer for the State of Alabama.

Capt. Egie T. Hickey, 11th Cav., U.S.A., stationed at Campo, Calif., on the Mexican border, committed suicide at the base hospital at Fort Rosecrans, April 13, 1919, by cutting his throat with a razor. He had been under treatment at the hospital for injuries sustained in a recent automobile accident. He was thirty years old and is survived by his wife, who lives at Easley, S.C.

Lieut. William H. Taylor, Air Service, U.S.A., was killed in action on Sept. 18, 1918, while fighting three German airplanes at Lake Etang de L'Alouette, near St. Miebel, France, according to word received by his father. He was twenty years of age and sailed for France April 2, 1917. He had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the commander of the 6th French army, and had been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. Charles F. Folk, Air Service, U.S.A., who it is reported was recently killed in an airplane accident in France, enlisted in the aviation unit of Cornell University on Nov. 9, 1917, and went to France in February, 1918, as a member of the 106th Aero Squadron. His mother and sister live at No. 3301 Broadway, New York city.

Lieut. Ralph G. Koontz, U.S.A., radio officer at Post Field, Lawton, Okla., was killed at Call Field on April 22, his airplane having gone into a side slip as he was leaving the field. He fell about 200 feet. His home was at Newark, Ohio.

Lieut. Francis J. Wilson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Hoboken, N.J., killed himself April 23, according to a police report, by shooting himself in the right

side of the head in a room he had been occupying at the Imperial Hotel, 32d street and Broadway, New York city. Cards found in Lieutenant Wilson's pockets indicated his home was in Ashland, Mass. No motive for his suicide has been learned.

Carolyn Swift, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Innis Palmer Swift, U.S.A., and Mrs. Swift, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1919, at the age of one year and five months. The baby was the granddaughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift, U.S.A. The interment was held in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

Worth G. Ross, Jr., son of the late Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Ross, died suddenly at New Bedford, Mass., on April 7, 1919. Mrs. Ross is at Willows, Calif.

Mrs. Mary Jane Clark died at her home in Los Angeles, Calif., on March 7, 1919. She was the mother of Lieut. Col. T. A. Clark, C.A.C.; Capt. William Arthur Clark, M.C.; Lena Clark Kerrick, wife of Col. Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C.; and Miss Alberta Clark.

Mrs. Ethel Edwards Graham, wife of Lieut. Col. George D. Graham, Dental Corps, U.S.A., died at Waterloo, Iowa, on March 24, 1919.

Mrs. Virginia Josephine Miller Penn, widow of James S. Penn, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Albert M. Penn, U.S.N., died at Laredo, Texas, on April 18, 1919.

Mrs. J. W. Ford, mother of Mrs. Erle M. Wilson, died April 13, 1919, at her home, Smith's Grove, Ky.

Mrs. Jennie Paul Goodrich, mother of Col. P. M. Goodrich, Inf., U.S.A., died at North Adams, Mass., on March 20, 1919.

## DEATH OF COL. W. H. BOYLE, U.S.A.

Col. William H. Boyle, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil, Indian and Philippine Wars, died on April 22, 1919, at his home in North Plainfield Township, N.J. He was born at Bay Ridge, N.Y., Nov. 13, 1887, and first entered the military service of the United States as a second lieutenant in the 5th N.Y. Volunteer Artillery Jan. 19, 1862, and rose to the rank of major. He entered the Regular Army May 10, 1866, as a second lieutenant, 2d Infantry. He was subsequently an officer of the 21st, 9th, 21st and 19th Regiments of Infantry and was retired Nov. 13, 1900, for age. He was advanced to colonel on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904. Among other field services during the Civil War he was in the raid on Lynchburg and retreat through West Virginia to the Ohio River and back to the Shenandoah Valley; was under Gen. George Crook in the campaign of Loudon and Shenandoah Valley and was under General Sheridan in the campaign in Shenandoah Valley. He was on the staff of Gen. J. D. Stevenson, U.S.V., Nov. 5, 1864, to March 9, 1865, was assistant inspector general, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, Department of West Virginia, April 27, 1865, and was commanding troops and defenses of Maryland Heights, Md., until mustered out of the Volunteer Service July 19, 1865.

During the Civil War he took part in the following battles and skirmishes: Harper's Ferry, Piedmont, Lexington, Buchanan, Lynchburg, Salem, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, Martinsburg, Cedar Creek and Charleston, all in Virginia.

During his service with the Regular Army, Colonel Boyle was on duty in many fields of activities. He served as an acting Indian agent, was on duty at various posts in the West, was engaged in scouting against hostile Apache Indians and served with a battalion of the 21st Infantry in the campaign against the Modoc Indians in the lava beds of California, from December, 1872, to July, 1873. He held a number of staff positions in the Department of the Columbia and was inspector of Indian supplies from Nov. 21, 1874 to June, 1875. He also served as A.D.C. to Gen. O. O. Howard.

He was in command of the post at Fort Lapwai, Idaho, during 1877, and was in command of a company against hostile Bannocks and Pi-Ute Indians from June to September, 1878. He also succeeded in capturing Chief Hiackeny and his Indian band. Colonel Boyle also saw other service in the field, which included duty with a company at the Rosebud Agency during the Sioux Indian campaign, 1890-91. He served at various posts in Nebraska, and was in command at Fort Sidney at that place, and also served at various posts in the East. He participated in the Cuban campaign with the 5th Corps in 1898, and was in command of the 9th Infantry from July 1 to 10, and was at the battle of San Juan Hill, and on duty with the regiment in San Diego and Montauk Point. He served with the 21st Infantry in the Philippines in 1899, and commanded two battalions of the regiment at the engagement at Guadalupe Ridge and Zapota Bridge. He was disabled and returned to the United States in October, 1899. He was recommended for a brevet for distinguished services in battles by General Crook and by General Davis, and was also recommended for a brevet for his distinguished services in the Philippines.

## DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announces under date of April 21 the names of the following officers who have died in this country at places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Capt. Egie T. Hickey and William V. Kay, M.C.

Lieuts. John F. Harrity, Benjamin F. McArthur, M.C., Ashton M. Baldwin, M.C., and Fred M. Locklin.

## NAVY DEATHS.

The Navy Department on April 18 reported the following deaths:

Ensign Leo Ernest Feig (P.C.), U.S.N.R.F., died in St. Mary's Hospital, New York, N.Y., April 14, of broncho pneumonia. His father, Benjamin Feig, resides at 811 North Alcaniz street, Pensacola, Fla.

Chief Engr. Charles H. Manning, U.S.N., (retired), died at his home at Manchester, N.H., April 1, 1919. His wife, Fanny B. Manning, resides at 1838 Elm street, Manchester, N.H.

Ensign Donald Walker, U.S.N.R.F., died at Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla., on April 7, 1919, as result of injuries received in seaplane accident at Miami, Fla., on April 1, 1919. His father, Edmund H. Walker, resides at 82 Washington street, East Orange, N.J.

Lieut. George Emerson Leitch, (j.g.), U.S.N.R.F., died at Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on April 6, 1919, of carcinoma of the colon. His wife, Mrs. Frances Leitch, resides at 579 14th street, San Pedro, Calif.

Lieut. William P. Eyre (j.g.), U.S.N.R.F., died suddenly, exact cause unknown, at Burlington, N.J., April

8, 1919. His wife, Mrs. Grace S. Eyre, resides at Buena Vista, Colo.

Lieut. (T) John W. Ross, U.S.N., died April 15, 1919, at Brest, France, on board the U.S.S. Missouri.

Lieut. Arthur Hall Drane, Med. Corps, U.S.N., died April 1, 1919, at City Hospital, Columbus, Ga.

Lieut. Edward Ryan, (j.g.), U.S.N.R.F., died at Willard Parker Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 7, 1919, of broncho pneumonia.

Boatswain's Mate Francis William Hilderbrand, second class, U.S.N., fell overboard and was drowned on April 14, 1919, while attached to the U.S.S. Nevada.

Wilbur Harvey Thomas, seaman, U.S.N., drowned on April 11, 1919, while attached to U.S. Naval Training Camp at Bumpkin Island, Mass.

Clarence Gabriel Clofern, chief machinist's mate, U.S.N.; William Hughes, machinist's mate, second class, U.S.N.R.F., and Daniel Bun Inman, machinist's mate, second class, died of burns received in explosion in engine room of Submarine Chaser No. 205, April 5, 1919.

The Navy Department on April 18 received a dispatch from Admiral Knapp, U.S.N., in London, stating that two enlisted men of the Navy were killed by a boiler explosion on the U.S.S. Beauhous. The dead are William C. Hollenback, U.S.N.R.F., and John Prender, Jr., S.C., fourth class, U.S.N.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mrs. Daniel Briscoe announces the marriage of her daughter, Margaret, to Major Allen Mitchell Burdett, U.S.A., on April 10, 1919, at Knoxville, Tenn.

The engagement of Mrs. Judith Calkins Cheney, widow of Thomas Langdon Cheney, of South Manchester, Mass., to Capt. John Thomas Bell, Inf., U.S.A., is announced, and the wedding will take place June 26, 1919. Captain Bell is the fifth son of Isaac Bonaparte Bell, lawyer, and the late Etta Hardy Bell, of Wilburn, Lunenburg county, Va. Captain Bell is a member of the 1913 class, University of Virginia, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1918. He recently returned from France, where he served in the machine gun company, 4th Infantry, under Col. Halstead Dorey, U.S.A., on the Marne front, and as staff officer of the 3d Division in the fighting in and around Chateau-Thierry when the 3d Division was commanded by Major Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, U.S.A. Captain Bell is stationed in New York city.

Capt. Lloyd E. Mielenz, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Penelope S. Pendergrass were married in Washington, D.C., on April 16, 1919.

Mrs. Clarence H. Hyde, of 9 East 65th street, New York city, has announced that the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Babbitt Hyde, to Col. George Montgomery, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been broken by mutual consent. Colonel Montgomery is on duty at the Ordnance Department, Washington.

Anouncement from Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Robinson, of El Paso, Texas, brings the news of the marriage of their daughter, Patricia Adele, to Major Carl Clifton Krueger, 82d Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas, on April 12, 1919. The wedding took place in the Broadway Christian Church, Los Angeles, Calif., Rev. Arthur W. Higby performing the ceremony. Mrs. C. A. Marriott, of Los Angeles, acted as matron of honor and Capt. Daniel Carrington Imboden, U.S.A., of Silver City, N.M., acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony a very prettily appointed dinner was served the bridal party at Hotel Alexandria. Major and Mrs. Krueger will be at home after May 10 at 3815 McKinley avenue, El Paso, Texas.

Lieut. Herbert Hoepner, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Kearny, and Miss Clara Ball, of National City, Calif., were married at the bride's home on April 10, 1919, Chaplain Wisner, of Camp Kearny, officiating.

Capt. Otto E. Strahmann, Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Helen Lloyd, of Dayton, Ohio, were married at the home of the bride's parents in that city on March 20, 1919.

The marriage of Miss Helen Hilton and Mr. Seth Alden, of San Francisco, took place in Seattle, April 9, 1919. The bride is the daughter of Col. Charles H. Hilton, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., formerly adjutant of the Puget Sound coast defenses. The young couple will reside in San Francisco.

Lieut. Thomas R. Cooley, U.S.N., and Miss Adelaide Prescott Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Speed Morris, were married in Washington, D.C., April 21, 1919, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Allen M. Sumner, by the Rev. Henry J. Shandello. Miss Pattie N. Morris, sister of the bride, attended her with Misses Marguerita Tillman, Christine Wagaman, May Chew and Ada Birmingham. Little Miss Margaret Sumner was the flower girl. The best man was Lieut. A. J. Selman, U.S.N.

Lieut. John W. Rowe, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Mae Dreesbach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dreesbach, of No. 530 Riverside Drive, New York city, were married there April 21, 1919, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Herbert Shipman officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Misses Virginia Wagner, Hazel May Rogers, Dorothy Muller, Margaret Moyer and Louise Jenkins, of this city, and Miss Marjorie Bead, of Washington. Lieut. Donald A. Green, U.S.N., was best man. A reception and dinner at the house of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Lieutenant Rowe, who was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1917, returned recently from foreign service and is now attached to the destroyer Robinson.

Ensign John F. B. Carscallen, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Ella Floyd-Jones Carpender, of No. 1 East Forty-ninth street, New York city, were married April 21, 1919, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A large reception was held in the Gotham Hotel after the ceremony.

The engagement is announced of Miss Isabel Lord Alley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Alley, of Haverford, Pa., to Lieut. Thornton Emmons, U.S.N., son of Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Emmons, of Princeton, N.J.

Miss Margaret Carnegie, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, was married to Ensign Roswell Miller, U.S.N.R.F., at the home of her parents in New York city on April 22, 1919. The ceremony was a simple one, and was performed at noon in the presence of 150 relatives and friends. At three o'clock Ensign Miller and his bride started on their wedding trip. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie expect them to pass part of the summer at Shadowbrook, their summer home, in Lenox. In the autumn the bride and bridegroom will take a house in

Princeton, N.J., where he will resume his college course at the university. Ensign Miller has been on the inactive list for some time.

Mr. George Sieurin announces the marriage of his daughter, Ruth Mary, to Capt. Willard Stewart Paul, U.S.A., on April 14, 1919, at Worcester, Mass.

Lieut. Robert A. Lovett, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Adele Quartley Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, of No. 789 Park avenue, New York city, were married April 19, 1919, at their parents' home by the Rev. Charles Hinton, of Locust Valley, N.Y. Both are widely known in society. The bride's father is the head of the banking firm of Brown Brothers and holds an important place in international finance.

Lieut. Joseph L. McGinley, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on duty at Camp Mills, N.Y., and Miss Alberta Crittenden Allen, of New York city, were married April 17, 1919, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Doane Allen, of No. 21 Claremont avenue, by the Rev. Joseph Evans.

Announcement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Livingston Green, of No. 77 Percy street, Flushing, L.I., that their daughter, Miss Dorothy Lillian Green, will become the bride of Midshipman Sampson Scott, grandson of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, U.S.N. Miss Green took a course in nursing and then entered the service of the Red Cross in the United States. When the United States entered the war she became engaged in confidential work for the Government. Midshipman Scott will be graduated from Annapolis in June and the wedding will take place soon afterward. He is a son of Capt. Henry Harrison Scott, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scott, of Bayside, L.I.

Capt. and Mrs. John R. Lewis, of Annapolis, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dell Lewis Thomas, to Prof. Arturo Fernandez, of the Naval Academy. The wedding will take place in May. Professor Fernandez is attached to the department of modern language. The wedding will be a quiet one in the Rectory of St. Mary's Church.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac W. Littell, U.S.A., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Lincoln, to Lieut. Comdr. William Cook Owens, U.S.N. The wedding will take place in June.

Ensign Verne Lesley Sullivan, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Doyle, of No. 121 West Eighty-sixth street, New York city, were married in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York city, April 19, 1919, by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of the Marble Collegiate Church. Ensign Sullivan is attached to the U.S.S. North Dakota. Mrs. Grace Morse, sister of Ensign Sullivan and bride of Lieut. Howard E. Morse, attended her brother's bride. Mr. Robert McCrimmon, assistant manager of the Pennsylvania Hotel, was best man.

Ensign Howard E. Morse, U.S.N., and Miss Grace M. Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester J. Sullivan, of Norwood, N.Y., were married April 18, 1919, at Long Branch, N.J., in St. James's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Morton A. Barnes. They were attended by Ensign Verne L. Sullivan, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Doyle, of Norfolk, N.Y. The bride is a graduate of St. Lawrence University, class of 1915. Ensign Morse is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy.

Capt. Alfred McC. Robbins, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Dustan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Dustan, were married on April 10 at the home of the bride's parents in Salt Lake City. The home was decorated in national colors, while quantities of red and white snap dragons and blue larkspur were used throughout the room. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Elmer I. Goshen, of the First Congregational Church, and was followed by a buffet wedding breakfest. The bride was attended by her twin sister, Mrs. Loy Coates, and Lieut. Shirley A. Wilson, U.S.N., was best man. The bride wore a going away gown of dove gray with hat, boots and gloves to match. Mrs. Coates was dressed in a gown of apricot colored cloth with a black picture hat. The couple left for San Francisco to spend their honeymoon and will be at home on their return in the Coates home on Garfield avenue, Mr. and Mrs. Coates being absent for the summer months in Idaho.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ferguson, of Olathe, Kas., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nanette, to Capt. Neely Todd, U.S.A., of Fort Bliss, Texas. The marriage will be celebrated in June. Miss Ferguson is a graduate of the Kansas State University and during the war served as a Red Cross nurse in the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Captain Todd is the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Todd, of Leavenworth. After graduating from the high school he entered the State University in 1913, and at the outbreak of the war was commissioned and attended the third class for provisional officers at Fort Leavenworth. He is at present attached to the 7th Cavalry with station at Fort Bliss, Texas.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Mrs. Charles Louis Stevenson has taken an apartment with her mother, Mrs. E. Davis, and sister, Miss Eugenia Davis, at 508 West 139th street, New York city. Telephone Audubon 3595, Apt. No. 3.

Col. Chandler P. Robbins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who has just returned from Limoges, France, where he was in command of Base Hospital No. 13, has gone to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station. Mrs. Robbins and son, who are now residing at 932 South 4th street, Louisville, Ky., with her sister, Mrs. P. L. Martin, expects to join the colonel in a short time.

At the time of the complete destruction by fire of the hotel, "Voxenkollen Sanatorium," at Christiania, Norway, March 13, both the United States naval and military attachés were living there with their families. Col. A. T. Marix, U.S.M.C., our naval attaché, with Mrs. Marix and their son had made the hotel their home for more than six months, while Lieut. Col. Henry C. Maddux, C.A.C., U.S.A., our military attaché, together with his wife and two children, had lived there for some weeks. Colonel Marix succeeded in saving most of his effects, while Lieutenant Colonel Maddux succeeded in saving about half of his. The fire occurred at about seven o'clock in the morning and owing to the heavy fall of snow saving of effects were made more difficult. The Christiania daily papers state that Mrs. Marix had a very narrow escape as she sustained rather painful burns which were caused by burning embers setting fire to her clothes after she had escaped from the hotel and had fallen in the deep snow. Mrs. Marix is making a good recovery and will soon be en route with her son, George, to the United States, where she will remain until fall, when she expects to rejoin Colonel Marix, should he still be on duty in Scandinavia.

Major T. D. Drury, Field Art., U.S.A., is visiting in the home of Miss Jessie Wallace Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., while on leave.

Mrs. H. M. Estes and son are at the Thierman Apartments in Louisville, Ky., during the stay of Lieutenant Colonel Estes, U.S.A., at Camp Knox. Mrs. C. Dickson, her mother, is visiting them.

Mrs. John Byrne and young son are staying at the Blenheim Apartments in New York city, while Lieutenant Commander Byrne, U.S.N., is attached to the transport George Washington as supply officer.

Mrs. Paul Frederick Dickens, wife of Lieutenant Dickens, Med. Corps, U.S.N., has returned to Norfolk from a visit to California. Lieut. and Mrs. Dickens are residing at the Armitage Bridge Court Apartments.

Lieut. Ralph Otis Davis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Davis have returned from California and have taken an apartment at the Cambridge, 1030 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Davis has command of the U.S.S. AL-4, which is temporarily stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. William Taylor Smith, who has been spending some time at Hotel Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va., has returned to Fredericksburg, Va., with her daughter, Lucy Randolph, and will remain there until Commander Smith, U.S.N., returns from foreign waters, when she will join him at his new station.

Mrs. Goodwin Compton and children, Edith and Jack, have returned to Fort Wayne, Mich., after a visit of several weeks, with Mrs. Compton's sister, Mrs. Daniel Van Voorhis, in Zanesville, Ohio. They were accompanied by Mrs. Van Voorhis and her children, Daniel and Betsy Bell. Mrs. Van Voorhis is convalescing from a serious operation.

Col. A. C. Knowles, U.S.A., has been in command of the 318th Infantry all through the war, except when he was put in command of a division temporarily. His regiment, which is a part of the 158th Brigade, 79th Division, is under orders to return from France to the United States. Mrs. A. C. Knowles is residing at 66 Lenox avenue, East Orange, N.J.

Mrs. Kossuth Niles, widow of Rear Admiral Niles, U.S.N., is visiting her niece, Mrs. Arthur H. Eddins, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H. Mrs. Niles will return to her country house, Afterglow, Winsted, Conn., where for four years she has been active in Red Cross work, having organized the chapter in September, 1914, and served as chairman of military relief for two years and as chairman of the chapter for two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Barnard, of St. Louis, have as their guests for the spring vacation, their niece, Miss Bernice Fiske, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske, U.S.A., and Miss Rosalie Lamy, of Sedalia, Mo.; both are members of the graduating class of the College of the Sacred Heart, Maryville. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard will entertain on April 21, for their guests, with a dinner at the Sunset Inn Country Club.

Col. R. H. C. Kelton, U.S.A., a member of the General Staff, writes in the Century Magazine for May of "The Miracle of Chateau-Thierry," and tells of the part eight American divisions played in what has been termed the second battle of the Marne. That part, he says, "forms a remarkable chapter in the history of the American Expeditionary Force in France. It was an initial effort, it saw the first actual functioning of the American Army corps, it produced the Army commanders who now control the American units under General Pershing and it was essentially the battle baptism of the American fighting forces." Colonel Kelton's article, which is illustrated by maps, is exceedingly well told and will be read with interest by military men and civilians alike.

Col. Robert McCleave, U.S.A., who had been chief of staff of the 3d Division since Oct. 15, 1918, left that post on March 28 for the purpose of rejoicing his old division, the 35th, which is soon to leave for the United States, says The Watch on the Rhine of April 4. In leaving Colonel McCleave addressed the officers and men of the 3d Division, expressing regret at his departure and declaring that it would be a matter of pride for him to recall that he had been a member of the "Marne Division." Colonel McCleave has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services in the Great War. He was in charge of the operations section of the 1st American Army and was largely responsible for the organization of troops in the attack on the St. Mihiel salient, one of the most successful operations of the war.

Lieut. Raiford J. Wood, Machine Gun Co., 325th Inf., U.S.A., who has been cited in general orders for conspicuous bravery and coolness in action, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Wood, of Savannah, Ga., and brother of Capt. Jared Irwin Wood, 47th Inf., Army of Occupation, and brother-in-law of Lieut. Col. Charles Albert Chapman, headquarters, 3d Field Artillery Brigade, Army of Occupation. The following is the citation received by Lieutenant Wood early in March: "On Oct. 11, 1918, near St. Juvin, France, Lieutenant Wood, with conspicuous bravery and coolness, led his platoon of machine guns, under heavy enemy fire, to its position on a hill, and, by his effective fire, started the advance of his regiment. He held this position until driven back by overwhelming enemy machine gun fire, but soon recaptured the position, and, although severely wounded through the body, by his courage and fortitude he inspired his men to hold this position against great odds."

Col. Charles DeLano Hine, late U.S.A., who was honorably discharged from the Army in January, 1919, after serving in France, is now located at 123 Park avenue, New York city. Colonel Hine's last duty in France was as chief of the Inspection Division of the Motor Transport Corps of the American Expeditionary Force, a position for which he was especially qualified to fill owing to his long experience as a railroad expert in civil life, after resigning from the Regular Army in 1895. Colonel Hine was the first commander of the 165th Infantry (old 69th N.Y.) when it was drafted into the U.S. Army for the war. He had charge of its training at Camp Mills, N.Y., and took the regiment to France. Shortly after reaching France, Colonel Hine was detailed in the Motor Transport Corps, where he rendered valuable service. He was succeeded in command of the 165th by Col. John W. Barker, who was in turn succeeded by Col. Frank R. McCoy, who led the command in battle. When the latter was appointed brigadier general Col. C. A. Dravo succeeded to the command of the 165th, and he was succeeded by Col. Harry S. Howland. All the colonels of the 165th during the war have been selected from the Regular Army, with the exception of its present commander, Col. William J. Donovan. Colonel Hine's duty with the Motor Transport Corps in France took him all over the French fronts and to numerous places in England and Italy, and he was in action at Hoeville and at St. Mihiel, France. He retains a warm affection for the 165th.

Mrs. Brady G. Buttencutter, wife of Colonel Buttencutter, U.S.A., has returned to the Post Tavern, Battle Creek, Mich., after spending the week-end with friends in Detroit, Mich.

Lieut. Alexander S. Wotherspoon, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. New York, has been spending a leave at the home of Mrs. Wotherspoon's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Larner, on Nineteenth street, Washington.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Barnett and Mrs. Barnett's daughter, Misses Leila and Anne Gordon, spent Easter at their country estate, Wakefield Manor, on the Rappahannock River, Va.

Admiral William S. Benson, U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations, who is now in Paris on duty in connection with the Peace Conference, is to receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French government, according to a press message from Paris.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U.S.N., with their daughter, Mrs. Otto F. Lange, grandson and nurse are staying at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, N.Y., before leaving for San Diego, Calif., on April 29. Captain Lange is still with the A.E.F. in France.

A son, John Griffith, jr., was born to Major John Griffith, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Griffith at Camp McClellan, Ala., on April 13, 1919. Major Griffith has served in the 11th, 8th, 16th and 21st Infantry, and commanded from a battalion sergeant major of the 21st Infantry.

Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Col. O. A. Dickinson, U.S.A., on duty at the Field Artillery Basic School, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and her mother, Mrs. Buck, widow of Col. William Langdon Buck, U.S.A., are spending the winter and spring months at the Hawthorne Inn, 2121 First street, San Diego, Calif.

Mrs. Albert L. Hall, widow of Colonel Hall, Field Art., U.S.A., after her study in the Occupational Therapy Department of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York city, has been appointed a reconstruction aid in the Medical Department, U.S.A., to be stationed at Base Hospital 25, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

A daughter, Patricia Hawthorne Dickinson, was born to Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Col. O. A. Dickinson, Field Art., U.S.A., at San Diego, Calif., April 16, 1919. The baby is the granddaughter of the late Col. William Langdon Buck, U.S.A., and great-granddaughter of Col. William Amos Buck, of Mobile, Ala., and grandniece of Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U.S.A.

King Albert of Belgium has conferred upon Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, the Cross of Commander of the Order of Leopold and the rank of Officer of the Order of Leopold upon Col. Thomas DeW. Milling, U.S.A. Colonel Milling is now assistant to General Menoher in the Training and Operations Group, office of Director of Air Service.

Capt. C. P. Miller, Inf., U.S.A., arrived in Indianapolis, Ind., April 17 to assume his duties as assistant professor of military science and tactics in the high schools there. Captain Miller saw service in France with the 5th Machine Gun Battalion, 22d Division, until his return as instructor in M.G. tactics. Since that time he has been with the Machine Gun School, Camp Benning, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. Miller will live at the Hotel Lincoln.

Mrs. Frederick Worth Goddard has taken an apartment at 104 East 81st street, New York city. Captain Goddard is still in France with the 29th Division and is on the staff of General Holbrook, 54th Brigade, F.A. Mrs. Goddard is a daughter of Park Benjamin, class of '67, U.S.N. A brother, Romey, recently returned from France after serving in the 6th Regiment of Marines, was four times wounded and saw active service at Chateau-Thierry, Verdun, Soissons and Belleau Wood. Another daughter of Park Benjamin recently married Enrico Caruso.

Among the officers arriving at Hoboken, N.J., from Brest, France, April 19, was Brig. Gen. Lucien E. Berry, U.S.A., commander of the 60th Field Artillery Brigade, which was with the 35th Division, U.S.A. He was in the Spanish-American War, the Philippines and the Boxer uprising. He went to France last June with his brigade and was in action at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne Forest. General Berry stated that he had heard of criticism made about sacrificing the Infantry of the 35th Division by Governor Allen, of Kansas, and said: "If Governor Allen is criticizing the action of the 35th Division he is criticizing the plans of Marshal Foch. You must remember that the 35th Division was assigned to attack the strongest point of the Hindenburg line at Bouquois Hill. We were ordered to take that point and it was held by two divisions and part of a third division of the Prussian Guards. We not only took the position, but advanced twelve miles."

An enjoyable dinner arranged by the Defense League of New Jersey at which Governor Edge was the guest of honor was held in Newark, N.J., April 17. Among the speakers in addition to Governor Edge were: Col. William Hayward, commander of the 369th Infantry, the colored regiment that was formerly the 15th N.Y.; Lieut. Col. George M. Buttle, formerly of the old 1st Regiment, now part of the 113th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Wilmer A. Cadmus; of the 114th; Col. Thomas D. Landon, of the old 3d N.J., and Lieut. Col. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., who was instrumental in developing the rifle range at Caldwell, N.J. The Governor declared in referring to the work of the reserve that the efforts of these men in training the New Jersey selective service men who went to the 78th Division was of great value. Colonel Hayward denied emphatically the oft-repeated statement that when the United States got troops in the field the depleted French and English units left the work for the Americans. He declared the Allies fought just as hard, if not harder, after the Americans got on the fighting line than before. Colonel Landon, who handled a training regiment in France that passed through to the front more than 40,000 officers and men, told of the work there, and spoke of the value of the National Guard in the war. Colonel Buttle and Colonel Cadmus confined their praise of the Jersey troops to saying they did what they were sent over to do, and when some of the audience called for recitals of what they did, Colonel Buttle answered that "we went through about what Hayward's outfit did." Colonel Harlee spoke on rifle shooting and said he expected that the range at Caldwell would be made a permanent shooting ground. Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, secretary of the National Rifle Association of America, and Major George K. Shuler, of the Marine Corps, adjutant of the national rifle matches, were also among those present. The committee on arrangements was Majors John Drake, Edward Phillips, R. C. Lawrence, W. S. Parker, A. S. Hackley, and S. H. Gillespie, N.J.S.M.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. William Chasson, Coast Art., U.S.A., at San Juan, P.R., April 8, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, U.S.A., are passing a few weeks at the White Tree Inn, Pittsfield, Mass.

A son, R. F. Edwards, 2d, was born to Major C. U. Edwards, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards, recently.

A daughter, Elizabeth Warner Robins, was born to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. W. Robins, Air Service, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., April 16, 1919.

Lieut. Elbert Wilson Lockwood, 62d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lockwood announce the birth of a daughter, Leslie Margaret, at Petersburg, Va., on April 22, 1919.

Major and Mrs. Henry B. Lewis, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Frances Harriet Lewis, at the department hospital, Fort Shafter, H.T., on April 3, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph C. Brady, U.S.A., are at present residing at Hotel Bristol, West Forty-eighth street, New York city, while Colonel Brady is on duty at Governors Island.

Major Gen. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, U.S.A., who have been spending the winter in New York city, have taken a house for a few months in Montclair, N.J., at 8 Clinton avenue.

A son, William E. Malloy, jr., grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A., was born to Lieut. William E. Malloy, U.S.N., and Mrs. Malloy at New York city on April 19, 1919.

A son, grandson of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., was born to Major Joseph M. Swing, Field Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Swing at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Colledge, wife of Lieut. O. E. Colledge, now serving in Siberia, was appointed reconstruction aid in the Medical Department, U.S.A., and is now on duty at the Letterman General Hospital.

Mrs. S. M. de Loffre, of Washington, wife of Colonel de Loffre, U.S.A., is visiting relatives and friends in Florida, Georgia and Alabama. Colonel de Loffre is still on duty in Washington.

A daughter, Harriet Louise Barker, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Solon Arnold, U.S.N., retired, was born to Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Barker, U.S.N., and Mrs. Barker, at Berkeley, Calif., on April 14, 1919.

Lieut. Col. George B. McClellan, U.S.A., formerly Mayor of New York city, and son of the late General McClellan, of Civil War fame, was honorably discharged from the Service at Hoboken, N.J., April 10.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. James S. Taylor, U.S.N., in charge of publications, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, has returned to her home in Washington after spending the last month in New York and Boston.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. A. Warner Robins, Air Service, U.S.A., of 1823 Nineteenth street, N.W., Washington, D.C., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Elizabeth Warner, born at Columbia Hospital April 16, 1919.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Howard M. C. Snyder, U.S.A., are staying with Mrs. Snyder's sister, Mrs. Henry J. McKenney, 3362 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C. Colonel Snyder has been assigned to duty in the Surgeon General's Office.

Major George A. Matile, U.S.A., has been ordered to the Maryland State Agricultural College, College Park, Md., as professor of military science. Major and Mrs. Matile will reside in Washington at the Westminster, Q and Seventeenth streets, after May 1.

Major Gen. William M. Wright, U.S.A., who succeeded Major Gen. Peter E. Traub as commander of the 35th Division, U.S.A. (Kansas and Missouri National Guard), arrived at Newport News, Va., April 20 on the transport *De Kalb* from France.

Mrs. C. F. Creith gave a charming luncheon and bridge at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, in honor of Mrs. William A. Austin, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Austin, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Sherman, and Mrs. C. C. Fenn, wife of Major Fenn, U.S.A., camp adjutant at Camp Sherman, Ohio.

A son, Charles Joel Taylor, jr., was born to Col. C. J. Taylor, Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Taylor at Portland, Ore., on April 12, 1919. The baby is the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Taylor, of Buffalo, Wyo., and of Major Frederick Foster, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., also grandnephew of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, U.S.A.

The Distinguished Service Medal, recently awarded to Major Gen. Guy Carleton, U.S.A., for meritorious services rendered in the training of the 16th Division at Camp Kearny, Calif., was presented to that officer at San Francisco on April 22 by Major Gen. John F. Morrison, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department.

The Washington Battalion, Washington, D.C., was demobilized at East Potomac Park on April 15. Only three officers were on duty with the battalion, Capt. Thomas S. Myers, commanding; 1st Lieut. James S. Edward, adjutant, and 1st Lieut. Warren Scanlon, supply officer. The officers will remain temporarily on duty in the city of Washington.

Mrs. Kerrick, wife of Col. Harrison S. Kerrick, U.S.A., has returned from California and Illinois, where she was called by the sudden illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Clark. Mrs. Kerrick was accompanied by her sister, Miss Alberta Clark, who will be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kerrick at their apartment at the Hotel Holley, New York city.

Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., of the flagship Utah, now in the Hudson river, with Mrs. Eberle, is at the Hotel Astor, where they will be until April 30, when the fleet will sail and Mrs. Eberle will return to her home in Washington, D.C. While in New York Admiral and Mrs. Eberle have been extensively entertained with dinner and theater parties by their friends in the city.

Brig. Gen. John A. Hulen, of Houston, Texas, who had charge of a brigade of Texas Infantry (National Guard) while overseas and was formerly The Adjutant General of Texas, arrived at New York from France, April 20. Col. Fred Fitzpatrick, 110th Engrs., which is a part of the 35th Division (Kansas National Guard) and Major J. R. McDonough, U.S.A., were also among the officers on board.

Caroline Daws Appleton, wife of Capt. Daniel S. Appleton, U.S.A., has written an article on "Paderewski, Statesman," which appears in Collier's Weekly for April 5. In addition to giving an admirable sketch of the pianist-president's life in his former vocation, Mrs. Appleton informs her readers as to the present ideals, plans and labors of Paderewski, who is now "a man self-imprisoned, self-consecrated to the re-establishment of his worshiped country."

Mrs. Louis Kingsley, widow of Commander Kingsley, U.S.N., is making a visit in Warrenton, Va.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., and his son, Lieut. Leonard Wood, jr., U.S.A., spent several days last week at the Shoreham in Washington.

Major Gen. and Mrs. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington and are guests at the Hotel Grafton, Connecticut avenue.

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, Calif., were Lieuts. A. Strandberg, L. J. Mason, O. J. Lewis, A. L. Lukens and D. R. Goodrich, U.S.A.

Mrs. John M. Ellicott, wife of Captain Ellicott, U.S.N., retired, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Charles F. Williams, widow of Colonel Williams, U.S.M.C., in Washington.

Lieut. Lawrence E. Kelley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kelley have returned to New York from Washington, where they have been the guests of Senator and Mrs. Miles Poindexter.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Noble, U.S.A., who have been for some months at the Wardman Park Inn, Washington, are now at the St. Nicholas, California street, Washington.

Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C., retired, entertained at a large dinner preceding the Army and Navy League Ball on April 21 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Mrs. Amos A. Fries, wife of Colonel Fries, U.S.A., entertained at a tea at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, on April 19 for the California delegation to the D.A.R. Congress.

Mrs. Alfred P. H. Tawressey, wife of Lieutenant Commander Tawressey, U.S.N., who has been visiting her husband's parents near Philadelphia, is now spending some time in New York.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John H. Magruder, jr., U.S.N., have as their guest in Rochester, N.Y., their sister, Miss Natalie Magruder, of Washington, who will be with them until May.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William I. Westervelt, U.S.A., who have been at the Shoreham for some weeks, are now in their apartment at the Connecticut, Connecticut avenue and M street, Washington.

Mrs. Charles S. Bromwell and Miss Mildred Bromwell, widow and daughter of Colonel Bromwell, U.S.A., who have been visiting in New York, returned before Easter to their home in Washington.

Miss May Pershing, sister of Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., will shortly leave her home in Lincoln, Nebr., for Mobile, Ala., where she will christen a ship of the merchant marine which is to be named after the city of Lincoln.

Lieut. Col. Howard McC. Snyder, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Snyder have been the guests of Mrs. Snyder's sister, Mrs. H. G. McKenney, at her home, 3362 Eighteenth street, Washington. Colonel Snyder has been ordered for duty to the Surgeon General's Office.

Mrs. Clarence Connor, accompanied by Capt. Austin M. Kautz, U.S.N., sang the Serbian anthem at the opening of a benefit at the home of the Third Assistant Secretary of State on April 22. The benefit was for the aged and infirm mother of Dr. Cooke, who died in Serbia of the typhus epidemic.

Miss Margherita Tillman, daughter of Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired, entertained at a luncheon in Washington on April 19, when her guests included the wedding party of Miss Adelaide Prescott Morris, whose marriage to Lieut. Thomas Ross Cooley, U.S.N., took place on April 21, 1919.

Among those present at the masked ball for the fund for Free Milk for France on April 24 at the Club de Vingt, Washington, were Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Lelia Gordon, Col. Robert G. Paxton, U.S.A.; Major Theodore H. Low, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. Charles T. Jewell, U.S.N.; Comdr. and Mrs. Claude B. Mayo, U.S.N.; Lieut. David H. Finley, U.S.A., and Miss Katharine Goodwin.

Major S. A. Townsend, U.S.A., provost marshal of the Des Moines, Iowa, military police, left April 21 to join the Army of Occupation in Germany, first stopping at Camp Meade to take charge of a detachment of troops ordered overseas. "Major Townsend," says the Des Moines Register, "was the organizer of the local military police. He was always willing to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies in keeping military discipline among the soldiers here. Being in charge of the military police since the war started, Major Townsend has made many friends among the business and professional men who regret to see him leaving Des Moines." Mrs. Townsend will leave May 1 for her home in Louisiana, where she will visit her parents.

National Republican circles are suddenly awakening to the fact that the boom for Major Gen. Leonard Wood for President is making greater headway than all the Republican boomlets put together," writes Robert T. Small in a Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia Public Ledger. "Wood clubs are being organized all over the country, particularly in the Middle and Far West, with scattering units in the 'Solid South.' The suggested candidacy of General Wood has aroused much favorable sentiment and it is already apparent it will require but a very little time to whip an effective Wood organization into shape. General Wood has not claimed the mantle of Roosevelt, but he had been so intimately associated with Colonel Roosevelt since the old Rough Rider days his friends have been urging him as the man who would be guided more closely by the Roosevelt precepts and policies than any other living Republican."

The Easter ball of the Woman's Army and Navy League held at the marine barracks, Washington, on Easter Monday proved a very brilliant affair. The receiving line was headed by Mrs. Liscum, president of the league, and with her were Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. George Barnett and Mrs. Alexander Sharp, chairman of the ball committee; Major General Barnett made the introduction. Miss Leila Gordon was chairman of the young ladies' committee, and the men's committee was headed by Lieut. Col. J. W. Wadleigh, U.S.M.C. Among those who entertained box parties were Mrs. Newton D. Baker, Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Julian James, Mrs. Silas Casey, Mrs. John C. Kelton, Mrs. Liscum, Mrs. Emery Winship, Mrs. Walter H. Gordon, Admiral and Mrs. Clover and Mrs. Joseph Strauss. There were a number of unusual features. Mrs. Newton Baker sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the orchestra accompanying her. Libra, the character reader, was a popular feature. Miss Ruth Wilson, daughter of Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., was her special manager, assisted by a number of debutantes.

Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., arrived at New York city April 24 on the *Aquitania* from France. He was in command of the Eastern Mediterranean waters during the war and goes to Washington as Chief of the Naval Intelligence Bureau.

The birth of a daughter, Elisabeth Fuller, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. Fuller, U.S.N., is announced at Annapolis, Md., on April 18, weighing ten pounds. She is granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Claude, of Annapolis. The other grandparent is Mrs. E. W. Moore, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and the baby is a great-niece of Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, U.S.N.

## NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Under War Department orders of April 19, Major Gen. William H. Johnston, U.S.A., was assigned to command Camp Lewis, Wash.; Major Gen. William M. Wright was assigned to command Camp Dodge, Iowa, vice Major Gen. Charles C. Ballou, retired; Brig. Gen. Ira A. Hayes is to command the North Pacific Coast Artillery District, vice Brig. Gen. George Blakely, retired; and Brig. Gen. Frank M. Caldwell was assigned to command Camp Shelby, Miss.; Brig. Gen. Lucien G. Berry has been assigned to duty at Camp Grant, Ill.

Brig. Gen. John B. McDonald, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Col. Henry O. S. Heistand, U.S.A., who has been on duty in Chicago, Ill., has been ordered to duty as adjutant of the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governors Island, N.Y.

Col. Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., is not to be relieved as Q.M. and zone supply officer of the Southern Department, as has been stated. The San Antonio Express of April 12 reports that the first orders received at San Antonio relieving Colonel McCarthy and directing Col. Edward H. Tarbutton to assume his duties was due to a mistake in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army. Colonel McCarthy said that he was delighted to remain at Southern Department headquarters as he liked the city and wished to see through the erection of the large warehouses which are under consideration by the department of storage and which he has recommended for this place. Colonel Tarbutton, who has been connected with the office of zone supply for some time, will take over active administration of furnishing ordnance for stations in the Southern Department and will continue to make his headquarters at Fort San Houston.

Major George R. McLean, judge advocate, who has been on duty at Camp Dix, N.J., has been ordered to Siberia for duty as judge advocate of the A.E.F. He will sail shortly from San Francisco.

## D.S.C. Presented to Widow of Colonel Craig.

A most impressive and touching ceremony took place in the hop room of the Officers' Club at the Presidio of San Francisco on April 11, writes a correspondent, when Major Gen. John F. Morrison, commander of the Western Department, presented the widow of Lieut. Col. John M. Craig, 16th U.S. Inf., with the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded Colonel Craig posthumously. About two hundred Army friends of Col. and Mrs. Craig gathered to hear the high tribute paid the heroic officer who so bravely gave his life for the cause of the country he loved and served so long and so well. Brig. Gen. Frank B. Watson, commandant of the Presidio, read the citation received by Mrs. Craig in a letter from The Adjutant General's office. The cross was awarded for extraordinary heroism in action, near Soissons, France, July 18-21. After the commander of the front line battalion and most of the junior officers had been killed Colonel Craig voluntarily left regimental headquarters and took command of the assault battalion. He led a small detachment of soldiers in a personal reconnaissance, locating and destroying machine gun nests, thereby permitting the battalion to continue to advance, which he led personally until he was killed on April 21, 1918.

At the presentation of the cross to Mrs. Craig among the speakers were Brig. Gen. Edward J. McClelland and Rev. Father D. J. Kavanagh, of St. Ignatius Church. Visions of other battlefields on which he had fought with Colonel Craig, and had come to know his valor arose before General Morrison as he stepped before the widow to present her with the cross. The General's voice was tremulous as he said: "It was while in the Philippines that I met Colonel Craig. He with two younger brothers volunteered at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. All three brothers were in the 20th Kansas Regiment. The youngest was killed in action and I assisted Colonel Craig in burying him. Later the two other brothers were commissioned in the Regular Army, and it was my good fortune to have both serve with me. Colonel Craig joined my battalion, 20th Infantry, and was a most efficient officer. And now, madam, across the years I have been called upon to present the Distinguished Service Cross won in battle by your husband whom I loved; a braver man never gave his life for his country." General McClelland then paid tribute "to the memory of a former comrade who did so much to add a brilliant page to the history of our country," and to the body of American troops who at Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, "threw down the gauntlet of defiance and battle as a challenge to the German infantry, who believed themselves invincible and started them on the long sullen retreat that ended in defeat. The strength of this body of American troops did not rest in numbers, but in the sentiment, enthusiasm and spirit of aggressiveness that animated its members. In this aggressiveness, Mrs. Craig, your husband bore a conspicuous part and to it he added a spirit of leadership that materially aided in bringing victory to our standards. All who love truth and justice will draw inspiration from the gallant deeds of Colonel Craig and those who fell with him in order that liberty be passed on as a heritage to a generation yet unborn." Rev. Father Kavanagh then read some touching letters, and in conclusion all present stood at attention while the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." In addition to his widow, who lives at 621 Clayton street, San Francisco, Colonel Craig is survived by his brother, Brig. Gen. Daniel F. Craig, now serving in Germany.

## ARMY ITEMS.

The 17th Regiment of Cavalry has been assigned to station at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. The regiment was formerly on duty in Arizona.

During the week ended April 17 there were 2,633 commissioned officers discharged from the Army, making a total of 96,380 discharged since Nov. 11, 1918.

Up to and including April 21, a total of 731,889 personnel including Army, Navy and Marine Corps, have landed from overseas. On the same date 120,278 were on the water.

The War Department announced on April 22 that

Congressional Medals of Honor have been awarded the following enlisted men: Sergt. Milo Lemert, deceased, of Crossville, Tenn.; Samuel M. Sampier, of Mangum, Okla., and Joseph B. Adkinson, of Atoka, Tenn., and Corp. Harold L. Turner, of Seminole, Okla.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the United States House of Representatives spent Easter Sunday, April 20, at American headquarters at Chantmont. After a conference with General Pershing the members of the committee attended Y.M.C.A. Easter services and listened to a sermon by Bishop Brent. They lunched with General Pershing at his chateau.

#### U.S. Units Receive French Fourragère.

The War Department announced on April 23 the following cabled communication from the Commander-in-Chief of the American E.F.: "The following organizations have been awarded French fourragère to date: Of colors of ribbon of Croix de Guerre: 103d Aero Squadron, S.S.U. 539 and S.S.U. 625. Of colors of ribbon of Medaille Militaire: S.S.U. 646." S.S.U. is the designation for ambulance units, known as "Sections," serving with the French army.

#### A.E.F. Officers Study Care of Horses.

Officers from nearly every unit in the Army of Occupation at various times have or are to attend the School for Care of Animals at Coblenz-Luzel, says The Watch on the Rhine of April 4. It explains that "before the 3d Army had completed its march into Germany inspectors began to appear at the rate of three or four per day and each one made many unkind remarks relative to the condition of the horses. Of course, it was difficult to explain just what these horses had been through in the way of grueling action at the front, followed immediately by the killing march to the Rhine, during which many contracted mange from the German stables. And so it was decided to establish a school for officers where correct methods of care for animals could be taught. The course lasts two weeks and is attended by approximately 100 officers at once. During this period of intensive work the students are taught by lectures, demonstrations and practical work the proper methods of grooming, feeding, shoeing, stable management, care and fitting of harness and the treatment of common diseases as well as their prevention. Lieut. Col. W. W. West, U.S.A., is commandant of the school and Major R. C. Rutherford, U.S.A., senior instructor."

#### Punishment of Archangel Mutineers.

Acting Secretary of War Crowell said on April 23 that the War Department has not yet been advised as to what action if any has been taken in the case of the American soldiers at Archangel, northern Russia, who refused to obey orders. The Acting Secretary said the question of punishment will be decided by the American commanding officer in the Archangel area.

#### Secretary Baker Reviews A.E.F.

Secretary of War Baker, together with General Pershing, reviewed the 3d Division at Diekirch, Luxembourg, on April 22, and the 89th Division near Treves on April 23. The Secretary and the American commander were to proceed to Coblenz on April 24. On the return trip the 89th Division, occupying the area east of Treves, is to be reviewed. Among the forty-five decorations presented by General Pershing in the 89th Division were the Distinguished Service Medal and Croix de Guerre to Major Gen. Frank L. Winn, U.S.A., commanding the division.

#### Col. Wilder Reports on Japanese Attack.

The War Department has received an official report from Col. W. T. Wilder, U.S.A., commanding the 15th Infantry, at Peking, China, concerning the attack by Japanese soldiers and policemen on men of the 15th Infantry at Tientsin some time ago. Colonel Wilder denies that the Americans were drunk when attacked, or that they began the trouble. He says one of them was seriously wounded by a Japanese bayonet, others were badly beaten and Capt. Roy H. Higgins, 15th Infantry, was threatened with a bayonet by a Japanese soldier, who also pointed a loaded rifle at him. Two American soldiers were placed in a Japanese police station and ill-treated, Colonel Wilder adds.

#### THE 38TH INFANTRY, U.S.A., IN BATTLE.

An extremely interesting little book of twenty-three pages is "The Rock of the Marne," a chronological story of the 38th Regiment, U.S. Infantry, while under the command of Brig. Gen. U. G. McAlexander at the second battle of the Marne. This sketch was written by Capt. J. W. Woolridge, and has been published by the courtesy of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, of New York city, for free distribution to the officers and men of the regiment when that regiment returns to this country. If those men who have already come home as casualties desire copies, or if the relatives of men who were lost in action wish copies and will communicate with Major John T. Axton, U.S.A., chaplain, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., the chaplain will deem it a pleasure to supply them.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1208-13.

#### ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 93, APRIL 21, 1919, WAR DEPT.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Capt. O. B. Burch, Q.M.C., to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty as assistant to constructing quartermaster, Mexican border project.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. P. F. Straub, M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, president of Army Retiring Board at Washington, for examination by board.

Major F. J. Cullen, M.C., to Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Capt. S. Brown, M.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Hospital No. 25, for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. P. Kirby, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service.

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Major A. P. Matthews, D.C., to American Lake, Wash., Camp Lewis, for duty.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Orders April 15, 1919, relieving Major F. J. Root, Q.D., from duty at New Haven, Conn., and directing him to proceed to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty are revoked.

Capt. W. R. Reitz, Q.D., to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

#### AIR SERVICE.

Major Albert L. Sneed, A.S., to Washington, D.C., for duty. Officers to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty: 1st Lieuts. W. O. Pouches, G. M. Roper; 2d Lieuts. L. W. Craig, L. H. Merrill, A. S. See, Sig. C.

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Resignation by B. Shumaker, Cav., as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. J. M. Sweeney, Jr., Cav., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by T. H. Dugan, Cav., as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

The name of 1st Lieut. LeO. H. Stuck, F.A., is placed on the D.O.L.

Resignation by W. B. Weakley, F.A., as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by H. B. Routh, F.A., as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by G. L. Byrne, F.A., of his commissions as temporary major and captain (Regular Army) is accepted.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. K. G. Brown, C.A., is honorably discharged as captain only.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. K. G. Brown, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by H. M. Cool, C.A.C., as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

#### INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers assigned to 19th Infantry and to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: 2d Lieuts. C. T. Chesser and E. L. Ewen, Inf.

Resignation by E. A. Whitney, Inf., as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

First Lieut. L. E. Schuck to Camp Sherman, Ohio, for duty.

First Lieut. E. A. Mead, Inf., is honorably discharged as first lieutenant only.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. E. A. Mead, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. C. F. Armistead, Inf., to Austin for duty.

Lieut. Col. E. Santschi, Jr., to Washington for duty.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. D. Timerman, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

#### RETIRING OFFICER.

Par. 103, S.O. No. 91-O, April 18, 1919, War Dept., is so amended as to relieve Col. W. A. Simpson, retired, from duty as adjutant, Eastern Dept., to take effect upon arrival of Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G., and to direct Colonel Simpson then to proceed to his home and to relieve him from active duty upon his arrival at his home.

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDER.

S.O. No. 38-O, Feb. 12, 1919, War Dept., as relates to Col. J. T. Nance is revoked.

Major K. H. German, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S.A., only.

Capt. G. W. Chesley, U.S.A., takes command of 114th Ordinance Depot Co., Camp Funston, Kas.

Capt. J. Brady, U.S. Guards, is dropped from the rolls of the Army as deserter, he having been absent without leave for more than three months.

Resignation of 2d Lieut. H. A. White, unassigned, of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

#### S.O. 94, APRIL 22, 1919, WAR DEPT.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Officers to Washington, on duty connected with the Coast Artillery, and upon completion of duty return to their proper station: Brig. Gens. J. W. Rockman, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Barrett, Fort Totten, N.Y.; W. C. Davis, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. O. W. Bell, A.G., is relieved from detail in the A.G.D., this date.

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major D. T. Abercrombie to Washington; Capt. J. M. Hammond to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty, Mexican border project; 1st Lieut. F. R. Lawson to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and take station there.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major A. H. Dunn to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge; Major J. L. Morgan to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. G. W. Wilcox to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty; Capt. J. C. E. Dannas to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Capt. S. W. Williams assigned with Air Service and to Fairfield, Ohio, for duty; Capt. John J. Corbett to Detroit, Mich., Hospital No. 36.

#### DENTAL CORPS.

First Lieut. C. H. Glascock to Chicago, Ill., for duty in the dental clinic.

First Lieut. J. H. O'Reilly, D.C., upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. C. H. Glascock, D.C., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty.

#### COOPS OF ENGINEERS.

Col. H. C. Jewett, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. G. P. Lloyd to New York city, N.Y., for duty.

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Major J. A. Maller, S.C., to Washington for duty.

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. J. K. Herr, Cav., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps for emergency.

Resignation by J. B. Hartman, Cav., as temporary captain and provisional first lieut. is accepted.

Resignation by C. R. MacGillivray, Cav., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. J. M. MacDowell, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Major G. D. Lang, F.A., is honorably discharged as major, U.S. Army, only, this date.

Second Lieut. F. S. Ronshaw, F.A., attached to the M.T.C., to Camp Polk, N.C., for duty.

Resignation by R. L. Jolley, F.A., as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieut. is accepted.

Officers, F.A., to School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: Majors W. J. Jones, H. M. Ostrooki; Capt. W. W. Crawford; 1st Lieut. J. H. Hancock; 1st Lieut. K. S. Wallace and 2d Lieut. J. S. Winn.

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. G. M. Seaman, C.A.C., to Fort Totten, N.Y., Middle Atlantic Coast Artillery District, for duty on staff.

Col. O. L. Straub, C.A.C., to Key West Barracks, Fla., and assume command of the coast defenses of Key West.

#### INFANTRY.

48TH—First Lieut. F. W. Deck, 48th Inf., is assigned to the 63d Infantry and join at Potomac Park, D.C.

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Major H. B. Clark to New York, N.Y., 461 Eighth Ave., for duty.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. E. Lucas, Jr., Inf., is relieved from duties with 18th Infantry, is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Romania, and will proceed to Jassy for duty.

Officers relieved from assignment to the 13th Infantry: Major J. W. Barker, Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. A. Harrison, Inf.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

First Lieut. R. I. Frye and 2d Lieut. M. Willis, M.T.C., to New Orleans, La., for transportation about May 15, 1919, to Panama for duty.

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major G. W. Wallace (retired) from duty at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and from further active duty, April 30.

#### CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

#### CHANGES 96, MARCH 20, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Paragraph 1223, Army Regulations, is rescinded, and Para. 57, 156, 158, 152, 191, 282, 904, 1196, 1140, 1220, 1221, 1224, 1229 1/2, 152 1/2, 1547, 1557, 1574 and 1583 are changed.

The changes refer to the shipment of remains, final statements of soldiers upon retirement, discharge of soldiers, commanders of territorial departments, purchases from mass funds, public property, allowance of baggage, transportation of supplies, rations, transfer of sick or wounded, shipping property, enclaves in the Signal Corps and Air Service stations.

#### DISCHARGE AND ASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS.

#### CIRCULAR 191, APRIL 15, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Amendment to Circular No. 124, War Department, 1918. 1. Par. 11, Cir. 124, War D., 1918, is amended so as to permit an unlimited number of officers to be sent with detachments of enlisted men to demobilization centers near their homes for discharge.

2. The provisions of Par. 8, Cir. 86, War D., 1919, may be applied to Class 3 officers whose discharge is necessary under provisions of Par. 7, Cir. 138, War D., 1919, or for other reasons.

3. Officers desiring to take advantage of the provisions of Par. 8, Cir. 86, War D., 1919, may, if they so desire, and there are no detachments of troops with which they can be sent, be transferred to the demobilization center nearest their homes provided the journey is performed on a leave status and at their own expense. Such journeys cannot be construed as necessary in the military service and the furnishing of transportation in kind or payment of mileage is not permitted.

4. Hereafter no Class 3 officer will be considered surplus within any command if there is a Class 1 or Class 2 officer whom he can replace, the necessary qualifications for the duties of the latter being considered.

5. Any Class 1 or Class 3 officers who can be spared will be discharged by commanders now authorized to discharge without reference to other authority. Class 1 and Class 2 officers will not in general be considered available for any reassignment involving a change of station. Exceptions to these restrictions are authorized only when published by the War Department.

6. The following Class 1 and Class 2 officers when surplus will not be discharged but will be reported by wire to The Adjutant General of the Army (Attention Room 330), and instructions awaited relative to their discharge or reassignment. The report will state the name, rank and classification of the officer and any urgent reasons that may exist for discharge. Upon receipt of such reports officers may be assigned elsewhere if urgently needed:

a. Medical officers on duty at general hospitals, base hospitals, and as members of examining boards at demobilization centers.

b. Officers engaged in finance work or the termination of contracts.

c. Officers on duty with ordnance depot companies which are permanent camp organizations.

d. Officers of the Adjutant General's Department on duty as personnel adjutants or insurance officers.

7. In connection with numerous requests and reports received relative to revocation of discharge orders attention is directed to the following opinions published in Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army, War Department, 1912:

a. A legally executed discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

b. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

c. A legally executed discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked (page 458).

d. An order which directs a discharge may be revoked or suspended at any time before the discharge has actually taken effect (page 459).

e. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

f. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

g. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

h. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

i. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

j. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

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l. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

m. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

n. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

o. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

p. An executed honorable discharge issued by competent authority cannot be revoked unless obtained by fraud on the part of the soldier. More mistake on the part of officers executing it will not justify revocation (page 455).

eration Section; Capt. S. A. Mendenhall to Columbus, Ga.; Capt. Benning; Capt. W. P. Kennard to Washington, D.C.; Capt. H. H. Deets to Washington, D.C.; Capt. W. H. Ashby to Louisville, Ky.; 1st Lt. H. Trumphour to U.S. Army Reserve Depot, New Cumberland, Pa.; 1st Lt. G. A. Newell, Jr., to Philadelphia, Pa.; Philadelphia Quartermaster Terminal; 1st Lt. S. L. Dorsey to O.G., Camp Humphreys, Va.; 2d Lt. G. F. Sexton to San Antonio, Texas. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to New Orleans, La., and to Panama, to C.G. Panama Canal Dept. for duty: Capt. C. Redding, 2d Lt. C. B. Avera, W. F. Morrisey, J. B. Haley, J. P. Rogers and L. D. Sneed. (April 18, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class W. C. Cody, Q.M.C., School for Bakers and Cooks, will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and to home. (April 17, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. B. H. Dutcher to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major L. K. Graves to Hoboken, N.J.; Major J. Dibble, upon arrival of Major A. M. Lehman, M.C., will proceed to Mineola, N.Y.; Major S. S. Piper to Fort Schuyler, N.Y.; Major G. W. Gardner to Ayer, Mass.; Major E. V. Keller to Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty in the base hospital. (April 16, War D.)

Resignation by T. C. Austin, M.C., of his commission as temp. 1st Lt. col. and major (Reg. Army) is accepted. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Fox Hills, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for duty: Major A. H. Woods, Capt. J. F. McFadden and 1st Lt. G. H. Reeve. (April 16, War D.)

Commissioned and enlisted personnel, Med. Dept., to Washington, D.C., for duty: Major A. W. Sellards and Sergt. (1st Class) J. Chandle. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. S. B. Herdman to Fox Hills, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; Capt. J. H. McCall to Louisville, Ky., Camp Zachary Taylor; Capt. R. R. Decker to Roland Park, Md., to assume command of Army General Hospital No. 7; Capt. L. Grimes to Fox Hills, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; Capt. C. C. Orr to Spartanburg, S.C., Army General Hospital No. 42. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. E. B. Vedder to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as C.O. of the department laboratory, Southern Dept.; Major H. P. Jones to Carlisle, Pa., Hospital No. 31; Capt. W. W. D. Akers to Mineola, N.Y., Hazelhurst Field; Capt. C. S. Jordan to Spartanburg, S.C., Hospital No. 42; Capt. H. E. Carney to Wrightstown, N.J.; Capt. P. de Obarrio to Sacramento, Calif., Mather Field; Capt. O. H. McNemar to Camp Meade, Admirals, Md.; Capt. M. Levy to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; 1st Lt. T. F. Moore to Pittsburgh, Pa., Hospital No. 24; 1st Lt. H. P. Blake to Otisville, N.Y., Hospital No. 8. (April 17, War D.)

Major G. S. Ketcham, M.C., will report in person to Brig. Gen. F. A. Winter, M.C., president of Army Retiring Board at Washington, D.C., for examination by board. (April 17, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. J. A. Murtagh to San Francisco, Calif.; Major H. S. Bartholomew to Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Calif.; Capt. R. C. Fagley to Fox Hills, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; Capt. P. B. Taylor to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Capt. A. W. Brennan to Hoboken, N.J.; Capt. B. P. Adams to Westville, N.J.; Capt. T. J. Lynch to Fort McPherson, Ga., Hospital No. 36. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to hospitals specified for duty: Capt. G. H. Cattermole, Hospital No. 42, Spartanburg, S.C.; Capt. S. Simon, Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colo.; 1st Lt. W. G. Hayward, Hospital No. 8, Otisville, N.Y.; 1st Lt. A. M. Roserblum, Hospital No. 42, Spartanburg, S.C. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Col. T. J. Kirkpatrick, Jr., report by wire to the C.G. Eastern Dept.; Lieut. Col. C. H. Young will report in person to Surgeon General of the Army, Washington; 1st Lt. H. M. Andrew to Washington, D.C., Surgeon General of the Army. (April 18, War D.)

##### Enlisted Men, Medical Department.

Hospital Sergt. L. Stitter, Med. Dept., will be placed upon the retired list at Douglas, Ariz., and to home. (April 18, War D.)

##### DENTAL CORPS.

Major J. W. Scovell, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2 for treatment. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. H. J. Brachman, D.C., to C.O. of General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

First Lieut. R. B. Beachler, D.C., to Aberdeen, Md., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of D.C. to duty as follows: Major F. B. McAdams to Pittsburgh, Pa., Army General Hospital No. 24, Parkview Station; 1st Lt. B. C. Turner to Fox Hills, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 41; 1st Lt. W. H. Kelly to Fort Douglas, Utah, Army General Hospital No. 27. (April 18, War D.)

##### VETERINARY CORPS.

First Lieut. W. S. Ford, V.C., to Garden City, N.Y., Air Service Depot, for duty. (April 18, War D.)

Second Lieut. W. R. Sheff, V.C., to the Canal Zone for duty. (April 18, War D.)

##### SANITARY CORPS.

First Lieut. F. L. Dorse, C.S.C., to San Diego, Calif., Air Service Flying School, Rockwell Field, for duty, and by letter to the Director of Air Service, Washington, D.C. (April 18, War D.)

##### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Officers of C.E. to Washington for duty: Capt. F. H. Pickett, W. D. Veltz and W. J. Keays. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. A. H. McComb, Engrs., to Washington Barracks, D.C., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

First Lieut. R. F. Stock, C.E., to Camp Kearny, Calif., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. W. B. Newhall, Engrs., to Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (April 17, War D.)

First Lieut. R. H. Burrage, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Major E. J. Barry to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix; Major G. F. Sever to Washington, D.C.; Major J. B. Whitehead to Washington, D.C.; Capt. J. C. Bill in assigned to duty in the Office of Chief of Engrs., Washington; 1st Lt. C. D. Howard to Washington, D.C. (April 19, War D.)

Major C. H. Nichols, Engrs., to Chillicothe, Ohio, take station as assistant to the Chief of Construction Division, and assume duty as acquisition officer in connection with the acquisition of Camp Sherman. (April 18, War D.)

Resignation by C. de Witt, C.E., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. R. McRae, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Acotink, Va., for duty. (April 18, War D.)

##### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C. O. O.

Capt. W. H. Fly, O.D., take station at Washington, D.C., to C. O. of Personnel Branch, Sixth and B streets, N.W., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

First Lieut. W. B. Harford, O.D., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Mahony, O.D., to Chief of Ordnance for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of O.D. to duty as follows: Capt. W. L. Hughes to Elizabethport, N.J.; 1st Lt. F. T. Bailey to Rochester, N.Y.; 1st Lt. G. C. Heistermann to Pittsburgh, Pa. (April 18, War D.)

##### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Capt. T. Kissane, S.C., relieved from duty with Med. Dept. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. G. W. Connell, S.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Cooney, S.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of S.C. to duty as follows: Major G. Kissane to Little Silver, N.J.; Major F. P. Rogers to Washington; Capt. R. H. Fuller to Washington, D.C. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. J. L. Carney, S.C., to Washington for duty. (April 18, War D.)

##### AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SERVICE.

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. N. Reynolds to Washington; Major R. P. Cousins to Houston, Texas, Ellington Field; Capt. H. T. Lewis to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School; Capt. W. R. Lawson to Washington, D.C. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Major C. W. Howard to Payne Field, West Point, Miss., and assume command of that field; Capt. M. L. McCollough to Washington, D.C.; 1st Lt. G. L. Usner report to Col. W. E. Wilder, 461 Eighth Ave., New York city. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. H. B. Dabney, Air Ser., to Battle Creek, Mich., as assistant to Chief of Construction Division and assume duty as acquisition officer, in connection with the acquisition of Camp Custer. (April 18, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Praether, Air Ser., to Washington, D.C., for duty with Overseas Supply Division. (April 18, War D.)

##### CAVALRY.

9TH—First Sergt. G. W. Newman, Supply Troop, 9th Cav., placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (April 15, War D.)

First Sergt. H. Henderson, Hqrs. Troop, 9th Cav., placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home. (April 15, War D.)

12TH—First Sergt. J. J. Dalton, Troop B, 12th Cav., placed upon the retired list at Cerrocal, C.Z., and to home. (April 17, War D.)

##### Cavalry, Unassigned.

Officers of Cavalry to duty as follows: Col. R. B. Harper to general recruiting service, New Orleans, La.; Lieut. Col. S. W. Winfield to Washington for duty with the Military Intelligence Division; 1st Lt. W. P. H. Godson, Jr., to Hoboken, N.J. (April 18, War D.)

Major J. M. Thompson, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. S. V. Bingham, Cav., to report to C. S. for duty in the personnel branch, Operations Division, Gen. Staff, and upon the completion of this duty will comply with his orders to report to the Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on Aug. 20, 1919. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. F. C. Jedlicka, Cav., A.E.F., France, is detailed as assistant to the American military attaché, Switzerland, for duty in the branch office at Prague, Czechoslovakia. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. R. D. Beer, Cav., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, April 30, 1919. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. H. M. Gregory, Cav., to Miami, Fla., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

Capt. M. M. Corpeling, U.S.A. (2d lieut., Cav.), is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. W. Husted, Jr., Cav., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (April 19, War D.)

##### Promotions, Cavalry.

Provisional appointment by promotion of following to grade of first lieutenant of Cavalry, with rank from date indicated, is announced (all except Wilson are temporary first lieutenants): D. McK. Wilson (temp. capt.), Jan. 9, 1919; L. M. Mertz, Jan. 10; E. A. Williams, S. Kingsbury and G. H. Millholland, Jan. 11; G. S. Platt and D. R. Dunkle, Jan. 18; C. E. Davis, Jan. 20; H. G. Paulin, Jan. 23; J. H. Irving, Jan. 24; E. D. Cameron, Jr., Jan. 25; W. P. McLaughlin, Feb. 4. (April 16, War D.)

##### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Col. H. E. Marr, F.A., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. P. Hale, F.A., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

The name of 1st Lt. A. Tate, F.A., is placed on the D.O.L. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. O'Neill to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Lieut. Col. L. H. Hedrick to Washington; 2d Lt. W. B. Gesell to Camp Meade, Md., overseas replacement depot. (April 18, War D.)

Officers of F.A. assigned as hereinafter indicated and to join regiment: Major J. Crabb to 1st F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Major R. Fellman to 1st F.A., Camp Knox, Ky. (April 18, War D.)

Resignation by G. P. Kearns, F.A., of his commissions as temporary captain and provisional first Lieutenant is accepted. (April 18, War D.)

##### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. E. T. Weissel to C.G. Coast Artillery Training Center; Lieut. Col. W. E. Cole to The A.G. of the Army, Washington; Major M. M. Milton to Fort Hancock, N.J.; 2d Lt. J. E. Bauch, band leader, is assigned to 59th Artillery, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (April 18, War D.)

Major C. Hines, C.A.C., to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to Washington to the Chief of Staff for duty in the Statistics Branch: Capt. E. P. Kayser and 2d Lt. A. D. Showalter. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lt. E. M. Woodward, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 19, War D.)

First Sergt. F. Roberts, C.A.C., 5th Co., Fort Hancock, N.J., will be placed upon the retired list at U.S.A. General Hospital No. 12, Baltimore, N.C., and home. (April 18, War D.)

First Sergt. A. L. Riley, C.A.C., 1st Co., Narragansett Bay, will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Adams, R.I., and will proceed to his home. (April 18, War D.)

##### INFANTRY.

16TH—First Sergt. V. Conley, Co. B, 16th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Hoboken, N.J., and to home. (April 18, War D.)

24TH—Major H. B. Keen, 24th Inf., to Denver, Colo., take station. (April 18, War D.)

46TH—Major W. D. Faulkner, 46th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service and to Greensboro, N.C. (April 18, War D.)

48TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lt. R. D. Daugherty, 48th Inf., is made permanent. (April 19, War D.)

57TH—Regt. Sergt. Major G. M. Krise, 57th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Pike, Ark., and to his home. (April 18, War D.)

##### Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. F. Perkins, Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service May 3, 1919, after more than forty years' service. (April 19, War D.)

Major E. M. George, Inf., is attached to Construction Division of the Army, Camp Lee, Va., for duty as utilities officer, and by letter to the Chief of Construction Division, Washington, D.C. (April 19, War D.)

Major J. B. Goodman, Jr., Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. E. D. Rand, Inf., is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Belgium, and to Brussels for duty. (April 19, War D.)

Capt. H. C. Gray, Inf., is attached to Motor Transport Corps and will proceed to San Francisco, Calif., and report to the district motor transport officer, District I, for assignment to duty. (April 19, War D.)

Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lt. H. H. Ranson, Inf., is made permanent. (April 19, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. F. Creary to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to 5th Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. Butcher to West Point, N.Y.; Major C. Bluemel to Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to 22d Inf.; Major A. M. Burdett to Washington; Major S. B. Buckner, Jr., upon arrival of his successor will proceed to West Point, N.Y.; Major S. O. Smith to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to 46th Inf.; 1st Lt. H. D. Graham to Fort Jay, N.Y., for assignment to 22d Inf. (April 18, War D.)

Capt. C. O. Mason, Inf., to base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for further treatment. (April 18, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to 5th Infantry: Capt. J. A. Boone, W. G. Claussen, F. P. Coffin,

S. L. Dunlop, D. E. Lockhart and L. Wright, Infantry. (April 18, War D.)

Major W. Buerkle, U.S.A., is assigned to 2d Battalion, P.S., at Camp John Hay, and will join. (Feb. 21, P.D.)

Major B. E. Bowes, U.S.A., is assigned to the 1st Philippine Infantry for duty. (Feb. 2, P.D.)

The following officers of Philippine Scouts are assigned to duty as follows: To 1st Philippine Engineers (Prov.)—Capt. H. B. Parrott, 1st Lt. R. W. Heard; to 1st Philippine Field Artillery (Prov. Mountain)—1st Lieuts. L. B. Salvoa, F. V. Segundo; to 1st Philippine Infantry (Prov.)—Capts. J. S. Young, F. Ramee, 1st Lieut. A. Q. Ver; to 2d Philippine Infantry (Prov.)—Capts. T. C. Fain, J. H. Reynolds, Jr., T. A. Lynch, V. Lim, 1st Lieut. S. F. Reyes; to 3d Philippine Infantry (Prov.)—Capts. V. L. Barros, E. B. Dalo, 1st Lieut. M. M. Capinpin; to 4th Philippine Infantry (Prov.)—Capt. P. D. Dulay, 1st Lieut. R. L. Garcia. (Feb. 2, P.D.)

The following transfers are ordered: First Lieut. C. L. Reese, Inf., from 2d Battalion, P.S., to 1st Philippine Inf. (Prov.); 1st Lieut. G. Buglione, Inf., from 1st Philippine Inf. (Prov.) to 2d Battalion, P.S. (Feb. 2, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers of Philippine Scouts are ordered: Capt. W. J. Browne from 5th Battalion, P.S., to unassigned; Capt. A. J. Conroy from 2d Philippine Inf. (Prov.) to 5th Battalion; 1st Lieut. E. Easer from 5th Battalion to 1st Philippine Inf. (Prov.); 1st Lieut. L. W. Strozier from 5th Battalion to 2d Philippine Engineers (Prov.); 1st Lieut. R. Bonham from 1st Philippine Engineers (Prov.) to 5th Battalion. (Feb. 2, P.D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. F. C. Shantz, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by J. F. Wentz, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st lieut. and prov. 2d lieut. is accepted. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by A. Cohen, Inf., as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (April 19, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. M. Myers, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 19, War D.)

## Signal Corps.

To be lieut. col., S.C.: Major H. C. Hersey. (April 18, War D.)

## Air Service.

To be major, Air Ser.: Capt. T. P. Walker. (April 18, War D.)

## Field Artillery.

To be captains, F.A.: First Lieuts. J. A. Holmes, W. H. Williford.

To be first lieut., F.A.: Second Lieut. D. H. Bush, Jr. (April 18, War D.)

To be colonel, F.A.: Lieut. Col. J. T. Delaney.

To be lieut. cols., F.A.: Majors I. J. Lovell, J. E. Austin, W. H. Kennedy.

To be majors, F.A.: Capt. W. H. Schoellkopf, F. A. Petersen, C. G. Blakeslee.

To be captains, F.A.: First Lieuts. H. H. Jones, P. E. Hasselbrink, H. B. Stinson, A. M. Acheson, A. W. Chauncey, E. L. Brennan, G. Toomey, E. E. DeWolf, G. E. Ackerman, T. R. Farley.

To be 1st lieuts., F.A.: Second Lieuts. M. W. Castle, J. A. Green, G. F. M. Schreiber, W. L. Abrams, C. R. Jobe, E. W. Durkin, F. C. Corry, T. M. Madigan, G. V. Parker, H. K. Sweet. (April 17, War D.)

## Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. J. M. McCue, C.A.C., to be captain, C.A.C. (April 17, War D.)

To be captain, C.A.C.: First Lieut. J. Lexa. (April 18, War D.)

## Infantry.

To be colonels, Inf.: Lieut. Cols. F. C. Endicott and D. E. Scott. To be lieut. col., Inf.: Majors G. K. Freeman and W. H. Curtiss. To be majors, Inf.: Capt. R. O. Derrick, E. P. McQueen, E. J. Mitchell, J. T. Crawford, R. J. Lamb, J. O. Walker, J. D. E. Meyer. (April 16, War D.)

To be captains, Inf.: First Lieuts. J. W. Leah, R. Williams, G. H. Post, W. R. Watkins, S. D. Willis, J. E. Faision, M. D. Burgess, W. V. Ospeland, J. H. Steele, F. E. Barber, T. T. O'Brien, F. Hauser, C. J. Jury, L. C. Robinson, M. D. McWilliams, F. H. Goodrich, E. B. Douglas, G. S. Wood, Jr., C. H. Hodges, Jr., J. E. Bailey, D. G. Abel, R. S. Batman, H. W. Angus, C. T. Busha, Jr., O. Summers, Jr., A. L. Barrows, S. Hiscox. (April 16, War D.)

To be 1st lieuts., Inf.: Second Lieuts. T. E. Dunn, U. Lane, E. A. Valentine, H. J. Craig, G. V. J. Ramey, K. Orion, R. H. Loford, R. C. Howard, S. L. Butler, C. E. Hull, J. D. Fletcher, W. N. Burgard, A. T. Barr, W. T. Newbury, L. R. Newkirk, H. N. Schindler, W. L. O'Brien, N. E. Nash, P. F. Newell, L. F. Haggard, H. M. Crawford, J. O. Perritt, G. Fenley, Jr., R. B. Gibson, W. M. Morgan, H. C. Banch, G. M. Harris, W. T. Landis, J. O. Rankin, M. E. Penn, R. O. Fitzsimmons, E. T. Noel. (April 16, War D.)

To be lieut. cols., Inf.: Majors K. Gardner, S. Bulkley, G. J. Frank.

To be majors, Inf.: Capts. A. B. Peterson, S. Whitney, M. Taylor, H. F. Jaekel, A. T. Brown, D. T. Dunbar, A. M. Smith, S. H. Merrill, G. A. Sandburg, H. L. Stratton, W. G. Andrews, M. B. Angell.

To be capt., Inf.: First Lieuts. E. M. Freeman, Y. W. Brennan, H. W. Taylor, A. Talbot, T. G. Simpson, E. L. Holloman, J. B. Vanderbilt, W. B. Lester, J. C. Brodsky, C. E. Hancock, J. F. Oakleaf, G. C. Donnelly, W. L. Glass, S. A. Brown, Jr., G. H. Gardner, R. H. Leake, J. Reynolds, E. S. Flash, A. Ball, 3d, J. O. Ross, P. A. Florian, Jr., J. F. Mahoney, L. C. Higbee, J. J. Callahan, W. W. Slayton, W. Busing, E. N. Brandt.

To be 1st lieuts., Inf.: Second Lieuts. G. Matthews, Jr., H. L. Downe, H. C. DeLoiselle, R. A. McMurray, J. L. Rogers, E. A. Dennis, C. R. Fritz, J. B. Perkins, E. W. King, E. L. Cashin, L. Beattie, Jr., W. H. Wells, A. H. Lehmann, L. H. Fisher. (April 17, War D.)

To be lieut. cols., Inf.: Majors H. Breckenridge, C. C. Chambers.

To be majors, Inf.: Capt. H. Fish, Jr. (April 18, War D.)

## Tank Corps.

To be majors, Tank Corps: Capt. L. B. Chandler and M. H. Knowles.

To be captains, Tank Corps: First Lieuts. P. S. Church, C. J. Sonstlie, L. F. Sewall, F. A. Brown, M. J. Meyer, S. B. Mccluskey, J. A. McIntosh, T. J. Sledge, H. C. Neims, G. F. Train, H. E. Gibbs, W. P. Nugent, J. A. Colvin, J. E. Maguire, T. C. Naedle, J. K. Morrison.

To be 1st lieuts., Tank Corps: Second Lieuts. W. H. Phipps, E. B. Dunning, C. F. Cushing, D. T. Phillips, A. H. Geddes, E. P. Frost, D. M. Taylor, R. J. Burrell, A. Cunningham, I. S. Crawford, N. T. Ashkins, J. W. Paul, J. H. Stahl. (April 18, War D.)

To be first lieut., Tank Corps: Second Lieuts. F. Fenner, R. Van K. Harris, Jr. (April 18, War D.)

## Chemical Warfare Service.

To be majors, C.W.S.: Capts. L. A. Maynard, G. L. Perry.

To be captain, C.W.S.: First Lieut. R. W. Austin. (April 17, War D.)

To be first lieut., Chemical Warfare Service: Second Lieut. A. F. Smithers. (April 18, War D.)

Major G. A. Hunt, C.W.S., A.E.F., France, to lieut. col., March 11, 1919. (April 18, War D.)

## Motor Transport Corps.

To be major, M.T.C.: Capt. R. B. McClave.

To be captain, M.T.C.: First Lieut. D. Baker, Jr. (April 17, War D.)

## Corps of Interpreters.

To be first lieut., Corps of Interp.: Second Lieut. S. S. Salapka. (April 18, War D.)

## Appointments of Enlisted Men, A.E.F.

Appointments of following enlisted men, A.E.F., as second lieutenants, Inf., U.S.A., for emergency, to rank from March 19, 1919, are confirmed: L. R. Alexander, corporal, Co. B, 348th M.G. Battn.; H. A. Arand, mess sergeant, Supply Co., 363d Inf.; C. R. Austin, sergeant, 364th Inf.; E. W. Baden, sergeant, 348th M.G. Battn.; J. C. E. Bates, corporal, 362d Inf.; C. C. Boyce, sergeant, 361st Inf.; S. C. Bradford, battn. sergeant, major, 304th Inf.; O. R. Buckman, sergeant, 364th Inf.; J. Brennan, sergeant, 362d Inf.; J. J. Burg, 1st sergeant, 362d Inf.; D. A. Clark, sergeant, 362d Inf.; J. K. Daniel, sergeant, 364th Inf.; A. Dobie, sergeant, 361st Inf.; A. D. Duggan, 1st sergeant, 361st Inf.; G. L. Dutton, sergeant, 362d Inf.; A. T. Fawke, sergeant, 363d Inf.; L. T. Fidler, 1st sergeant, 362d Inf.; J. L. Fields, sergeant, 363d Inf.; F. J. Foley, sergeant, 362d Inf.; V. F. Gerlitz, sergeant, 361st Inf.; S. L. Glass, sergeant, 364th Inf.; T. Greenleaf, sergeant, 361st Inf.

## CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

in action, 32,064; lost at sea, 732; died of wounds, 13,455; died of accident, 4,399; died of disease, 22,785. Total deaths, 78,435. Wounded (85% returned to duty), 198,513; missing, 4,438; prisoners released and returned, 4,534. Grand total, 290,920.

South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S.C.—Lieut. Samuel Hull.

Hampton A. and I. Institute, Hampton, Va.—Lieut. Leonard L. McLeod.

Virginia N. and I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.—Lieut. Ernest C. Johnson.

Prairie View N. and I. College, Prairie View, Texas—Lieut. Walter A. Giles.

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial School, Nashville, Tenn.—Lieut. Grant Stuart.

West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.—Lieut. John H. Purnell.

Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.—Lieut. Elijah E. Goodwin.

Straight College, New Orleans, La.—Capt. Charles G. Cooper.

## CONDITIONS FOR PAYING \$60 BONUS.

The Office of the Director of Finance has issued Finance Circular No. 54 giving the "honorable conditions" under which the \$60 bonus is payable to officers and men discharged from the Army. The circular, which is signed by Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., is based on an opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army dated March 24, 1919, concurred in by the Comptroller under date of April 15. The opinion reads:

"The principal purpose of the act (Sec. 1469, Revenue Act of Feb. 24, 1919, authorizing payment of \$60 bonus) was to provide soldiers with sufficient funds upon discharge to enable them to defray their expenses during the time after their discharge that would ordinarily be required by them to secure employment. The act had a further purpose of making a gratuity payable to all those who had served the country during the war with Germany and whose services had been meritorious."

"It was evidently the intention of Congress not to confine itself to the form of discharge given, but to authorize the payment of the gratuity according to the merits of the individual cases. For this reason the forms of discharge prescribed by Paragraph 150, A.R., cannot be adopted as the sole method of determination whether or not the holder of the discharge is entitled to the gratuity."

"It is the opinion of this office that the separation of officers from the Service by resignation or discharge should in all cases be considered as being made under 'honorable conditions,' except when such resignation is accepted 'for the good of the Service,' or when the order or certificate of discharge recites facts precluding the presumption of 'honorable conditions.' The discharge from the Service of an officer by sentence of a general court-martial or by order of the President should not be considered as a discharge under 'honorable conditions.'

"In the cases of all other persons in the military Service, except enlisted men, the circumstances of each individual case must govern."

"There are numerous conditions under which discharges from military service may be granted enlisted men; of the most frequent the following discharges should be considered as having been granted under 'honorable conditions':

(1) "Honorable discharges" granted as provided in Par. 150, A.R. (2) Those granted for the convenience of the Government (as when their services are no longer required). (3) Those granted under the provisions of Par. 139, Selective Service Regulations. (4) Discharges from draft on Form 658 and 658-1, except when used to discharge alien enemies and allied alien enemies on account of such alienage.

(5) Those granted for the purpose of re-enlisting. (6) Those granted in order to enable the discharged soldier to become naturalized. (7) Those granted on account of alienage, except alien enemies and allied alien enemies. (8) Those granted on account of dependency. (9) Those granted on account of urgent need in industrial work. (10) Those granted on surgeon's certificate of disability, whether in line of duty or not in line of duty, except when disability was not in line of duty due to willful misconduct while in the Service.

(11) Those granted by order of the U.S. Court or a justice or judge thereof on writ of habeas corpus (A.R. 139). (12) Those granted on account of twenty years of service for admission to soldiers' home (A.R. 179).

"The following discharges should be considered as not having been granted under 'honorable conditions':

(1) Dishonorable discharges imposed by sentence of a general court-martial or a military commission. (2) Those granted enemy aliens and allied enemy aliens on account of such alienage. (3) Those granted on account of surgeon's certificate of disability, when the disability was not in line of duty and was due to willful misconduct while in the Service. (4) Those granted for desertion when physically unfit and desertion is admitted (Par. 126, A.R.). (5) Those granted on account of habits and traits of character (under 148 1/2, A.R.).

(6) Those issued on account of sentence to imprisonment by civil court whether suspended or not (Par. 139, A.R.).

(8) Those granted to conscientious objectors whose discharges bear the following notation pursuant to Clr. 97, W.D., Nov. 29, 1918. "This is a conscientious objector who has done no military duty whatsoever and who has refused to wear the uniform." (9) Discharges by order of the President or the Secretary of War other than those mentioned herein must be considered each upon its merits to determine whether or not they are made under "honorable conditions."

(10) A discharge to accept a commission where the commission is only temporary and where the soldier is never completely separated from the Service, but is given the right to resume his former status as an enlisted man upon the termination of his commission, should not be considered a discharge for the purposes of this act, and persons discharged under such conditions are not entitled to receive the gratuity provided for in the act unless when they resign or are discharged from their commission they fail to re-enlist within the time prescribed by the act for reinstating them in their enlisted grade.

## INSTRUCTORS FOR COLORED SCHOOLS.

In the development of the plan for the establishment of the R.O.T.C. in the colleges and schools of the country twelve of the leading colored schools in the United States have been selected as centers for the establishment of units of the corps and young colored officers of the Army have been stationed at the schools to serve as instructors in military science and tactics. Herewith is given a complete list of the schools selected up to April 1, together with a roster of the officers designated as military instructors therein. All of the instruction for the present is in Infantry movements:

Howard University, Washington, D.C.—Major Milton T. Dean and Lieut. Campbell C. Johnson.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Capt. Russell Smith, Lieuts. James C. Pinkston and Harry J. Mack.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio—Lieut. Percival R. Piper.

Negro A. and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.—Lieut. Horace G. Wilder.

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Heckerman, Calton, Bedford, Pa.

Hirsch, Lee, Angola, Ind.

Hume, Julian R., Norfolk, Va.

Hurley, Philip, Milford, Conn.

Johnson, William E., Jr., Springfield, Ill.

Ledford, John, Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Lowell, Eugene, no address given.

McArthur, Arthur, Lapeer, Mich.

McGovern, Arthur J., Peekskill, N.Y.

Newlon, Malcolm, Lincoln, Kas.

Rawson, Fred, Holden, Mo.

Renfro, Charles C., Collegeview, Neb.

Sager, Carl K., Minneapolis, Minn.

Sanger, Earl Y., Denver, Colo.

Snyder, Lewis E., Akron, Ohio.

Ward, Paul C., Furnace, Pa.

## CHANGE IN STATUS.

Killed in action, previously reported missing.

Lieut.: Oscar M. Taylor, Toms Creek, Va.

William H. Taylor, New York City.

Died, previously reported missing—Lieut.

Walter B. Yarbrough, Nashville, Tenn.

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**WANTED:** Information leading to the whereabouts or address of any man who was a member of Troop D, 7th Cavalry, who participated in the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain, Mont., Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1877. Please communicate with Dr. William M. Flynn, 474A Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

**WANTED:** Infantry non-Com., retired or active, for detail to assist in R.O.T.C. work. Room, heat and light; extra pay according to qualifications. Must be of character and personal habits suitable to high grade college. Major H. P. Ward, U.S. Army, Delaware, Ohio.

**WANTED:** To sublet furnished house of six rooms in Princeton, N.J., until Sept. 3. Fruit trees, grape arbor. \$45 a month. Box 133, Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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**RESERVE ENSIGNS FOR TEMPORARY COMMISSION.**

Up to April 24 the Navy Department had on file about 800 applications for commissions as temporary ensigns in the Regular Navy. These applications were filed by ensigns now in the Reserve Force who desire to continue in the Service until six months after peace is established. They will replace ensigns of the Reserve Force now on sea duty and at shore stations who have signified a desire for inactive duty. There are nearly 2,000 vacancies in the grade of ensign and the Officer Personnel Division of the Bureau of Navigation is confident that the vacancies will soon be filled.

**EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE A.E.F.**

Brig. Gen. Robert I. Rees, U.S.A., who is in charge of the "department of education" of the A.E.F. reported to the chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities that there are now 200,000 students embraced in the educational activities of the A.E.F. Of these 1,000 are at the A.E.F. University at Beaune; and 3,000 are attending French universities. There are roughly 130,000 men at post schools; 55,000 are attending the divisional educational schools; and in addition there are approxi-

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**ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME.**

Comdr. Charles S. McWhorter, U.S.N., athletic officer, U.S. Naval Academy, announces that the annual Army and Navy baseball game will be played at West Point on May 31, 1919. All members of the Navy Athletic Association desiring seats will please forward requests to Athletic Officer, United States Naval Academy, immediately.

**RELIEVING HOSPITAL CONGESTION AT NEW YORK.**

The U.S.S. Mercy has been directed to take on 200 to 300 patients at New York for transfer to the naval hospital at Portsmouth, N.H., stopping at the latter port on her next trip to France. The U.S.S. Solace has been directed to take 150 patients to Charleston, S.C., when the fleet leaves New York waters, rejoining the fleet at its base. The reason for these transfers is the necessity of relieving the hospital congestion in the New York area. While no statement was available at the Navy Department, it was regarded as probable that a hospital ship would be assigned to the destroyer force.

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**COAST ARTILLERY R.C. SCHOOLS.**

The War Department announced on April 21 the tentative plan for a course of instruction for Coast Artillery units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, Senior Division. The plan, as forecast in our issue of April 5, page 1097, indicates a radical change in our coast defense policy, to include in its basic elements utilization of railway and tractor ordnance of heavy caliber. Through the co-operation of universities and colleges the department plans to train 1,500 student officers each year in the use of large guns of the type developed during the war, which, because of their mobile mounts, can be made available at any coast point through the linking of strategic points with existing trunk line railway systems and the construction along the seaboard of military roads adaptable to the use of heavy motor tractors. In the general instructions issued to universities and colleges appear the following paragraphs:

"During the world war the Coast Artillery furnished to the A.E.F. the officers and enlisted personnel for the Railway Artillery, the Army Artillery, the Anti-Aircraft Artillery and part of the Trench Artillery, in addition to manning the coast defenses of this country. Insofar as can be foreseen, it will be the function of the Coast Artillery in the future to man anti-aircraft artillery and heavy mobile artillery, as well as the fixed armament of the coast defenses. Developments in the types and the use of artillery in the world war have made the coast defense problem an essentially mobile artillery problem. Instruction in Coast Artillery, R.O.T.C. units must, therefore, involve a broad general instruction in artillery, involving anti-aircraft artillery and all types of heavy mobile artillery, as well as artillery of position. The term Coast Artillery can no longer be limited to artillery of position, but must be a broad, comprehensive term including railway, anti-aircraft and heavy mobile artillery.

"The war has demonstrated that our colleges and universities furnish the material par excellence for officers from civil life. A sound body, and ability to think clearly, and ideals of service, are part of what a college aims to give its students and are the most important basic qualifications of an officer. In addition, practically all courses taught in college (especially the engineering course) have a distinct military value. In most cases a slight addition of material to a course, showing the military application of the principles taught, will add not only to the military value of the course, but will increase materially its general interest and value to the student. . . . The course of instruction for a Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. officer necessitates very little modification in existing college curricula. In addition no drill hall or armory will be required. No uniform will be worn except at the summer camps. . . . All practical military instruction will be concentrated in two summer camps, which are chosen as to the period in which they come in the college course to interfere as little as possible with students who need the summer for earning money."

For this purpose of the Coast Artillery to build up a reserve of officers qualified for its particular service the plan was laid before seventy institutions in forty-three states and the Hawaiian Islands. Five of these have accepted the establishment of the Coast Artillery units whose students will be taught by officers assigned from the Regular Establishment and trained by actual operation of the artillery. These schools are Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; Mississippi A. and M. College, the University of Washington at Seattle and the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va. Fourteen other institutions have approved the plan, but their proposals have not yet been acted on by the War Department.

It is not intended to begin the course of instruction until September. No summer camps will be held this year, unless institutions installing the course especially request that this work begin in the coming summer. Coast Artillery officers are already being detailed to the universities and colleges and the number will be increased as the officers return from France. The officers detailed are co-operating with the faculties in the arrangement of the courses, the obtaining of matériel, and in making all the necessary preparations for the ambitious work that is to begin in September. Major B. A. Tolbert, C.A., has been appointed officer in charge of the special units. Strictly military training with coast defense armament will be the rule at the summer camps of six weeks' duration, but with their college work the students will receive two hours of class work each week in morale, military organization, hygiene and kindred subjects. In conclusion the outline of the tentative plan states:

"The Service will keep in close touch with the needs,

the experience and the viewpoint of the institution, and will endeavor to modify and improve the military instruction in order to meet the requirements of the institution, and to more efficiently accomplish the purpose of the Coast Artillery R.O.T.C. training. It is desired to emphasize to the institution that the Service will keep constantly in view the *end* to be attained and will stand ready at any time to modify the means to this *end* as experience indicates the desirability of modification. The recommendations of the institution will be sought and the course will be made as flexible and adaptable to the various conditions at institutions as the *end* sought will justify.

#### RECONSTITUTING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

##### *Regiments Authorized in Four States.*

Through the Militia Bureau of the War Department the first steps since the entrance of the United States into the war were taken on April 23 to reconstitute the National Guard. The bureau authorized on that day the organization of seven regiments and one extra battalion of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry and eighteen companies of Coast Artillery, in four States. The authorization by States is as follows:

New York, four regiments of Infantry, one squadron of Cavalry, twelve companies of Coast Artillery.

New Jersey, one regiment of Infantry, two companies of Coast Artillery.

Ohio, two regiments of Infantry.

Oregon, one battalion of Infantry, four companies of Coast Artillery.

In view of the small appropriation available, it was stated the department "has authorized units of the National Guard only in those States whose governors believe the situation therein indicates possibilities that troops may be needed for guard duty and the protection of property." These units must be sufficiently organized by June 30 in order to receive Federal recognition.

The tables of organization of May 3, 1917, will be the basis of the organization of the new National Guard units and the several governors have been advised by the War Department that "it should be clearly understood that the War Department does not call for the organization of the National Guard at the present time, but leaves the initiation of its organization with the State authorities, and it is not desired to anticipate the action of Congress in the formulation of the national military policy, nor is it believed to be desirable to undertake the general reorganization of the National Guard prior to the demobilization of the former National Guard units from the U.S. Army."

No explanation was vouchsafed at the War Department of the representations the governors have made as a basis for their reasons for believing that "troops may be needed for guard duty and the protection of property."

Section 61 of the National Defense Act is interpreted as meaning that with the return of peace the numerous State Guards must be disbanded, except where State laws provide for State Constabulary, as in Pennsylvania and New York. Following are provisions of the Constitution and of present statutes in regard to Militia:

The Constitution of the United States provides:

A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

It also provides:

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

The National Defense Act provides:

Sec. 60. Organization of National Guard Units.—Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, the organization of the National Guard, including the composition of all units thereof, shall be the same as that which is or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular Army, subject in time of peace to such general exceptions as may be authorized by the Secretary of War. And the President may prescribe the particular unit or units, as to branch or arm of service, to be maintained in each state, territory, or the District of Columbia in order to secure a force which, when combined, shall form complete higher tactical units.

Sec. 61. Maintenance of Other Troops by the States.—No state shall maintain troops in time of peace other than as authorized in accordance with the organization prescribed under this act: Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed as limiting the rights of the states and territories in the use of the National Guard within their respective borders in time of peace: Provided further, That nothing contained in this act shall prevent the organization and maintenance of state police or constabulary.

General O'Ryan's Comment.

In comment on the reconstituting of the New York National Guard by the Bureau of Militia Affairs, announced on April 23, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, late U.S.A. and now commander of the New York State Guard, is quoted as saying:

"I note that officials of the War Department state that under the terms of the National Defense Act no state may legally maintain troops in time of peace, the inference being that unless the states conform to the policy and plans of the War Department they will be denied the right to provide for the maintenance of law and order within the states. I do not believe that lawyers will agree with the correctness of this view of the War Department, nor do I believe that Congress will sanction or support all that the War Department plans.

"In the first place, I believe personally that the 'troops' which the states are denied the privilege of maintaining means bodies of mercenary, professional soldiers, not militia. So important is the right to maintain a militia that the present Constitution of the United States provided: 'A well-regulated militia being essen-

tial to the security of a free people, the right to bear arms shall not be infringed.'

"Our part in this war was largely fought by the citizen soldiers of the country, the National Guard, National Army and Reserve Corps. They believe that the war was fought fundamentally for the extermination of militarism and I believe when the discussion in relation to a national military policy becomes acute that these classes of citizen soldiers will be found unanimous in their views concerning the principles which should govern our future military policy.

"I think the policy they will advocate will have little relation to some of the plans of the War Department. I think that in principles the policy they will advocate will resemble that which produced the system in force in Switzerland.

"What we need is a great citizen army—not a large professional army. We need a citizen army that will cost the Government little to maintain; an army with the rights of the citizenry of the country secured by rigid laws which cannot be misconstrued or misapplied by over-centralized authority."

#### PROMOTING AERONAUTICAL DEVELOPMENT.

The Postoffice Department, it appears, is preparing to advise Congress on the technical side of the Air Service. A public announcement made on April 21 stated that Postmaster General Burleson and his Second Assistant, Otto Praeger, in charge of the airplane mail service, are prepared to advance the question of an Air Service policy. They propose "the creation of a bureau of aeronautical development, which would have charge of inventing and designing aircraft and appliances for all branches of the Government, rather than a development of military aeronautics, which would have charge of the operation of aircraft as well." They take the position, the report states, that such an arrangement will be of the greatest good for the advancement of commercial aeronautics.

Surely Mr. Burleson and his aid are to be encouraged in any action tending to improve the present mail service, by air or by any other means. But it is also certain that neither gentleman has ever taken the trouble to talk with Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, Director of Air Service, U.S.A., nor with Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, chief of the Training and Operation Group, of the Air Service of the Army. For had these officers been consulted Mr. Burleson and his aid would have learned that they are men of vision and ideals, and that they have in view a remarkably broad policy which they hope to develop through the support anticipated from the 66th Congress. Neither General Menoher nor General Mitchell can be accused of setting down a hard and fast policy for the guidance of the whole broad program necessitated by the utilization of the airplane in peace time. They have, however, been working diligently to gather together all the practical and technical details of the air services, civil and military, and will be prepared to give technical guidance to Congress, if the Congress is receptive of such guidance. Their work includes the widest possibilities of the use of airplanes in commercial channels, including the carrying of mails. Aeronautical development is indeed the keystone to the arch of the Air Service structure, and this keystone is already in place and bearing its share of the weight of development through the operations of the office of the Director of Military Aeronautics.

Operation of airplanes over the land and water of the country by civilians is indirectly a military function, since licenses for civilian flying are issued by the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautic Cognizance. This board may be trusted to approach any civilian air enterprise in a broad and fair spirit, and to give freest license to Mr. Burleson's air line navigators with a view to giving them every possible chance to improve the service. In fact, the board would, in view of the unanimity of complaint of the existing mail service, approach any of Mr. Burleson's improvement enterprises with enthusiasm. It is advisable, therefore, that the Postmaster General at least learn something of the plans of General Menoher with the purpose of lending his whole-hearted co-operation before putting much weight behind his proposed "bureau of aeronautical development."

#### NAVY EXHIBIT FOR MISSISSIPPI TOWNS.

At a conference between Capt. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., in charge of the Enlisted Personnel Section, Navy Department, and Lieut. Comdr. Emory Winship, in charge of the Navy Recruiting Bureau, arrangements were made on April 24 to send an anti-submarine flotilla for a trip up the Mississippi river and its tributaries early in May, starting from New Orleans. Lieut. Comdr. Wells Hawks, U.S.N.R.F., has been assigned to duty to make the advance arrangements in the towns along the route and will keep in touch with the flotilla by wireless. Recruiting will be made a feature of the trip and it is believed the exhibit of vessels which have been in action in European waters fighting the German undersea boats will attract very general attention and stimulate the Southern and Central divisions into action toward filling the enlisted ranks of the Navy. The Southern Division has lagged since recruiting was resumed and the Central Division has also shown signs of apathy. The flotilla will be composed of the destroyer Isabel, the submarine K-5, three submarine chasers and two seaplanes, all recently returned from the war zone.

Lieut. Comdr. T. C. Berrian will be in command and the personnel will include the entire band from the "land battleship" Recruit of New York city, a crack Navy baseball team to engage in contests with town clubs, a moving picture section to show Navy actions in the war, and a party of expert recruiters. This is a new idea in Navy publicity work and it is believed it will receive widespread attention.

#### SPLITTING HAIRS OVER CHATEAU-THIERRY.

One of the strangest incidents of war-time retrospection that has come to public notice is the widespread protest against an article which appeared in a newspaper published in the interests and for the entertainment of the U.S. Army of Occupation. This paper, *The Watch on the Rhine*, published an article written by Col. Robert H. C. Kelton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and in the article the editors inserted a "box" containing statements of an unnamed officer to the effect that the U.S. Marines had not fought in Chateau-Thierry. The article as reprinted in the *New York Times* of April 13 made it appear, from the inclusion of the "box" matter as a part of the text, that the whole was contributed by Colonel Kelton. The latter has denied any knowledge of the insertion of this "box" text which reflected on the Marines, and has disclaimed authorship of it. The inserted argument which apparently aims to cast discredit upon the Marines is, when digested, found to be an attempt to "split hairs" over the extent of the Chateau-Thierry sector, and sets up the premise that because the Marines did not fight, as admitted, in the streets of Chateau-Thierry town, they are not entitled to the credit of fighting the battle of Chateau-Thierry. Being on the ground and in close contact with General Headquarters, the editors of *The Watch on the Rhine* might easily have been sure of their statements, for official communiqués from General Pershing dated July 2, 1918, awarding Distinguished Service Crosses to officers and men of the Marine Corps, repeatedly use the language in these citations: "At Chateau-Thierry, June 6, 1918." Again in citations of July 5 General Pershing uses the words "northwest of" and "in the vicinity of" Chateau-Thierry. And in his telegram of June 9, 1918, addressed to Major Gen. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., commanding the 2d Division, General Pershing expresses his "sincere congratulations for the splendid conduct of the attack on the German lines north of Chateau-Thierry."

#### ARMY RECRUITING ON THE INCREASE.

Between Feb. 28 and April 17 inclusive 12,521 men have been enlisted in the Army. The enlistment figures issued by the Statistics Branch, General Staff, show a marked change recently in the number of recruits who prefer the three-year term to the one-year term, although out of the total number enlisted up to April 12 inclusive the figures stood 5,519 for one-year enlistments and 5,518 for the three-year term. In the period covered by the table 119 men enlisted for one year as against fifty-five for the three-year term in the week of March 8. The number of recruits in the three-year column grew steadily and proportionately larger until the week of April 12, when the recruits for the three-year term passed those for the shorter term for the first time. The exact figures for that week are: For one year, 1,704; for three years, 2,606. These figures disprove the general expectation that most men would prefer a short-term enlistment and that a long-term enlistment would prove disadvantageous to the chances for getting recruits.

#### NAVY RECRUITING.

Reports for the week ending April 17 from the Navy Recruiting Bureau, Lieut. Comdr. Emory Winship, U.S.N., in charge, show no increase in the rate of enlistment, a week's first enlistments remaining in the neighborhood of 1,200. In the week of April 17 the total was 1,114 as against 1,277 for the week ending April 10. New York still holds first place with 103, the only "three figure" city in the list. By divisions the week's record was: Eastern, 551; Central, 244; Western, 60; Southern, 250. Recruiting at New York during the presence of the fleet will make an appreciable showing in the grand total, reports of which are not yet available. The figures above refer only to the work of established recruiting stations in the larger cities.

#### DESTROYER FORCE TO REMAIN UNCHANGED.

Discussion in Navy circles of the probability of a reorganization of the Destroyer Force was dismissed as without the slightest foundation at the Navy Department on April 24. The Bureau of Operations statement was that there would be no change in policy, and that talk of a separate fleet was the merest speculation. The bureau has, however, arranged to send the new destroyers as they are completed in groups of from three to six vessels to Europe, to "shake down" the machinery and make all necessary adjustments. The new craft will replace destroyers still in European waters and the initial trips will be inaugurated in May. The force at present embraces about 300 destroyers.

#### NAVY SELECTION BOARD MEETS.

The Navy Selection Board met at the Navy Department on April 21 to consider recommendations for promotion to the grades above lieutenant commander in the line of the Naval Reserve Force. This action by the board has awaited the return of the fleet from European waters and from Guantanamo Bay.

## HEARINGS ON MILITARY JUSTICE.

(Continued from page 1183.)

Judge Advocate General Crowder, he asserted that the latest change was in no sense an organic revision, that it did not make and was not intended to make a single fundamental change. To prove this point, he quoted at length the statement made by General Crowder.

Colonel Ansell flatly denied that inexperienced new officers were responsible for the heavy punishments awarded by courts-martial during the war. He told the committee that his long service as Acting Judge Advocate General had satisfied him that courts dominated by professional officers have been the harshest courts of all. He intimated that the courts have been more considerate of officers than of men. Continuing on this line Colonel Ansell read:

"Statistics as a rule are devitalizing and in matters of dispute are subject to misleading manipulation. But here are some statistics gathered by disinterested lawyers who are examining the records for clemency, which are informative. Of the 2,212 cases examined in the past five weeks, the reports show that 63 per cent. have not been reasonably well tried, and the tests as to the correctness of trial are not such tests as prevail in the civil forum, but they are substantial, common-sense tests such as will enable us to say, with a reasonable degree of assurance, that the record may be relied upon. These reports also show that 21 per cent. have been so poorly tried that the punishment awarded simply cannot be sustained by the record. Another indicative thing is that of the enlisted men tried, 74.71 per cent. have been 'defended' by lieutenants, whose 'defense' usually promptly produces a conviction. There are some other things which I think are significant. The ratio of acquittals to convictions in the case of officers is as 35 to 35, but the ratio of acquittals to convictions in the case of enlisted men is as 9 to 91; that is, for every hundred officers tried 35 are acquitted, but for every 100 enlisted men tried only 9 are acquitted."

## Justice Makes Efficient Army.

"The system was just as bad before the war as it was during the war," Colonel Ansell continued. "But the old Regular Army was small, people were not interested in it, and the aggregate injustice was not such as to challenge attention. Look at the ratio of enlisted men tried to those convicted, and this when, as everybody knows, there is not a thorough investigation and half of the cases should never have been tried at all. The chief argument for the defense now is to be found in a statement which appears to carry conviction to many people—that an army exists to win victories, not to do justice. That is what persons in high military authority are now saying. They say that discipline cannot be maintained with justice. Such an argument is absurd. Of course an army exists to win victories, as the Postal Department to carry mails, and the manufacturer to make goods, and the farmer to raise food; but just treatment to the postal employee, the laborer, and the farm hand is not inconsistent with, indeed is absolutely necessary to, the most highly efficient achievement. Real discipline in an American Army cannot be had without justice. An efficient American Army cannot be had without justice, and our Army will never be what it ought to be, and will never take the place in the esteem and affections of our people that it ought to take until the men and our people are assured that there is justice within it. This old system ought to be changed at once. It ought to be changed to accord with the principles of our Government, to accord with the view that a soldier is not the personal retainer of an officer, but is a citizen with rights as such. The less we regard a soldier as a serf and the more as a citizen, the greater a soldier must be."

## Safeguarding Rights of Accused.

Colonel Ansell, at the hearing on April 22, argued against the control of military justice by regulations and General orders. He urged the adoption by statute of the measure of justice for the enlisted man in the Army as is accorded the accused in civil life. He criticized particularly the subordination of justice in the Army to the needs of discipline, saying that many of the rights which are now given to the accused are not guaranteed by law, but are operative only through regulations. They are therefore subject to change at the discretion of those in command. Colonel Ansell then proceeded to show that not even the investigation held before charges are preferred is mandatory and the thoroughness with which such investigation is carried on depends entirely upon the officer who conducts it. Judge Bynum, of the committee, asked whether the regulations and orders relating to military law are not binding. In reply Colonel Ansell said: "I hope you gentlemen will not go far on the theory that these regulations have the force and effect of law."

"Then you mean they are disobeyed?" asked Judge Bynum.

"Why, Judge, we are surrounded by regulations in the Army," was Colonel Ansell's reply. "Every time we turn around we break one. If they issued them and made any serious attempt to enforce them by imposing penalties for their infraction there wouldn't be any Army."

The former Acting Judge Advocate General then cited one case in which he considered the rights of the accused were not safeguarded. It was the case of seventeen non-commissioned officers tried for mutiny, and one result of the trial was to bring forth Colonel Ansell's interpretation of Section 1199 concerning the revisionary power of the office of the J.A.G., which particularly inaugurated all the agitation concerning courts-martial reform. He said: "There wasn't a single right except the right to be present at the trial given to these men. And after the Secretary of War had set aside my interpretation of Section 1199 there was no way to relieve the situation. While it was conceded that these men had not been fairly tried the War Department sat there helpless." He continued to speak of abuses that have arisen and commented on the tendency of the court to convict a man who during trial on one charge is shown to be guilty of another charge.

When Colonel Hinkley of the committee objected that such procedure was not contemplated by the Articles of War, Colonel Ansell said: "Some of the most significant things in this code are not matters that are subject of statute, but exist in accordance with the unwritten law, military, or the customs of the Service. When any objection is made to such practices the usual

Army answer is, 'Cut out this talk about the technical details and let's get at the facts.'"

## Would Make Law Officer Independent.

"This committee," he continued, "cannot finish its hearings and make a complete report unless it considers the important question whether the chief law officer of the Army shall be under the command of the Chief of Staff, just the same as the Chief Signal Officer, or whether he shall be independent. I believe the latter. If courts-martial are not to be administered independently from military authority then they must be administered under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and in that case there is no justice, no justice at all."

Colonel Ansell then explained why, in his opinion, the reform of the system of military justice had been backward up to the outset of the war. He said: "The attitude of the Army has been for many years intolerant of methods and processes that lead to justice." Chairman Gregory coincided with this view, quoting the maxim, "There have been many misers of money, but none of power," and in reply Colonel Ansell said: "I should certainly expect a military man to exercise all the power given him." Judge Gregory then asked whether the commanding officer did not need to have certain arbitrary powers, to which the reply was: "Let the officer command the Army, but let Congress describe the offenses and prescribe the penalties therefor. I know of no reason why the military man should not be governed by law as well as any other man." Colonel Ansell then urged the limitation of the power of the reviewing authority in returning records to the court for rehearing to such cases as would inure to the benefit of the accused.

Judge Bynum pointed out that General Crowder had substantially agreed to such an amendment, but in reply to this Colonel Ansell said: "I am not content to accept his measure of improvement, and you will also note that he suggests this change not by statute but by regulation, and you will not get any change worthy the name by merely revising the regulations. In Secretary Baker's suggestion that some changes might be beneficial there is that big 'if' clause which destroys the value of the whole thing, because it also looks to change by regulation. He says: 'I agree with many of your suggestions, if, indeed, present existing statutes are not sufficient.' I have seen too much law by departmental regulation when in any given case the Secretary of War can waive the provisions of the regulation."

At this point Colonel Ansell read to the committee the suggestions which he had embodied in his letter to Secretary Baker on April 2 (printed on page 1130 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 12). Following the reading he said: "We are not going to have any Army in this country, at least not an efficient Army, without justice. The men must feel that they are justly treated." Judge Gregory said: "The burden of proof is on any man who asserts that injustice is necessary for the maintenance of any system."

Colonel Ansell asserted that the court-martial is not actually a court, but resembles a military agency, dominated from beginning to end by military authority. He added that it ought not to be surprising that under such a plan a caste system should spring up, and gave figures intended to show the large proportion of enlisted men who are convicted as compared with the proportion of officers. In the first instance, he said, before the present war only six men out of every hundred tried by general court-martial were acquitted, while more than one-third of the officers tried were acquitted, and this after the officers had a real preliminary investigation. Colonel Ansell then spent considerable time developing his argument in favor of the creation of an appellate tribunal in the office of the Judge Advocate General, independent of military authority. In conclusion he said: "It makes no difference to me whether the provisions of the great Bill of Rights are to apply through their own force, or through enactment into law by Congress, but they must apply. And as regards the question of time in the application of justice through the right of appeal, I believe that under the present system we spend more time than we would if we worked under the judicial system."

## Statement by the Committee Chairman.

Col. Sedgwick Rice, commandant of the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, outlined the scope and aims of the disciplinary system of the Army as a means of restoring convicted men to the colors, before the committee on April 23. Previous, however, to Colonel Rice's testimony Judge Gregory, chairman of the committee, made a statement concerning the purposes of the committee, to correct an erroneous impression which he felt had got abroad. He said: "From certain press reports I have been reading it appears that the public has understood that this investigation conducted by the American Bar Association committee was inaugurated to forestall a Congressional investigation. Without attempting to determine the source of such information, I want to say that insofar as I know it the inspiration for the appointment of this committee and the interest of the American Bar Association in the subject was derived from no other person than Samuel T. Ansell, and so far as I know the matter was called to the attention of Judge Page at a conference between him and Colonel Ansell in New York. So far as I know, no one was represented at that meeting who was hostile to Colonel Ansell personally or to his purpose. Thereafter a conference took place between Judge Page, the Secretary of War and General Crowder. Thereafter the president of the association indicated to me that he desired me to act as chairman of this committee. Judge Page, General Crowder and I conferred at length following that and at this conference General Crowder expressed his full concurrence. Thereafter Judge Bruce and I conferred with the Secretary of War at some length with a view to obtaining the attendance of such officers and others whom we desired to give their views before this committee."

"The Secretary assured us of his cordial co-operation and declared himself in sympathy with the proposed inquiry and we have had the full co-operation of the department. Every officer whose attendance we have desired has been secured for us with two or three exceptions and these depend upon the final judgment of the committee whether we insist upon their attendance."

"Our practice, which is the one universally adopted by the association in recommending legislation, makes it exceedingly improper for a committee of the American Bar Association to attempt to forestall any Congressional action whatever. The body only recommends legislation through the appropriate Congressional committees. It would, therefore, tend to defeat the very purpose of the committee to do anything or take any action in antagonism to the proper committees of Congress. In outlining our program we had conveyed to Senator Chamberlain an invitation to communicate his

views to the committee and the Secretary of War suggested on his own motion that we hear Colonel Ansell, which we had already intended to do."

## Colonel Rice Describes Disciplinary System.

Following his statement of length of service, which showed that he had been commissioned from civil life in October, 1883, and that he had been commandant of the Disciplinary Barracks since Oct. 20, 1914, Colonel Rice gave an outline of the purposes of the barracks at Leavenworth. He said: "The primary object is to reclaim those military offenders who are mentally, morally and physically fit for the Service, and to repair by vocational training the other class of prisoners, who are not fit for retention, for their return to civil life." He then told of the manner in which prisoners are examined and treated upon arrival. "When the prisoner arrives an examination is begun by medical officers followed by an examination by the department of psychiatry and sociology. After approximately thirty days the question of his fitness for assignment to the disciplinary battalion with a view to his restoration to honorable service is considered. Until comparatively recently, orders of the War Department made only those prisoners who had been convicted of purely military offenses eligible for assignment to this battalion. The regulations, however, were changed several months ago and we are authorized now to place any man, regardless of the offense of which he was convicted, if he is morally, mentally and physically fit, in the battalion for training. These men are given intensive military training half of each day and the other half of the day is devoted to vocational training. When a man is assigned to this organization his success or failure depends almost entirely on his own action. After some three months' service the men are allowed to apply for restoration. When a man applies for restoration he is examined by a board of non-commissioned officers who make a recommendation on his progress and military fitness. He then passes to a board of three officers, who get a record of the prisoner and make a report to the battalion commander. He then makes his own examination and reports his recommendation to the commandant, and upon the request of this officer for reinstatement the War Department almost invariably restores the men to the colors."

Colonel Rice then gave figures showing the numbers of men received at the barracks and the number reinstated. Between April 6, 1917, and April 19, 1919, 6,467 men were received at the barracks; 1,910 of these were assigned to the disciplinary battalion and of this number 1,107 were restored to duty, and fifty-four recommendations for reinstatement were still pending in the War Department. The total years involved in the sentences of the men restored to duty amounted to 8,228 years. The total length of time served by the 1,107 men was 47½ years and the average length of time served by each man was five months, three and one-half days. Colonel Rice explained that only men who made application for assignment to the battalion were placed there for training, and that only through this battalion, through the clemency power and by means of parole were prisoners released before the expiration of their terms of confinement. Prisoners who do not elect to return to duty are trained in one of more than sixty trades which are taught at the barracks, every effort being made to place each man in a trade for which he is especially fitted.

## Colonel Wigmore's Statement.

Col. John H. Wigmore, of the Judge Advocate General's Department, formerly associated with Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder when the latter was Provost Marshal General, appeared before the committee following Colonel Rice. He contented himself with making a formal statement which he filed with the committee. He classified his testimony into four heads: Proposed amendments; amendments which he opposed; general criticisms of the system which he considered unsound; points in which the system of military justice is superior to civilian justice. In the first category he suggested the admission of a non-commissioned officer or enlisted man to membership in general or special courts-martial for the purpose of obtaining the viewpoint of the enlisted man; the strengthening of the defense by placing the counsel for the defense under the staff judge advocate; causing a more adequate investigation before trial; authorizing the President to limit the sentences to be inflicted in time of war as well as peace; placing appellate power in the hands of the President with the Judge Advocate General's Department as an advisory court.

In the second class, amendments which he opposed, were: Placing a mandatory appellate power in the office of the Judge Advocate General; providing for a civilian lawyer to take part in a court. He branded as unsound the following criticisms of the system: The statement that "the system of military justice is not a system of law and justice worthy the name; the statement that the present code is archaic and not modern." In the fourth category he cited the following points in which he thought the military justice system superior to the civil code: Simple supervision of the application of criminal justice; the automatic review of all cases; the principle of having a minimum indeterminate sentence; the adoption of a plan whereby a psychiatric study is made of the case of each offender.

## Colonel Ansell Appears Again.

Colonel Ansell appeared before the committee again in the afternoon of April 23, and continued his arraignment of the existing code. During the hearing he gave his military and legal experience for the benefit of the committee, saying that he had graduated from the University of North Carolina in law, had graduated from the Military Academy at West Point, was commissioned in the Infantry, was judge advocate of the Department of Mindanao, Federal prosecuting attorney of the Moro Province for two years, admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia, and was Acting Judge Advocate General for all but three months of the war. Colonel Ansell first criticized the attitude of officers who excuse being wrongly applied because of the presence of so many inexperienced officers during the war. He said:

"If it were true that, as is so often too bluntly stated, these faults are due to the participation of unprofessional officers, it is nevertheless incumbent upon the Government to change the system to meet this inevitable situation. But I do not believe there is any justification in the view that the law has been more harshly administered because of the inflow of untried civilians. I believe the courts with the professional soldiers on them have been the harshest. Moreover, I am of the opinion that any system of justice that results in ninety-four per cent. convictions is either unhumanely perfect or unhumanly unjust, and with the record that you

have gone over you can judge for yourselves which this must be. The fault is that it is man-governed, not law-governed."

In speaking further in favor of divorcing the legal from the military power, Colonel Ansell said: "The views of a law officer in matters purely of law must govern. I don't know of any reason why we, the least military of all nations in the world, insist that the final dictum must be military and not judicial. I don't believe the Judge Advocate General of the Army realizes that the power for which I contend has nothing whatever to do with the military. The French and British systems are not subject to the chief of staff or any military man. I am ashamed to say that European countries, so far behind this country in many ways, are far more liberal in this particular than we."

Colonel Ansell then declared that he believed the accused before a court-martial should have the right of peremptory challenge. He said: "If there is any community in which the peremptory challenge is justified it is in the Army; for nowhere is there more occasion for it than here where the men are thrown so closely together." He ended his testimony for the day with the statement: "I don't think there is any more important duty that comes to an officer of any rank than to defend a man in a court-martial trial."

#### Views of Chairman Gregory.

Upon the convening of the committee on April 24 its chairman, Judge S. S. Gregory, made a statement which he said expressed only his own ideas, still tentative, and was in no way representative of the opinion of the committee as a whole. He said that he was of the impression that too much is being said of the importance of the review and of the appeal in the present controversy; that it was his opinion that the system should be revised so as to eliminate errors at the bottom rather than to depend upon official review as a corrective measure. He then made five tentative suggestions to Colonel Ansell, asking that the latter consider them and discuss any of them that he might care to.

The first of these was the requirement of a unanimous verdict by the court in all death sentences or those involving dishonorable discharge or more than two years' imprisonment. The others were as follows: There should be on every general court-martial a qualified legal officer as judge or presiding officer, to decide all questions of law; officers should be tried by courts of officers, and enlisted men by courts of enlisted men with an officer as president; the presiding judge, when the verdict is against the accused, should have the power to set the verdict aside; the findings should be announced in open court as soon as arrived at, the accused being present.

Following Judge Gregory's statement Colonel Ansell said: "I am very glad to hear the chairman make this statement because it indicates that he is in a state of mind favorable to a radical revision of the Articles of War, and it is certainly a radical revision that is needed. When the matter came up before the Senate Military Committee, we tried to get legislation through before the end of the session, and we aimed to obtain three broad changes, legal control throughout, an officer performing the function of a civil judge, and proper revisionary powers. At the time, I thought these measures would be largely corrective of the evils of the system, but now that we have had more time to study the defects, although I think those measures are necessary, there are various things we must consider in addition." Colonel Ansell then discussed the size of the general court, arriving at the conclusion that in serious cases five officers are not sufficient, and that there is some argument in favor of reducing the maximum number in all cases to a membership of eight or nine. He inveighed against the provisions of the Articles of War which prescribe punishments and declared that the discretion of the court should not be allowed as much sway as at present. He was of the opinion that all the punitive Articles of War should be modified. The summary court, he said, is a much abused institution, too easy of access. He was opposed to the bare majority vote of a court as decisive, but between that and unanimity, he said, there is great ground for argument. In any case except death, at least three-fourths should be necessary to convict, and in death sentences there should be a unanimous verdict. "If the Government can make no better case than to convince a bare majority, the Government should not make its case." He then discussed the pledge to secrecy imposed upon members of courts-martial; he did not believe members should be prevented from disclosing the results of the votes.

In reply to a question from Colonel Hinkley, of the committee, who asked whether he would lodge appellate power in the Judge Advocate General of the Army personally or in a board of officers, he said it should be lodged in a board of three officers and that the J.A.G., ex-officio a member, should not be allowed to overrule the findings of this board. Colonel Ansell then suggested the advisability of his reading to the committee records which had come to his attention as president of the special clemency board. Colonel Hinkley objected, saying the committee already had enough information as to existence of certain poorly tried cases and of extreme sentences. Colonel Ansell replied that he felt the committee could not know too much of the actual records, but that he did not intend to read them if one of the members was "set against hearing them." After a colloquy lasting more than half an hour, during which Colonel Ansell again intimated that there had been a tendency on the part of the committee to limit him in certain particulars, and even to patronize him, he finally undertook to go over a number of records, continuing to go into the individual cases all afternoon until the close of the session. Both Judge Gregory and Colonel Hinkley, the only members of the committee who remained to hear them, showed keen interest in the records and asked frequent questions.

Colonel Ansell filed a list of names of former officers who he suggested might have valuable information for the committee, men no longer connected with the Service, he said, and of whose views on the present controversy he was ignorant. Judge Gregory said the committee was expected to make its report to the executive committee of the Bar Association before July 31. Colonel Ansell expressed the opinion that if it was to be of value in assisting legislation it should be published before the end of June, adding: "This is a matter of such great importance that I believe it will have to be enacted on the Appropriation bill which will have to be passed before July 1."

#### Colonel Ansell Criticizes Inquiry.

In addressing the City Club at Baltimore on April 19, on the topic of military justice, Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell offered this criticism of the committee before which he was to appear on April 21: "There are many investigations about the system. It is announced that a judge advocate has recently been dispatched to Europe to investigate the European systems of military justice,

a field which I covered just one year ago and made a report which was never read. A committee of the American Bar Association is making an investigation. So far as I can discover from the press, I can hardly think that that investigation is likely to prove beneficial. They seem to have called the available major generals of the Regular Army, and I understand that they intend to call all living former Secretaries of War. It is rather a pity that Gustavus Adolphus, from whom came a considerable part of our code, could not also appear before them, to command the system which he administered."

#### GENERAL MARCH'S INSPECTION TOUR.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., began his inspection tour of cantonments and other Army posts in the Atlantic coast states on April 19 by visiting Camp Devens. He stated to the correspondents at the camp that Devens would be used as a permanent training camp if Congress passes the measure providing for universal military training, and that the reservation when finally laid out would cover about 5,000 acres. He also said that the 26th Division would be the last division to be sent to Devens as a unit for demobilization. General March went to Camp Upton on the following day and declared that the 77th Division would be sent there for demobilization after its parade in New York. Since Upton is also to be a permanent cantonment board of officers is surveying the area to determine the amount the Government shall pay for it he explained. Just before leaving Camp Upton the Chief of Staff said: "This is an extremely well organized camp. Officers and men appear to be pursuing their work with great personal interest and the administration of General Nicholson is most efficient."

On April 21 General March paid a visit to the Port of Debarkation, Hoboken, N.J., just as the cruiser Charleston was landing 1,340 troops, mostly casual companies from every section of these States. Major Gen. David C. Shanks showed General March the facilities of the port. On that afternoon General March visited Camp Mills, Long Island, inspecting the big camp from one end to the other. He expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance and management of the camp, particularly the new roads of dirt and concrete and the new barracks and recreation hall. General March also visited the Y.W.C.A. hostess house and the Catholic visitors' house.

General March brought his tour of the eastern cantonments to a close at Camp Dix on April 22. As at the other camps his chief interest was in the working of the demobilization system. He left for Washington on the same day. The Camp Dix system of demobilization and discharge of soldiers, as developed by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott and his staff, was lauded by General March following his official inspection as the most efficient in the country. The General made this comment after a study of the demobilization work, in which he observed every operation from the arrival of troops at the receiving station to the actual mustering-out process: "I have found the demobilization work exceptionally well organized and running along smoothly," he said. "In fact, it is probably the best demobilization center I have seen, and I have visited most of them."

#### TEAMS FOR THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., the executive officer of the National Matches which are to be shot in August next at Caldwell, N.J., has announced that the rules of the team matches will not limit the number of teams from each state. The range upon which the National Matches will be held is of such capacity that any number of teams can be accommodated. An effort will be made to provide funds for the transportation of one team from each state, to be selected by the governor of the state, as was the case in 1916, when the National Matches were first opened to civilian teams. This appropriation was used for the transportation of civilian teams and the expenses of additional National Guard teams were met by appropriations then available from National Guard funds, allotments, etc.

It is desired that an effort be made to induce as many teams as possible to attend this year's National Matches. The rules will not attempt to prescribe how the teams will be selected. The states will be expected to select a team in the way considered most expedient by the state authorities, but it is desired that other teams be encouraged to attend in addition to the team designated to be the beneficiary of any funds appropriated to pay expenses of teams. For instance: Several different cities or localities in each state may each be induced to send a team and to finance its expenses by raising its own funds for expenses, or different organizations may be induced to organize teams from their memberships. It is especially desired that teams be organized representing different regiments or other organizations lately in the Service.

#### CADET EXAMINATION FOR COAST GUARD.

From June 16 to June 19, 1919, inclusive, competitive examinations will be held in various cities of the country, under the supervision of commissioned officers of the United States Coast Guard, for candidates who desire to secure appointments as cadets and cadet engineers in the Coast Guard. A candidate to be eligible for appointment as a cadet of the line must be sound physically, and an unmarried citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four years, and should be a graduate of a good standard high-school in order to pass the mental examination in algebra, geometry, plane trigonometry, physics, English, geography and general information. Line cadets receive approximately \$664 per annum.

A candidate to be eligible for appointment as a cadet engineer must be sound physically and an unmarried citizen of the United States between the ages of twenty and twenty-five years, and should be a graduate or advanced student in a technical college in order to pass the mental examination in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, English, physics and mechanics, steam engineering, electricity, geography, and general information. Cadet engineers receive approximately \$1,064 per annum.

Young men who are interested in this subject should write to the Commodore Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard, Washington, D.C., requesting blank application forms and pamphlets on the subject of cadet appointments and examinations. Owing to the fact that there

is an unusually large number of vacancies at present, the chances are that all who qualify will receive appointments. Upon graduation, cadets and cadet engineers are commissioned by the President as third lieutenants and third lieutenants of engineers, respectively, having rank corresponding to that of second lieutenants in the Army and ensigns in the Navy, with a base pay of \$1,700 per annum.

#### AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM.

"The American Union against Militarism" is flooding our colleges with seditious propaganda of a very repugnant type. The college papers and students are urging the War Department to open an attack in the columns of the R.O.T.C. Bulletin. This the department does not feel it can properly do as the bulletin is semi-official in nature. We receive an excellent answer to this propaganda, however, from an officer of the Committee on Education and Special Training. He writes:

"An activity styled the American Union against Militarism is engaged in flooding educational institutions with propaganda literature. It is offering membership to students. It is attempting to present the S.A.T.C. and the R.O.T.C. in a very wrong and unfavorable light. In general its purpose is to discredit our Military Establishments maintained under the acts of Congress, to restore the nation to that state of unpreparedness which has cost us so much and taught us more during the past two years. To avoid the 'drag net' and not from any patriotic prompting it 'lay low' during the war. In the warmth of spring and victory it uncoils itself. It has venomous fangs but no rattles. May we sound a note of warning?

"We too are flooded with its literature, but our source is the editors of college papers and students whose well taken and expressed indignation is born of the feeling that they have been grossly insulted. And, they have been! What American who a few months ago heeded the inspiring call to the colors may now so soon forget the bitter lessons of the war, the sacrifices of his comrades, the achievement of victory and the proud and glorious part we played in the world tragedy? Can he so soon cast aside the rôle he has played and which has won us the admiration of the world, and be offered, without a reaction of insult, membership in an organization foreign to his cherished ideals, repugnant to his sense of honor, whose tenets are at strife with the prescriptions of the law and whose purpose is to rob us of a prestige won at enormous cost and sacrifice? This leaves but little more to be said.

"There can be no useful end gained in attempting to refute the arguments presented in the propaganda literature although we have been urged to do so. The lessons of the war are fresh in the minds of every American and he must know the problems which the United States must solve to insure its integrity, its honor and its safety. If these latter are of no concern to him—if they do not exist in his conception of his duties to his God, to his country, to his family, to himself, we should leave him to the mercy of his associates and the ultimate judgment of the law."

#### SWORD PRESENTED TO ADMIRAL GLEAVES.

Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Gleaves, visited Nashville, Tenn., on April 7 for the purpose of receiving a jeweled sword presented to him by the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of Nashville men, soldiers and sailors who were convoyed overseas to take part in the war by ships under Admiral Gleaves. The return to Nashville of the 117th Infantry, 30th Division, gave Nashville an added opportunity to welcome the distinguished Navy officer and the men of the Army who went to France. A reception committee of prominent citizens greeted Admiral Gleaves at the station on his arrival. The presentation ceremony took place in Ryman Auditorium and was witnessed by an immense crowd. There was an elaborate program of patriotic music and addresses. Accompanied by an escort of Confederate veterans and a squad of Marines, Admiral Gleaves made his way to the center of the platform. With him were his wife, his two daughters, his aids, Lieutenants Berwin and Lawson, and the reception committee. Jesse M. Overton was master of ceremonies and paid high compliment to Admiral Gleaves. Governor Roberts of Tennessee made the welcoming address. Representative Padgett, of the House Naval Committee, spoke on the American Navy. Representative J. T. Byrns read a message from President Wilson sent for the occasion, expressing his appreciation of the work of Admiral Gleaves, saying:

"Among the outstanding achievements of the war have been the transport service and the safe convoying of the American soldiers across the sea. The duty on this side of the ocean in arranging this transport and convoying service was entrusted to Admiral Gleaves, and I am sure the people of the whole republic will join with you in this testimonial to the Admiral's efficient performance of this important task."

The sword was presented by Whiteford R. Cole, in the name of "the greatest heroes of this war—the mothers." In expressing his thanks Admiral Gleaves spoke of the success of the transport service in convoying troops across sea, but said that it was "primarily due to my incomparable staff. I wish they were all here to share with me the sword they won for me." Tennessee, he said, has written on the scroll of fame the names of her sons. He mentioned especially the names of Lieut. John Overton and Capt. Edward Buford. They had won imperishable fame, he said.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent a letter expressing regret that he was not able to attend the presentation. "I am grateful," he wrote, "to know that the people of his native state will present to Admiral Gleaves a sword in recognition of his services in the Navy, particularly during the war, and his able direction of the transport and convoy service. We have been able to transport over two million soldiers to France without the loss of one, and the selection of Admiral Gleaves for this important post has been amply justified."

A brilliant banquet in honor of Admiral Gleaves was held at Nashville on April 8, attended by representative men and women of the city. Next day Admiral Gleaves attended a session of the General Assembly and made a short address. He was introduced by Governor Roberts, who said that "no man, with the exception of President Wilson, had done more than Admiral Gleaves for the liberty of the world and the safety of life." Admiral Gleaves said in part: "We must remember that although we have peace now, man is by nature a fighting

animal. We must be prepared for the eventualities of the future. We must never again be found unprepared for war. I hope that the time is coming soon when every school and every university will be a training school for the boys of our nation, so that if war should come we will be ready."

Mrs. Givens was presented with a handsome book containing the names of the donors and of the 1,300 Tennesseans in the Services commemorated by the two gifts.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

##### Ship Launchings.

The U.S.S. battleship Tennessee will be launched at the navy yard, New York, on Wednesday, April 30.

The submarine R-3 was launched on April 17, 1919, at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass. Miss Penelope Potter, of Boston, was sponsor.

The destroyer Tingey was launched at Squantum, Mass., April 24, 1919, at the yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The sponsor was Miss Mary V. Arringdale, daughter of Jere Arringdale, superintendent of naval construction at the plant. The destroyer was named for Commodore Tingey, who established the Washington Navy Yard and was its commandant up to the time of his death in 1800.

##### Rear Admiral Niblack Returns.

Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the naval forces operating in the Mediterranean during hostilities, arrived at New York from England on the Aquitania on April 24. He said that the fleet under him consisted of the U.S.S. Olympia, ten destroyers and six submarine chasers, which patrolled the Dalmatian coast. "The situation was very tense," he said, "and we had always to be prepared to land a force if necessary to preserve order. There are a number of American relief ships with food putting into Trieste, Fiume and other ports on the Dalmatian coast, and we had to route them to avoid the mines, which are being picked up as fast as possible."

##### Changes in Command.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., has been assigned to command Division 1, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. David W. Todd, U.S.N., was on April 18 ordered to command the U.S.S. Pittsburgh. On the same date Comdr. L. S. Shapley was ordered to command the Wilmington.

Capt. Edward S. Jackson, U.S.N., has been detached from the command of the Cincinnati in order to command the Tacoma. Comdr. Henry K. Hewitt has been ordered to command the Ludlow.

Capt. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., formerly in command of the troop transport Leviathan, and Capt. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., who was attached to the staff of Rear Admiral Sims at London headquarters, have been assigned to duty at the Navy War College at Newport, R.I. The college, which has been closed since the United States entered the war, will be reopened on June 1 with Rear Admiral Sims as president.

Among the changes in commanding officers of warships ordered on April 17 were the following: Capt. Percy M. Olmstead, U.S.N., to command the U.S.S. Nebraska, vice Capt. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh detached and ordered to the Naval War College, Newport; Capt. George F. Cooper to command the U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, vice Capt. F. T. Evans, ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; Capt. R. DeL. Hashbrouck to command the U.S.S. Minnesota, vice Capt. Charles L. Hussey, ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and Comdr. Frank E. Ridgely is to command the Charleston.

##### The Fleet at New York.

The large number of warships of the Atlantic Fleet anchored at New York in the Hudson have been visited by thousands of interested visitors. Officers and sailors from the ships have had liberal leave, which they have heartily enjoyed. The bluejackets have been all over the city, and the good behavior of the men has been commented upon. The men have been largely entertained at theaters, dances, dinners, sight-seeing, etc.

The following are the names of the commanders of the new U.S. submarines of the O class which are moored in the Hudson River at Fifty-fourth street, New York city, during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet: Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Kirk, O-1; Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Chew, O-2; Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dickson, O-3; Lieut. Comdr. R. H. English, O-4; Lieut. Comdr. L. F. Reisendorfer, O-5; Lieut. Comdr. C. Q. Wright, O-6; Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Butler, O-7; Lieut. Comdr. M. R. Pierce, O-8; Lieut. Comdr. O. M. Reid, O-9; and Lieut. Comdr. Sherwood Picking, O-10.

##### Efficient Work Under Admiral Grant.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., who was relieved from command of Battleship Force No. 1 of the Atlantic Fleet on March 31, was in command of that force with the rank of vice admiral from Aug. 20, 1917. The Navy Department highly appreciates the important services rendered by the vessels under Admiral Grant, and has so attested in a letter of commendation to him. He had twenty-four battleships under his command, and had charge of the training of thousands of newly enlisted men and officers to supply the needs of a rapidly expanding service. Between Sept. 1, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1918, there were trained under the direction of Admiral Grant and transferred to service elsewhere some 2,091 officers and a total of about 42,461 men of various ratings. The force under Admiral Grant in addition to other duties furnished battleship escorts for troop convoys to guard against attack, and has also engaged in bringing troops home from France. The letter from the Bureau of Navigation to Admiral Grant expressed sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance given the bureau by those officers who have been training personnel to meet the great demands of the war, and also said: "Though this duty was begun under very adverse conditions, it has been carried out most satisfactorily, and the bureau considers that your efficient efforts have materially contributed to the results which have brought such high praise to the Navy Department." Admiral Grant has been assigned to command the navy yard and the naval gun factory at Washington.

##### Yeomen (F) Drill for New York Parade.

The crack battalion of Navy Department yeomen (F), composed of four companies, is drilling three evenings a week in expectation of being ordered to take part in the Victory Liberty Loan parade in New York city on May 3. The battalion has paraded on frequent occasions in Washington and is regarded there as the best marching organization of women in the country.

*German Sisamer Zeppelin Arrives.*

The German steamer Zeppelin, which arrived at New York this week with troops, was under command of Comdr. Theodore G. Elllyson, U.S.N., who had charge of the operations of the submarine chasers during the war, with a base at Plymouth. He and his officers took over the vessel at Cowes, England, March 29. This was the first voyage of the Zeppelin across the ocean, as her construction was finished at Bremerhaven after the present war began. She had seven Germans aboard in order to assist the American crew in repairing any damage in the machinery that might happen. Their services could easily have been dispensed with, as the American engine room staff was able to overcome all difficulties unaided.

##### Chamberlain G.C.M. in Paris.

Testimony given during the week at the G.C.M. convened at Paris in the case of Capt. Edwin C. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C., accused of having accepted decorations for airplane exploits on the British front in France in 1918, which it is alleged he did not perform, was more strongly in his favor than during the sittings which took place in London. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick H. Allen, U.S.N.R.F., who is on duty at naval aviation headquarters at Paris, produced affidavits from several persons at Rozoy-en-Brie, near Tourquin, where the British aviation field is situated, who remembered having met Captain Chamberlain there in July, 1918, at which time he claimed to have been at that place and to have made flights. Commander Allen was unable to confirm the spot where Captain Chamberlain claims to have landed between the British and German lines or to produce a record of the German prisoners the Captain claimed to have made at the time, but counsel for the latter pointed to the fact that Georges Guynemer, the great French aviator, landed between the lines in a quiet sector in 1917, and that neither the British, French, Germans nor the King of Spain had been able to identify the place later. Chief Machinist's Mate Colcord produced a compass and pieces of canvas picked up on Dec. 26, 1918, near the spot, where Captain Chamberlain says he was brought down by enemy airplanes. Major H. C. Gilchrist, U.S.A., testified that with the accused he had visited two spots where Captain Chamberlain was supposed to have landed. The first of these the Captain could not recognize, but the other he identified at once. The topography of the country tallied with the description given to the witness by Captain Chamberlain before leaving Paris. Major A. A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., testified that Captain Chamberlain was entirely capable of flying any machine that was fit to fly. He added that any man who had completed the course to which pilots are subjected in the United States could pilot any standard machine. In his opinion the American course of acrobatics for pilots is more thorough than either the British or the French, as it includes trick flying. Mr. Gurin, a noted British handwriting expert, testified that out of thousands of comparisons between Captain Chamberlain's handwriting and that of the signers of the various documents at issue only thirty-four instances showed a similarity in penmanship. The documents purported to tell of flying exploits by Captain Chamberlain made behind the British lines in France.

##### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Coast Guard cutter Gresham, Capt. B. M. Chiswell, U.S.C.G., has been undergoing repairs and overhauling at the Coast Guard depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

F. W. Grogan, technical expert, has been placed in charge of the Victory Liberty Loan activities of the Coast Guard.

Capt. C. E. Anstott, U.S.C.G., is to give a complimentary theater party to forty employees in the Pay and Allotment Division at Coast Guard headquarters, Washington, D.C., in return for a dinner given him on the occasion of his resigning from the Service to enter the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, at New York, where he will be chief of a new branch of that company. Captain Anstott made a fine record in his Coast Guard division.

## THE NAVY.

*Other Navy orders appear on pages 1207-8.*

### G.O. 459, MARCH 31, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

#### Names of Vessels, Etc.

Announces that names have been assigned the following vessels as indicated: Ammunition ship No. 1, Pyre; ammunition ship No. 2, Nitro; repair ship No. 1, Medusa; destroyer No. 150, Schenck; destroyer No. 160, Herbert; destroyer No. 310, Branch; transport No. 2, Heywood.

Destroyer No. 159 is named in memory of Rear Admiral James Findley Schenck, U.S.N.

Destroyer No. 160 is named in memory of former Secretary of the Navy the Hon. Hilary Abner Herbert.

Destroyer No. 197 is named in memory of former Secretary of the Navy the Hon. John Branch.

Transport No. 2 is named in memory of Major Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., the first commandant to attain the rank of major general, and who died Feb. 20, 1915.

The following vessels used as special patrols are stricken from the Navy Register: See Hawk, May B. Garner, Gray Fox, Mary Pope, Theta, Traveller, Zig Zag, Kenosha, Grayhound, Christine, Raymond Howland, Vega, Charles Whittemore, Arabia, Robert H. McCurdy, Sussex, J. Reyner & Son, Delaware, Nerita, Polly, Aurora, Coronet, Dodger II, Eagle, Ellen, and coast torpedoboot No. 10 (ex-Bagley).

Note.—The spelling of the name assigned to destroyer No. 148 is "Breckinridge," and G.O. No. 408 will be corrected accordingly.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 19, 1919.

Capt. E. B. Jackson to command U.S.S. Tacoma; D. M. Wood to Naval War College, Newport.

Comdr. T. H. Taylor to U.S.S. Huntington as ex. off.; H. K. Hewitt to command Ludlow.

Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Elmer to U.S.S. Dent as ex. off.; A. C. Kirk to U.S.S. Connecticut as gunnery officer; J. B. Giennott to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept.; W. J. Butler reports to president Bd. Inspec. Survey, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; H. J. Pierce to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot and as ex. off. when command; H. E. Kelster to command U.S.S. O-1; J. J. Brown to command U.S.S. O-7; R. H. Booth to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Haraden and in command when commis.; G. B. Vroom to command U.S.S. Cummings; H. G. Gates to command U.S.S. Mayrant; H. M. Briggs to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cole and as ex. off. when commis.; L. W. Comstock to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bullock and in command when commis.; F. M. Collar to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ballard and in command when commis.; S. Picking to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-5 and in command when commis.

Lieuts.: G. W. Cuthbertson to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; P. T. Draper to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. H. Irby to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ingraham and on board when commis.; A. H. Donahue to command U.S.S. O-10; F. S. Low to command U.S.S. A-1; W. S. Hactor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and as ex. off. when commis.; A. R. Stephen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Shubrick and as ex. off. when

commis.; A. Barnett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hale and as ex. off. when commis.; L. H. McDonald to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCook and as ex. off. when commis.; F. G. Hanton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as ex. off. when commis.; A. Landis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Abbott and as ex. off. when commis.; F. Myers to Naval Tra. Sta. San Francisco, Calif.; G. W. Johnson to Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; O. B. Earle to U.S.S. Melville; H. Crocker to U.S.S. Evans as trop. off.

Lieuts. (M.C.): O. M. Shaar to U.S.S. Tuscarora; J. F. Newberger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Phillip and on board when commis.; M. M. Gould to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Philippine and on board when commis.; R. J. Dowd to Naval Hosp., navy yard, Washington, D.C.; B. A. H. Winn to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.; L. L. Bulle to U.S.S. New Mexico; E. Richards to U.S.S. Ohioan; K. B. Barb to navy yard, Philadelphia; H. L. Weir to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Suvane and on board when commis.; W. C. Mason to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Suvane and on board when commis.; R. H. Hunt to conn. f.o. U.S.S. El Sol and on board when commis.; G. C. Freeman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. El Sol and on board when commis.; M. J. Aston to conn. f.o. U.S.S. El Sol and on board when commis.; C. S. McKee to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Amphion and on board when commis.

Lieut. (M.C.): G. R. Wells to N.T.S. Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lieuts. (j.g.): W. T. Brown to U.S.S. Harding; F. G. Peterson to U.S.S. Powhatan; F. Brooks to U.S.S. Robinson; C. King to U.S.S. Marlinhead; H. P. Lamarche to U.S.S. Laub; E. C. Riley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as watch off. when commis.; W. K. Cairns orders to S.N.A.R. revoked; J. F. A. Healey to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. T. Greer to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. (j.g.): C. C. R. M. Munson to harbor floating equipment, Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensigns: J. A. Harrison to duty S.N.A.R., New York; I. L. Smith to duty U.S.S. 434; R. Hunnewell to duty Polar Land; M. J. McDermott rev. of orders March 24, 1919, rel. all active duty; H. L. Hudson to U.S.S. Prairie; E. J. O'Toole to U.S.S. Manley; H. A. Lassen to U.S.S. Prairie; C. S. Dodge to U.S.S. Luce; L. V. Tisdale to U.S.S. Dorsey; T. E. Schooled to U.S.S. McDermit as torp. off.; E. B. Brix to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in advanced training in heavier-than-aircraft; W. L. Paul to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. J. Pert to duty Calamari; C. H. Pike to duty sec. comdr., Boston; H. B. MacLeod to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. C. English to duty Frederick Luckenbach.

Ensigns: M. S. Easlin to duty sec. comdr., Boston; W. Boyle to duty S.N.A.R., New York; B. M. Warnock to duty comdg. off. Base 18; M. R. Sanders to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; H. M. Melville to duty S.N.A.R., New York; L. W. Case to duty Edgar F. Luckenbach; I. P. Langdon to duty Lake Michigan; L. M. Aker to duty sec. comdr. Boston; R. D. Bell, R. F. Conrad and R. V. Callahan to duty U.S.S. Prairie, New York; E. C. Faber to duty Lake Crescent; M. T. McLellan to duty sec. comdr., Boston; A. E. Miller, Jr., to duty Quincy; J. W. Mallally to duty West Point; W. B. Wroth and M. A. Watson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. J. Welch to duty Glacier; C. L. Waters and W. V. Vath to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. A. Snavely to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns: G. B. South to U.S.S. Prairie; C. W. Johnson to U.S.S. Edwards; E. E. Evans to U.S.S. Bush; B. A. Sullivan to U.S.S. Mugford; H. C. Nye to U.S.S. Chew; F. L. Ryan to U.S.S. Harding; R. B. Haines to U.S.S. Lamb; A. F. Morash to U.S.S. Dorsey; T. A. O'Conor to U.S.S. Champlin; F. H. Swift to U.S.S. Robinson; R. Hicks to U.S.S. Buchanan as torp. off.; E. R. Legg to U.S.S. Laub; E. N. Ehrhart to U.S.S. Ringgold; R. H. Edgerton to U.S.S. Breckenridge; R. G. Berger to U.S.S. Robinson; I. A. Krahe to U.S.S. McKeans; O. H. Crawford to U.S.S. Thomas.

Ensigns: C. G. Guam to duty Morristown; W. J. Scott to New York, N.Y.; H. C. Nichols to duty sec. comdr., Boston; O. C. Levin to duty comdr. 4th N.D. in connection Marcia; O. J. LeFevre to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. H. Cooper to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to Wilmette; J. E. Carney to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. H. Carpenter det. N.A.R. to U.S.S. Watertown, revoked; L. C. Crofton to duty Charleston, S.C., hqrs. 6th N.D.; C. H. S. Christiansen to duty navy yard, Puget Sound; W. A. Fletcher to duty Eara S.P. 132; E. L. Feldman to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. F. Paine to duty flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Ensigns (P.C.): R. P. Shadburne to duty Nav. Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; T. R. Eaton to duty Naval Boiler Shop, Providence, R.I.; A. R. Crocco to duty as supply off. of the Eastern Queen; R. W. Gleichman to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; G. W. Stuard to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Guns: W. J. Love to U.S.S. O-4; M. S. Saylor to navy yard, New York, with radio material officer.

Mach. H. Thomas to U.S.S. Thatcher as engr. off. Carp. E. Desormeaux to U.S.S. Rochester.

Orders Issued to Officers April 21, 1919.

Comdr. L. M. Stevens attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee as comdr.

Comdr. (P.C.) C. S. Baker to navy yard, New York, as ast. to supply off.

Lieut. Comdr.: W. A. Riedel to f.o. U.S.S. Dahlgren and in command when commis.; L. W. Comstock to f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and in command when commis.; N. L. Kirk to f.o. U.S.S. S-33 and in command when commis.; H. P. LeClair, hqrs., London, attached U.S.S. Corsair in addition to present duty as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Knapp; D. W. C. Ramsey, hqrs., London, designated as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Knapp; M. R. De Mott attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee as ex. off.; L. S. L. Pamperis to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee as navigator; F. J. Littlefield to duty West Eider; G. F. Blain to duty Mercury; J. S. Greene to duty as Nav. Virginian; E. Lane to duty S.N.A.R., New York; C. Clarkson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) G. A. Costello to duty Navy Rct. Sta., Chicago, Ill.

Lieut. Comdr. (C.E.C.) D. C. Copeland to officer-in-charge of completion of erection of a Naval Radio Sta., Croix d'Hins, Cironde, France.

Lieuts. A. Lepp and A. A. Downing to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieuts. G. O. Etheridge to f.o. U.S.S. Blakely and on board when commis.; H. Campbell to Naval Torp. Sta., Newport, R.I.; L. R. Gail to U.S.S. Barney as torp. off.; C. L. Poor, Jr., to U.S.S. Northern Pacific (f.m. comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force); W. O. King to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., comdt. 13th N.D.; G. B. Hoover to f.o. U.S.S. Badger and on board when commis.

Lieuts. I. Lehrfeld, K. M. Hoeffel, J. F. Craig, J. A. Lemanski and C. R. Westbrook attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee.

Lieuts.: W. J. Hazelwood to duty Harrow; O. L. Levin to Graf Waldersee; F. L. Muller to duty Tiger; G. Jackson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. McLaughlin to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; M. P. Higgins to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; W. L. Cooper to duty Shawmut.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. J. Kaveney to duty New Mexico; T. M. Kelly to duty 4th N.D.; H. E. Eagle report to Sageron, Cavite; G. B. Story to duty R.S. at Norfolk.

Lieut. (M.C.): A. H. Drane died April 1, 1919, at City Hosp., Columbus, Ga.

Lieuts. A. J. Toulon and E. T. W. Boquist to Graf Waldersee.

Lieuts. (P.C.): H. W. McGrath to Graf Waldersee; E. C. Austin to U.S.S. Eurana as supply off.; J. J. Lynch to Naval Sta., Key West, as supply off. R.S. at Key West, Fla.; W. O. King to U.S.S. Roanoke as sup. off.; A. P. M. Shock to Hoboken for duty on a naval troop transport as sup. off.

Lieut. (C.E.C.) V. R. Dunlap to public works officer Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. J. A. Stern to f.o. U.S.S. Sproston and as watch off. when commis.; J. S. Cuff to f.o. U.S.S. S-25 enginias, Groton, Conn., upon completion to 12th N.D., to f.o. U.S.S. S-35 and on board when commis.; H. W. Reding to Nuc. Crew 12; W. I. Stiles to Sub. Chaser 258.

Lieuts. (j.g.): O. H. Phillips, E. G. Shmidheiser, G. E. Short and J. F. Kelsey attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee.

Lieuts. (j.g.): L. E. Swall and J. J. Keating to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lieuts. (j.g.): L. J. Murray and H. F. Helm to duty Shawmut.

Lieuts. (j.g.): P. G. Beck to duty Sierra; E. O. Schaefer to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; A. Nilsson to U.S. Nav. Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieuts. (j.g.): P. S. Sider and K. G. Stigell to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. R. Keeler to duty Suwanee; T. L. Kie-

tsen to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. E. R. Bennett rel. all active duty.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) F. L. Conwell to duty Otago.

Lieuta. (j.g.) (D.O.): W. Rehrer to U.S.S. Hancock; J. J. Haas to Naval Tra. Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; E. A. Jasper to Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieuta. (j.g.) (P.C.): D. V. Conwell rel. all active duty; J. L. Cash to duty as act. off. harbor floating equipment, New York.

Ensigns: P. Talbot to U.S.S. Aroostook conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; L. S. Tichener to U.S.S. Nicholson; J. P. Van Vorst to U.S.S. Williams; C. M. Johnson to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; S. M. Thompson to U.S.S. Eagle 3; C. J. O'Connor to U.S.S. Baltimore conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; M. G. Wright to U.S.S. Kennison; R. W. Thompson to U.S.S. Ozark; E. W. Duggan to U.S. Sub. Chaser 432; A. S. Garrison to Naval Academy; W. H. Parker to U.S.S. Nibral; R. H. Turner to duty Ancon; A. K. Van Fleet to duty S.N.A.R., New York; N. E. Lanphere to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: S. B. Rentsch and A. T. Rogers to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. B. Lehr to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. A. Selle to duty Rappahannock; C. L. Brown to duty Tisondari; J. B. Beaton and E. J. Gluck to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: R. H. Smith and A. J. Silva to duty sec. comdr. at Boston; E. M. Sutherland to duty comdg. off. Houma; C. A. Crane to duty Astoria; M. A. Hefferman to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. L. Hendrickson to duty West Point; W. C. Henry to duty Artemis; J. W. Carey to duty Niagara; W. J. Andrew to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: H. E. Ford and G. E. Fifthen to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: L. N. Degglinger to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. D. Palmer to duty Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; S. P. Knut to office of Nav. Intel. Navy Dept., for duty; C. T. Plunkett to duty office of Nav. Intel. Navy Dept.; D. McC. Dayton to Graf Walderssee; F. E. Hagkvist to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; E. W. Rounds to duty Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. L. Waugh to duty as clothing off. Nav. Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; W. A. Roth to duty Kroonland; T. C. Potts to duty under comdr. Crd. and Trans. Force; J. H. Post to duty Cuyama; O. A. Porter to duty Quincy; R. M. Burley to duty as sup. and coms. off. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, Va.; T. C. Edington to Graf Walderssee.

Btms.: L. R. Moore to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; O. F. Miller to Sub. Chaser 270, Guantanamo, Cuba, via U.S.S. Kittery; H. W. Weinberg to U.S.S. Melville conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; G. L. Kennedy to U.S.S. Shawmut conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; C. L. Barrows to duty aboard Price S.P. 889; G. E. Dodman to resume duty Actus; F. W. Knox to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. Nelson to navy yard, New York, for duty Tug 81; J. V. L. Brall to duty Houma.

Macha.: J. D. Fendergast to duty sec. comdr., Boston; L. V. Bridley to duty under sec. comdr., Boston; G. P. Bartlett to duty Fulton S.P. 247; R. Christiansen to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight.

Gunn. H. T. Dodd, Btms. J. Kamenski, Gunn. R. F. Cross, Pharm. W. H. Moon and A.P. Clerk T. A. McDairman att. U.S.S. Graf Walderssee.

Guns.: F. T. Bryant, U.S.S. Black Hawk, to report to Admiral Andrews, Venice; B. J. Morrow to U.S.S. G-2 and addl. duty to U.S.S. G-2; W. E. Stevens to Receiving and Training Camp, Mare Island, conn. with Elect. School.

Pay Clerk F. X. Lynch (P.C.) to duty comdg. off. Artemis as supply off.

Cards.: C. B. Kanode to U.S.S. Mercury; L. E. Miller to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Orders Issued to Officers April 22, 1919.

Capt. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft (U.S.C.G.) to Yamaera, U.S.C.G.

Comdr. J. H. Towers to comdr. of N.C. Seaplane Div. 1.

Lieut. Comdrs.: C. C. Windsor assigned U.S.S. Patricia as comdg. off.; J. B. Oldendorf assigned U.S.S. Patricia as ex. off.; Van L. Kirkman to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; M. A. Mischler to conn. Trans. Atl. Flight; V. D. Chapline to command U.S.S. Connor.

Lieut. Comdrs.: P. N. L. Bellinger, A. C. Read and R. L. Lavender to conn. Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lieut. Comdrs.: R. Osborn to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; W. B. Allison to duty Rijndam.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.) V. H. Carson assigned U.S.S. Patricia as sr. mod. off.

Comdr. (P.C.) D. C. Currell to supply off. Nav. Sta., Honolulu, via June 8, 1919, Army transport.

Comdr. (C.C.) H. C. Richardson to conn. Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lieut. Comdr. (ret.) W. V. N. Powelson rev. of temp. app't. as lieut. comdr. on retired list of Navy, revert to former status as lieut. on retired list of Navy Dec. 9, 1918.

Lieut. F. F. Webster continue treatment Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts. D. H. McCulloch and L. T. Barin to duty conn. with N.C. Seaplane Div. 1.

Lieuts.: W. P. Fuller, Jr., to duty with Food Commission abroad; L. M. Swarts to duty Virginian; J. D. McKenna to duty 12th N.D.; A. B. Genet to duty Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; H. D. Conley to Naval Am. Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; F. H. Pennington rel. all active duty; W. E. Magee to Liverpool for duty nuc. crew; N. M. Pigman, Eastleigh, assigned U.S.S. Patricia as 1st lieut. Crew 2 as sr. eng. off. U.S.S. Patricia; C. A. Macgowran to Nu. Crew 2; R. F. Nourse to Nu. Crew 8.

First Lieut. E. F. Stone (U.S.C.G.) to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lieuts. (M.C.): F. S. Steele rev. of orders det. duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va., to duty El Sol; G. A. Enion to U.S.S. DeKalb; H. W. Vail to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; E. C. Thomas to Nav. Rct. Dist., Atlanta, Ga.; C. K. Reinke to Marine Exp. F. Sta., Santo Domingo; C. C. Gross to duty Marine Rct. Sta., Baltimore, Md.; R. B. Anderson, Jr., to duty Patricia; C. W. O. Bunker to former station, Base Hosp. 5; W. M. Albany to Base Hosp. 5.

Lieuts. (M.C.) W. D. Homer and J. A. Mangiaracina to report to sr. naval off., Turkey, for duty.

Lieuts. (M.C.): E. D. Hardin to sr. naval off., Turkey, for duty; G. L. Crain to Admiral Halstead for assignment; A. L. Mills to Nuc. Crew 10; L. L. Adamkiewicz to Base 29 for duty on German transport; C. N. Meador to asst. med. off. U.S.S. Patricia.

Lieut. (D.C.) S. M. Akerstrom to Admiral Halstead for assignment.

Lieuts. (P.C.): J. E. Bibb to supply off. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; T. A. Darham assigned U.S.S. Patricia.

Lieut. (C.E.C.) A. C. Eberhard to duty as asst. to officer-in-charge of completion of erection of a naval radio station at Crois d'Hina.

Lieut. (C.C.): W. H. Squire to U.S.S. Vestal; R. B. Pick to hull div., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; R. Morgan to navy yard, New York industrial dept.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. Hall to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; H. R. Shaw to duty Birmingham; E. H. Stoltz to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) A. L. Thompson to duty Rijndam.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. L. Keltie to duty Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; S. H. Beerman to duty Patricia.

Lieut. (j.g.): C. E. Williams to duty under comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Lieut. (j.g.): W. V. Tavener to hull div., navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieuts. (j.g.): C. C. H. R. Newby and W. A. Nightingale to industrial dept., navy yard, New York.

Ensigns: D. P. Campbell to duty Nav. Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; F. W. Reichelderfer to duty Shawmut; W. B. Stitt det. duty Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla. rel. all active duty; R. A. Snavely to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., revoked; J. W. Smith to duty in command S.C. 258.

Ensigns: R. F. Gifford, E. G. Metcal, H. W. Moss, J. Callan and J. W. Stirel to U.S. Naval Academy.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. T. Flannery to U.S.S. Patricia; P. F. Patten to Flotilla "B", Det. Fr., as supply off.; R. H. Mattox to U.S.S. Montpelier as asst. to supply off. (Fm. comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force); J. E. Ford to U.S. Naval Experimental Sta., New London, Conn. (U.S. Nav. Sta., New London, Conn.); D. C. Holub to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; A. B. Henebry to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; A. B. Crocco to temp. duty R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign (C.C.) E. E. Smith to duty Bu. of Construction and Repair.

Guns. (U.S.C.G.): M. Larson to further assignment by comdt. U.S.C.G.; J. H. Earle to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Guards.: E. J. Emery to Nav. Port Office, Liverpool; F. R.

Dunkles to temp. duty Bu. Steam Eng., Nav. Dept., upon completion to navy yard, Mare Island, for duty under radio material off. conn. with location and installation of radio compass shore stations on Pacific coast; J. L. Kendig assigned U.S.S. Patricia as elec. off.

Pharm. C. A. Adelmann and A.P. Clerk R. H. Stroud assigned U.S.S. Patricia.

Carp. R. J. Leahy to Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.

Btms. J. A. Nelson to navy yard, New York.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 11—Major J. M. Pearce, Jr., 1st Lieut. F. L. Spear, 2d Lieuts. E. F. Farrell and K. E. Bleser to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Capt. S. B. Anderson to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. A. Barnet, Jr., to office of Asst. Paymr., New York, N.Y.

Second Lieuts. M. J. Van Housen and R. A. O'Keefe to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk J. Cameron assigned duty Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Orders Hqrs., M.C., April 8, modified to substitute name of J. M. Bain for C. M. Bain in majors to be transferred to U.S.

APRIL 12—Col. T. P. Kane det. Marine Det., Am. Legation, Peking, China; to U.S.

Col. L. M. Gulick det. 6th Brigade, Cuba; to Washington.

First Lieut. J. J. Keating to Marine Per. Off., New York, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. G. M. Goodman, 2d Lieuts. D. B. Buffum and D. E. Walker det. 1st Brigade, Haiti, to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieut. R. N. Harger honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. F. H. Washington to Marine Per. Off., New York, upon arrival in U.S.

Marine Gunr. C. H. Burton orders det. this officer from 1st Brigade, Haiti, to U.S., Dec. 8, 1918, revoked.

Second Lieut. C. E. North, M.C.R., det. Haiti; to U.S.

Orders Hqrs., M.C., April 8, modified substitute name of Capt. A. V. Williams for that of Capt. T. B. Jewett.

APRIL 14—Col. C. S. Hill to 1st Regt., 5th Brig., Cuba.

Pay Clerk G. Parrish assigned duty 1st Brig., Haiti.

Pay Clerks R. P. Sugrue and J. W. Ruttle assigned duty 4th Brig., A.E.F.

Q.M. Clerk O. L. McNey assigned duty Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

APRIL 15—Capt. W. P. T. Hill to Hqrs., M.C.

Second Lieut. C. R. Cooper to inactive service; to home, Denver, Colo.

Marine Gunr. M. K. Dawes to an inactive status revoked.

Q.M. Clerk W. L. Kent to Marine Det., Am. Legation, Peking, China.

APRIL 16—Major E. P. Fertson to recruiting officer, Denver, Colo.

Capt. E. L. Burwell to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. B. W. Bierman to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. J. W. Lattin from Cuba to U.S.

Second Lieut. F. H. White det. Marine Bks., N.S., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to U.S.

Q.M. Clerks P. J. Christ and H. Hoppe assigned duty Paris Island, S.C.

Following men appointed second lieutenants (prov.) and assigned duty A.E.F.: C. R. Bettinger, H. A. Beesthoff, G. W. Chamberlain, T. F. Boeckel, C. B. Anderson, G. F. Heckler, M. V. La Chappelle, F. A. Mallen, V. V. Beck, F. C. Schimmel.

APRIL 17—Lieut. Col. R. B. Sullivan to Marine Bn., N.S., St. Thomas, V.I.

Major B. L. Smith to Hqrs., M.C.

Majors R. S. Kingsbury and T. E. Watson to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. T. O. Tate and C. M. Portis to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Capt. J. M. Swinnerton to 6th Brig., Cuba.

Capt. A. P. Baston to Marine Per. Off., New York.

Capt. W. P. Leutze to 1st Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

Capt. C. L. Eaton to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. H. L. Hirschler, R. W. Davidson, M. M. Peregrine and 1st Lieut. S. D. Craig from Cuba to U.S.

Capt. W. H. Walter, 1st Lieuts. C. L. Turner, J. B. Gambrill, P. F. Moran and W. H. Burt to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C.

First Lieut. B. L. Vogt to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

First Lieut. B. M. Shively to 1st Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

First Lieut. J. J. Bogardus to 1st Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

Second Lieut. R. M. O'Toole ordered to inactive service; to home, St. Louis, Mo.

Second Lieut. G. A. Craig to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Second Lieut. S. B. Korzhowski to 7th Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

Second Lieut. W. B. Bower to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. W. L. Bales to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Second Lieut. W. A. Young from Santo Domingo to U.S.

Marine Gunr. V. A. Hale to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Q.M. Clerk D. J. Sheppard appointed Q.M. clerk, temp., assigned duty Marine Bks., Boston, Mass.

APRIL 18—Lieut. Col. J. M. Balladay, St. Thomas, V.I.; Capt. A. Aiken to 1st Regt., Cuba.

Capt. C. W. Meigs to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Capt. E. D. Howard to Marine Bks., Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. R. E. West to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. J. F. Gargan, W. H. Walter, L. I. Tolman, B. W. Burnam, 1st Lieuts. P. M. Smith, E. J. Witt, J. J. Keating, J. G. White and 2d Lieut. F. R. Warrington honorably discharged.

First Lieut. G. Occhionero to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

APRIL 19—Col. P. M. Bannon to duty in command of 14th Regiment.

Major S. M. Mackleston to Mar. Personnel Office, New York, upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. O. P. Smith, B. D. Knapp and C. T. Brooks to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. D. J. Bogardus, E. Spalding, H. York, 1st Lieuts. W. H. Burt, P. F. Moran, M. B. Treffall, C. L. Turner and 2d Lieut. I. L. Rice honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. S. H. Krash discharged.

Second Lieuts. E. S. Van Der Veer and W. G. Melcher, St. Thomas, V.I.; to U.S.

Second Lieut. H. Ogden to Marine Bks., Nav. Am. Depot, New London, Conn.

Second Lieut. J. J. Benjamin to inactive status; to home, New York.

Second Lieut. C. E. Lindstedt to inactive status; to home, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. W. B. Bower to inactive status; to home, Wilmette, Ill.

Marine Gunr. D. Sweeney to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

APRIL 21—Major A. B. Jacques, A.Q.M., to 6th Brig., Cuba.

Major R. D. Lowell to Marine Bks., N.S., St. Thomas.

Major W. C. Byrd to remain with 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Capt. P. D. Cornell to Mar. Per. Off., New York, N.Y.

Capt. R. M. Johnson to Marine Bks., Paris Island.

Capt. R. H. Shiel to Mar. Per. Off., New York, N.Y.

Capt. M. Stewart, Jr., 1st Lieuts. E. B. Orr and H. N. Salet honorably discharged.

First Lieut. G. S. Van Riper to U.S.S. Delaware.

First Lieut. A. J. Bancroft to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. G. A. Craig ordered to report to hqrs., M.C., instead of Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

First Lieuts. E. B. Carter and L. J. Giffels to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. H. Mayes to 1st Brig., Haiti.

First Lieut. O. E. Kelly to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Second Lieut. J. N

animal. We must be prepared for the eventualities of the future. We must never again be found unprepared for war. I hope that the time is coming soon when every school and every university will be a training school for the boys of our nation, so that if war should come we will be ready."

Mrs. Gleaves was presented with a handsome book containing the names of the donors and of the 1,300 Tennesseans in the Services commemorated by the two gifts.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

##### Ship Launchings.

The U.S.S. battleship Tennessee will be launched at the navy yard, New York, on Wednesday, April 30.

The submarine R-3 was launched on April 17, 1919, at the Fore River yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, Mass. Miss Penelope Potter, of Boston, was sponsor.

The destroyer Tingey was launched at Squantum, Mass., April 24, 1919, at the yard of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation. The sponsor was Miss Mary V. Arringdale, daughter of Jere Arringdale, superintendent of naval construction at the plant. The destroyer was named for Commodore Tingey, who established the Washington Navy Yard and was its commandant up to the time of his death in 1800.

##### Rear Admiral Niblack Returns.

Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., commanding the naval forces operating in the Mediterranean during hostilities, arrived at New York from England on the Aquitania on April 24. He said that the fleet under him consisted of the U.S.S. Olympian, ten destroyers and six submarine chasers, which patrolled the Dalmatian coast. "The situation was very tense," he said, "and we had always to be prepared to land a force if necessary to preserve order. There are a number of American relief ships with food putting into Trieste, Fiume and other ports on the Dalmatian coast, and we had to route them to avoid the mines, which are being picked up as fast as possible."

##### Changes in Command.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., has been assigned to command Division 1, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. David W. Todd, U.S.N., was on April 18 ordered to command the U.S.S. Pittsburgh. On the same date Comdr. L. S. Sharpe was ordered to command the Wilming.

Capt. Edward S. Jackson, U.S.N., has been detached from the command of the Cincinnati in order to command the Tacoma. Comdr. Henry K. Hewitt has been ordered to command the Ludlow.

Capt. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., formerly in command of the troop transport Leviathan, and Capt. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., who was attached to the staff of Rear Admiral Sims at London headquarters, have been assigned to duty at the Navy War College at Newport, R.I. The college, which has been closed since the United States entered the war, will be reopened on June 1 with Rear Admiral Sims as president.

Among the changes in commanding officers of warships ordered on April 17 were the following: Capt. Percy M. Olmstead, U.S.N., to command the U.S.S. Nebraska, vice Capt. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh detached and ordered to the Naval War College, Newport; Capt. George F. Cooper to command the U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, vice Capt. F. T. Evans, ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; Capt. R. DeL. Hasbrouck to command the U.S.S. Minnesota, vice Capt. Charles L. Hussey, ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., and Comdr. Frank E. Ridgely is to command the Charleston.

##### The Fleet at New York.

The large number of warships of the Atlantic Fleet anchored at New York in the Hudson have been visited by thousands of interested visitors. Officers and sailors from the ships have had liberal leave, which they have heartily enjoyed. The bluejackets have been all over the city, and the good behavior of the men has been commented upon. The men have been largely entertained at theaters, dances, dinners, sight-seeing, etc.

The following are the names of the commanders of the new U.S. submarines of the O class which are moored in the Hudson River at Fifty-fourth street, New York city, during the stay of the Atlantic Fleet: Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Kirk, O-1; Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Chew, O-2; Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dickson, O-3; Lieut. Comdr. R. H. English, O-4; Lieut. Comdr. L. F. Reifsneider, O-5; Lieut. Comdr. C. Q. Wright, O-6; Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Butler, O-7; Lieut. Comdr. M. R. Pierce, O-8; Lieut. Comdr. O. M. Reid, O-9; and Lieut. Comdr. Sherwood Picking, O-10.

##### Efficient Work Under Admiral Grant.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, U.S.N., who was relieved from command of Battleship Force No. 1 of the Atlantic Fleet on March 31, was in command of that force with the rank of vice admiral from Aug. 20, 1917. The Navy Department highly appreciates the important services rendered by the vessels under Admiral Grant, and has so attested in a letter of commendation to him. He had twenty-four battleships under his command, and had charge of the training of thousands of newly enlisted men and officers to supply the needs of a rapidly expanding service. Between Sept. 1, 1917, and Dec. 31, 1918, there were trained under the direction of Admiral Grant and transferred to service elsewhere some 2,091 officers and a total of about 42,461 men of various ratings. The force under Admiral Grant in addition to other duties furnished battleship escorts for troop convoys to guard against attack, and has also engaged in bringing troops home from France. The letter from the Bureau of Navigation to Admiral Grant expressed sincere appreciation of the valuable assistance given the bureau by those officers who have been training personnel to meet the great demands of the war, and also said: "Though this duty was begun under very adverse conditions, it has been carried out most satisfactorily, and the bureau considers that your efficient efforts have materially contributed to the results which have brought such high praise to the Navy Department." Admiral Grant has been assigned to command the navy yard and the naval gun factory at Washington.

##### Yeomen (F) Drill for New York Parade.

The crack battalion of Navy Department yeomen (F), composed of four companies, is drilling three evenings a week in expectation of being ordered to take part in the Victory Liberty Loan parade in New York city on May 3. The battalion has paraded on frequent occasions in Washington and is regarded there as the best marching organization of women in the country.

*German Steamer Zeppelin Arrives.*

The German steamer Zeppelin, which arrived at New York this week with troops, was under command of Comdr. Theodore G. Elyson, U.S.N., who had charge of the operations of the submarine chasers during the war, with a base at Plymouth. He and his officers took over the vessel at Cowes, England, March 29. This was the first voyage of the Zeppelin across the ocean, as her construction was finished at Bremerhaven after the present war began. She had seven Germans aboard in order to assist the American crew in repairing any damage in the machinery that might happen. Their services could easily have been dispensed with, as the American engine room staff was able to overcome all difficulties unaided.

##### Chamberlain G.C.M. in Paris.

Testimony given during the week at the G.C.M. convened at Paris in the case of Capt. Edwin C. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C., accused of having accepted decorations for airplane exploits on the British front in France in 1918, which it is alleged he did not perform, was more strongly in his favor than during the sittings which took place in London. Lieut. Comdr. Frederick H. Allen, U.S.N.R.F., who is on duty at naval aviation headquarters at Paris, produced affidavits from several persons at Roosien-Brie, near Tourquin, where the British aviation field is situated, who remembered having met Captain Chamberlain there in July, 1918, at which time he claimed to have been at that place and to have made flights. Commander Allen was unable to confirm the spot where Captain Chamberlain claims to have landed between the British and German lines or to produce a record of the German prisoners the Captain claimed to have made at the time, but counsel for the latter pointed to the fact that Georges Guynemer, the great French aviator, landed between the lines in a quiet sector in 1917, and that neither the British, French, Germans nor the King of Spain had been able to identify the place later. Chief Machinist's Mate Colcord produced a compass and pieces of canvas picked up on Dec. 26, 1918, near the spot, where Captain Chamberlain says he was brought down by enemy airplanes. Major H. C. Gilchrist, U.S.A., testified that with the accused he had visited two spots where Captain Chamberlain was supposed to have landed. The first of these the Captain could not recognize, but the other he identified at once. The topography of the country tallied with the description given to the witness by Captain Chamberlain before leaving Paris. Major A. A. Cunningham, U.S.M.C., testified that Captain Chamberlain was entirely capable of flying any machine that was fit to fly. He added that any man who had completed the course to which pilots are subjected in the United States could pilot any standard machine. In his opinion the American course of acrobatics for pilots is more thorough than either the British or the French, as it includes trick flying. Mr. Gurin, a noted British handwriting expert, testified that out of thousands of comparisons between Captain Chamberlain's handwriting and that of the signers of the various documents at issue only thirty-four instances showed a similarity in penmanship. The documents purported to tell of flying exploits by Captain Chamberlain made behind the British lines in France.

##### COAST GUARD NOTES.

The Coast Guard cutter Gresham, Capt. B. M. Chiswell, U.S.C.G., has been undergoing repairs and overhauling at the Coast Guard depot, Arundel Cove, Md.

F. W. Grogan, technical expert, has been placed in charge of the Victory Liberty Loan activities of the Coast Guard.

Capt. C. E. Anstett, U.S.C.G., is to give a complimentary theater party to forty employees in the Pay and Allotment Division at Coast Guard headquarters, Washington, D.C., in return for a dinner given him on the occasion of his resigning from the Service to enter the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, at New York, where he will be chief of a new branch of that company. Captain Anstett made a fine record in his Coast Guard division.

## THE NAVY.

*Other Navy orders appear on pages 1207-8.*

### G.O. 459, MARCH 31, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

#### Names of Vessels, Etc.

Announces that names have been assigned the following vessels as indicated: Ammunition ship No. 1, Pyre; ammunition ship No. 2, Nitro; repair ship No. 1, Medusa; destroyer No. 159, Schenck; destroyer No. 160, Herbert; destroyer No. 310, Branch; transport No. 2, Heywood.

Destroyer No. 159 is named in memory of Rear Admiral James Findley Schenck, U.S.N.

Destroyer No. 160 is named in memory of former Secretary of the Navy the Hon. Hilary Abner Herbert.

Destroyer No. 197 is named in memory of former Secretary of the Navy the Hon. John Branch.

Transport No. 2 is named in memory of Major Gen. Charles Heywood, U.S.M.C., the first commandant to attain the rank of major general, and who died Feb. 26, 1915.

The following vessels used as special patrols are stricken from the Navy Register: Sea Hawk, Mary B. Garner, Grey Fox, Mary Pope, Thetis, Traveler, Zig Zag, Kanisid, Grayhound, Christine, Raymond, Howanda, Vega, Charles Whittemore, Arabia, Robert H. McCurdy, Sussex, J. Reyner & Son, Delaware, Narita, Polly, Aurora, Coronet, Dodger II, Eagle, Ellen, and coast torpedo boat No. 10 (ex-Bagley).

Note.—The spelling of the name assigned to destroyer No. 148 is "Breckinridge," and G.O. No. 408 will be corrected accordingly.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### Orders Issued to Officers April 19, 1919.

Capt. H. S. Jackson to command U.S.S. Tacoma; D. M. Wood to Naval War College, Newport.

Comdr. T. H. Taylor to U.S.S. Huntington as ex. off.; H. K. Hewitt to command Ludlow.

Lient. Comdr. R. P. Elmer to U.S.S. Dent as ex. off.; A. C. Kirk to U.S.S. Connecticut as gunnery officer; J. B. Gienow to Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept.; W. J. Butler report to president Bd. Insp. Survey, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; H. J. Pierce to conn. f.o. U.S.S. J. Fred Talbot and as ex. off. when command; H. E. Kelkler to command U.S.S. O-1; J. J. Brown to command U.S.S. O-7; R. H. Booth to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Haraden and in command when commmd.; G. B. Vroom to command U.S.S. Cummings; H. G. Gates to command U.S.S. Mayrant; H. M. Briggs to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cole and as ex. off. when commmd.; L. W. Comstock to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and in command when commmd.; P. M. Collier to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ballard and in command when commmd.; S. Picking to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-5 and in command when commmd.

Lient. G. W. Cathbertson to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Forces; P. T. Draper to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. H. Irby to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ingraham and on board when commmd.; A. H. Donahue to command U.S.S. O-10; F. S. Low to command U.S.S. A-1; W. S. Hactor to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and as ex. off. when commmd.; A. R. Stephen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Shubrick and as ex. off. when commmd.; A. Barnett to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hale and as ex. off. when commmd.; L. H. McDonald to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCook and as ex. off. when commmd.; F. C. Bunting to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as ex. off. when commmd.; A. Landis to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Abbott and as ex. off. when commmd.; F. Myers to Naval Tra. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.; G. W. Johnson to Pelham Bay Park, N.Y.; O. B. Earle to U.S.S. Melville; H. Crocker to U.S.S. Evans as trop. off.

Lient. (M.C.): C. M. Sharr to U.S.S. Tuscarora; J. P. Newberger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Phillip and on board when commmd.; M. M. Gould to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCloud and as ex. off. when commmd.; R. J. Dower to Naval Hosp., navy yard, Washington, D.C.; B. A. H. Wines to Bureau Medicine and Surgery, Navy Dept.; L. L. Bulle to U.S.S. New Mexico; E. Richardson to U.S.S. Ohioan; K. B. Barb to navy yard, Philadelphia; H. L. Weer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Suwanee and on board when commmd.; W. C. Mason to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Suwanee and on board when commmd.; R. H. Hunt to conn. f.o. U.S.S. El Sol and on board when commmd.; G. C. Freeman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. El Sol and on board when commmd.; M. J. Aston to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Amphion and on board when commmd.; C. S. McKee to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Amphion and on board when commmd.

Lient. (D.C.): C. R. Wells to N.T.S. Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Lient. (I.G.): W. T. Brown to U.S.S. Harding; F. G. Peterman to U.S.S. Powhatan; F. Brooks to U.S.S. Robinson; C. King to U.S.S. Marblehead; H. P. Lamarche to U.S.S. Laub; E. C. Riley to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bailey and as watch off. when commmd.; W. K. Cairns orders to S.N.A.R. revoked; J. F. A. Healey to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. T. Greer to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lient. (J.G.): R. M. Munson to harbor floating equipment, Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensigns: J. A. Harrison to duty S.N.A.R., New York; I. I. Smith to duty U.S.S. 434; R. Hunnewell to duty Polar Land; M. J. McDermott rev. of orders March 24, rel. all active duty; H. L. Hudson to U.S.S. Prairie; R. J. O'Toole to U.S.S. Manley; H. A. Lassen to U.S.S. Prairie; C. S. Dodge to U.S.S. Luce; A. V. Tisdale to U.S.S. Dorsey; T. E. Schofield to U.S.S. McDermut as torp. off.; E. B. Brix to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in advanced training in heavier-than-air aircraft; W. L. Paul to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. J. Pert to duty Calamazoo; C. H. Pike to duty sec. comdr., Boston; H. B. MacLeod to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. C. English to duty Frederick Luckenbach.

Ensigns: M. S. Enslin to duty sec. comdr., Boston; W. Boyle to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. M. Warnock to duty comdg. off. Base 18; M. R. Sanders to duty port of flagship as comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; H. M. Melville to duty S.N.A.R., New York; L. W. Case to duty Edgar F. Luckenbach; L. P. Langdon to duty Lake Michigan; L. M. Aker to duty sec. comdr., Boston; R. D. Bell, R. F. Conrad and R. V. Callahan to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. C. Faber to duty Lake Crescent; M. T. McElhaney to duty sec. comdr., Boston; A. E. Miller, Jr., to duty Quincy; J. W. Mallay to duty West Point; W. B. Wroth and M. A. Watson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. J. Welch to duty Glacier; C. L. Waters and W. V. Vath to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. A. Steavely to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ensigns: G. B. South to U.S.S. Prairie; C. W. Johnson to U.S.S. Edwards; E. E. Evans to U.S.S. Bush; B. A. Sullivan to U.S.S. Mugford; H. C. Nye to U.S.S. Chew; F. L. Ryan to U.S.S. Harding; R. B. Haines to U.S.S. Laub; A. F. Moran to U.S.S. Dorsey; T. A. O'Connor to U.S.S. Champion; F. H. Swift to U.S.S. Robinson; R. Hicks to U.S.S. Buchanan as torp. off.; E. R. Legg to U.S.S. Laub; E. N. Ehrhart to U.S.S. Ringgold; R. H. Edgerton to U.S.S. Breckenridge; R. G. Berger to U.S.S. Robinson; L. A. Krahe to U.S.S. McLean; C. H. Crawford to U.S.S. Thomas.

Ensigns: G. O. Guan to duty Morristown; W. J. Scott to New York, N.Y.; H. C. Nichols to duty sec. comdr., Boston; O. C. Levin to duty comdr. 4th N.D. in connection with Mars; O. J. LeFevre to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. H. Cooper to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to Wilmette; J. H. Carney to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. H. Carpenter det. N.A.E. to Watertown, revoked; L. C. Crofton to duty Charleston, S.C., 4th N.D.; C. H. S. Christiansen to duty navy yard, Puget Sound; W. A. Fletcher to duty Ear. S.P. 133; R. L. Feldman to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. F. Paine to duty flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Ensigns (P.C.): R. P. Shadburne to duty Nav. Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; T. H. Eaton to duty Naval Boiler Shop, Providence, R.I.; A. R. Crocco to duty as supply off. of the Eastern Queen; R. W. Gleichman to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; G. W. Stuard to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force.

Guns: W. J. Love to U.S.S. O-4; M. S. Saylor to navy yard, New York, with radio material officer.

Carp. E. Desormeaux to U.S.S. Rochester.

Orders Issued to Officers April 21, 1919.

Comdr. L. M. Stevens attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee as comdr.

Comdr. (P.C.) C. S. Baker to navy yard, New York, as ast. to supply off.

Lient. Comdr.: W. A. Riedel to f.o. U.S.S. Dahlgren and in command when commmd.; L. W. Comstock to f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and in command when commmd.; N. L. Kirk to f.o. U.S.S. S-33 and in command when commmd.; H. P. LeClair, hqrs., London, attached U.S.S. Corsair in addition to present duty as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Knapp; D. W. C. Ramsey, hqrs., London, designated as aid on staff of Rear Admiral Knapp; M. B. De Mott attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee as ex. off.; L. St. L. Pamperin to U.S.S. Graf Waldersee as navigator; F. J. Littlefield to duty West Edgard; G. P. Blain to duty Mercury; J. S. Greene to duty New. Virginian; E. Lane to duty S.N.A.R., New York; C. Clarkson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lient. Comdr. (M.C.) C. A. Costello to duty Navy Rct. Sta., Chicago, Ill.

Lient. Comdr. (C.E.C.) D. C. Copeland to officer-in-charge of completion of erection of a Naval Radio Sta., Croix d'Hin, Cironde, France.

Lient. A. L. Lipp and A. A. Downing to duty under S.N.A.E., New York.

Lient.: G. O. Etheridge to f.o. U.S.S. Blakely and on board when commmd.; H. Campbell to Naval Torp. Sta., Newport, R.I.; I. R. Gale to U.S.S. Barney as torp. off.; C. L. Poor, Jr., to U.S.S. Northern Pacific (f.m. comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force); W. O. King to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., comdr. 13th N.D.; G. B. Hoover to f.o. U.S.S. Badger and on board when commmd.

Lient. I. Lehrfeld, K. M. Hoeffel, J. P. Craig, J. A. Lemanski and C. R. Westbrook attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee.

Lient.: W. J. Hazelwood to duty Huron; O. L. Lovin to Graf Waldersee; F. L. Muller to duty Tiger; G. Jackson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. McLaughlin to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; M. P. Higgins to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; W. L. Cooper to duty Shawmut.

Lient. (M.C.): J. J. Kaveney to duty New Mexico; T. M. Kelly to duty 4th N.D.; H. E. Ragle report to Sugars Yard, Cavite; G. B. Storrs to duty R.S. at Norfolk.

Lient. (M.C.): A. H. Drane died April 1, 1919, at City Hosp., Columbus, Ga.

Lient. A. J. Toulon and E. T. W. Boquist to Graf Waldersee.

Lient. (P.C.): H. W. McGrath to Graf Waldersee; E. G. Austin to U.S.S. Eurus as supply off.; J. J. Lynch to Naval Sta., Key West, Fla.; W. O. King to U.S.S. Roanoke as sup. off.; A. P. M. Shock to Hobson for duty on a naval troop transport as sup. off.

Lient. (C.E.C.): V. R. Dunlap to public works officer Nav. Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lient. (I.G.): R. J. Stern to f.o. U.S.S. Sproston and as watch off. when commmd.; J. G. Cuff to f.o. U.S.S. S-35 engines, Groton, Conn., upon completion to 12th N.D., to f.o. U.S.S. S-35 and on board when commmd.; H. W. Reding to Nec. Crew 12; W. I. Stiles to Sub. Chaser 358.

Lient. (J.G.): C. H. Phillips, E. G. Schmidheiser, G.E. Short and J. F. Kelsey attached U.S.S. Graf Waldersee.

Lient. (J.G.): L. R. Swall and J. J. Kesting to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk.

Lient. (J.G.): L. J. Murray and H. P. Helm to duty Suwanet.

Lient. (J.G.): P. G. Beck to duty Sierra; E. O. Schaefer to U.S.S. Ingaham as supply off.; F. H. Irby to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ingraham and on board when commmd.

Lient. (J.G.): P. S. Sialer and K. G. Stigell to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Lient. (J.G.): G. R. Keefer to duty Suwanee; T. L. Ki-

telson to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. E. R. Bennett rel. all active duty.

Lieut. (j.g.) (M.C.) F. L. Conwell to duty Otago.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (D.C.): W. Rehrer to U.S.S. Hancock; J. J. Haas to Naval Tra. Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; E. A. Jasper to Naval Tra. Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (P.C.): D. V. Conwell rel. all active duty; J. L. Cash to duty as sect. off. harbor floating equipment, New York.

Ensigns: P. Talbot to U.S.S. Arctic to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; L. S. Tichenor to U.S.S. Nicholson; J. P. Van Vorst to U.S.S. Williams; C. M. Johnson to Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; S. M. Thompson to U.S.S. Eagle 2; C. J. O'Connor to U.S.S. Baltimore conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; M. Q. Wright to U.S.S. Kennison; R. W. Thompson to U.S.S. Ozark; E. W. Duggan to U.S.S. Sub. Chaser 432; A. S. Garrison to Naval Academy; W. H. Parker to U.S.S. Hannibal; R. H. Turner to duty Ancon; A. K. Van Fleet to duty S.N.A.R., New York; N. E. Lanphere to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: S. B. Rentsch and A. T. Rogers to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. B. Lehr to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. A. Sello to duty Rappahannock; C. L. Brown to duty Ticonderoga; J. B. Beaston and E. J. Glack to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: R. H. Smith and A. J. Silva to duty Sec. comdr. at Boston; R. E. M. Sutherland to duty comdg. off. Hounds; C. A. Grand to duty Astoria; M. A. Hefferman to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. L. Hendrickson to duty West Point; W. C. Henry to duty Aztec; J. W. Carey to duty Niagara; W. J. Andres to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns H. E. Ford and G. E. Fifthen to duty S.N.A.R., New York.

Ensigns: L. N. Deglinger to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. D. Palmer to duty Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; S. P. Knut to office of Nav. Intel., Navy Dept., for duty; C. T. Plunkett to duty office of Nav. Intel., Navy Dept.; D. McC. Dayton to Graf Waldersee; F. E. Hagkvist to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; E. W. Rounds to duty Nav. Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensigns (P.C.): A. L. Waugh to duty as clothing off. Nav. Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; W. A. Roth to duty Kroonland; T. C. Potts to duty under comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force; H. J. Post to duty Cuyama; O. A. Porter to duty Quincy; R. M. Burley to duty as sup. and coms. off. Navy Rifle Range, Virginia Beach, Va.; T. C. Edington to Graf Waldersee.

Btms.: L. R. Moore to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; O. F. Miller to Sub. Chaser 270, Guantanamo, Cuba, via U.S.S. Kittery; H. W. Weinberg to U.S.S. Melville conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; G. L. Kennedy to U.S.S. Shawmut conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight; C. L. Barrows to duty aboard Price S.P. 839; G. E. Dodman to resume duty Actus; F. W. Knox to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. Nelson to navy yard, New York, for duty Tug 81; J. V. Le Brell to duty Hounds.

Machs.: J. D. Prendergast to duty sec. comdr., Boston; L. V. Bridley to duty under sec. comdr., Boston; G. P. Bartlett to duty Fulton S.P. 247; R. Christiansen to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight.

Guns.: H. T. Dodd, Btms. J. Kamenski, Gunr. R. F. Cross, Pharm. W. H. Moon and A.P. Clerk T. A. McDairman att. U.S.S. Graf Waldersee.

Guns.: F. T. Bryant, U.S.S. Black Hawk, to report to Admiral Andrews, Venice; B. J. Morrow to U.S.S. G-3 and addl. duty to U.S.S. G-2; W. E. Stevens to Receiving and Training Camp, Mare Island, conn. with Elect. School.

Pay Clerk F. X. Lynch (P.C.) to duty comdg. off. Artemis as supply off.

Cars.: C. B. Kanode to U.S.S. Mercury; L. E. Miller to U.S.S. North Dakota.

Orders Issued to Officers April 22, 1919.

Capt. of Engrs. K. W. Kraft (U.S.C.G.) to Yamacraw, U.S.C.G.

Comdr. J. H. Towers to comdr. of N.C. Seaplane Div. 1.

Lient. Comdr.: C. C. Windsor assigned U.S.S. Patricia as comdg. off.; J. B. Oldendorf assigned U.S.S. Patricia as ex-off.; Van L. Kirkman to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept.; M. A. Mitscher to conn. Trans. Atl. Flight; V. D. Chapline to command U.S.S. Connor.

Lient. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger, A. C. Read and R. L. Lavender to conn. Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lient. Comdr.: R. Osborn to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; W. B. Allison to duty Rijndam.

Lient. Comdr. (M.C.) V. H. Carson assigned U.S.S. Patricia as sr. med. off.

Comdr. (P.C.) D. C. Cresswell to supply off. Nav. Sta., Honolulu, via June 5, 1919, Army transport.

Comdr. (C.C.) H. C. Richardson to conn. Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lient. Comdr. (ret.) W. V. N. Powelson rev. of temp. appt. as lient. comdr. on retired list of Navy, revert to former status as lient. on retired list of Navy Dec. 9, 1918.

Lient. F. F. Webster continue treatment Nav. Hosp., Norfolk, Va.

Lient. D. H. McCulloch and L. T. Barin to duty conn. with N.C. Seaplane Div. 1.

Lient.: W. P. Fuller, Jr., to duty with Food Commission abroad; L. M. Swartz to duty Virginian; J. D. McKenna to duty 12th N.D.; A. R. Genet to duty Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; H. D. Conley to Naval Am. Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; F. H. Pennington rel. all active duty; W. E. Magee to Liverpool for duty nuc. crew; N. M. Pigman, Eastleigh, assigned U.S.S. Patricia as 1st lient. Crew 2 as sr. engg. off. U.S.S. Patricia; C. A. Macgowan to Na. Crew 2; R. F. Neurse to Nuc. Crew 2.

First Lient. E. F. Stone (U.S.C.G.) to conn. with Trans. Atl. Flight.

Lieuts. (M.C.): F. S. Steele rev. of orders det. duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va., to duty El Sol; G. A. Enion to U.S.S. DuKalb; H. W. Vail to Nav. Hosp., League Island, Pa.; E. C. Thomas to Nav. Ret. Dist., Atlanta, Ga.; C. K. Reinke to Marine Exp. Fz., Santo Domingo; C. G. Gross to duty Marine Rct. Sta., Baltimore, Md.; R. B. Anderson, Jr., to duty Patricia; C. W. O. Bunker to former station, Base Hosp. 5; W. M. Alberto to Base Hosp. 5.

Lieuts. (M.C.): W. D. Homer and J. A. Mangiarsena to report to sr. naval off. Turkey, for duty.

Lieuts. (M.C.): E. D. Hardin to sr. naval off., Turkey, for duty; G. L. Crain to Admiral Halstead for assignment; G. A. Eckert to Base 18 for assignment; A. L. Mills to Nuc. Crew 10; L. L. Adamkiewicz to Base 29 for duty on German transport; C. N. Meador to asst. med. off. U.S.S. Patricia.

Lient. (D.C.) S. M. Akerstrom to Admiral Halstead for assignment.

Lieuts. (P.C.): J. E. Bibb to supply off. Nav. Hosp., Washington, D.C.; T. A. Darham assigned U.S.S. Patricia.

Lient. (C.E.C.): A. C. Eberhard to duty as ast. to officer-in-charge of completion of erection of a naval radio station at Croix d'Hins.

Lient. (C.C.): W. H. Squire to U.S.S. Vestal; R. B. Pick to hull div., navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; R. Morgan to navy yard, New York industrial dept.

Lient. (j.g.): A. Hall to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; H. R. Shaw to duty Birmingham; E. H. Stolts to duty under S.N.A.R., New York.

Lient. (j.g.) (M.C.): A. L. Thompson to duty Rijndam.

Lient. (j.g.) (D.C.): A. L. Keltie to duty Nav. Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; S. H. Beerman to duty Patricia.

Lient. (C.E.C.): A. C. Eberhard to duty as ast. to officer-in-charge of completion of erection of a naval radio station at Croix d'Hins.

Lient. (C.C.): W. H. Newby and W. A. Nightingale to industrial dept., navy yard, New York.

Ensigns: D. P. Campbell to duty Nav. Air Sta., Chatham, Mass.; F. W. Reichelderfer to duty Shawmut; W. B. Stitt det. duty Nav. Air Sta., Miami, Fla., rel. all active duty; R. A. Snively to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., revoked; J. W. Smith to duty in command S.C. 253.

Ensigns R. F. Gifford, E. G. Metcalfe, H. W. Moss, J. Callan and J. W. Stirzel to U.S. Naval Academy.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. T. Flannery to U.S.S. Patricia; P. F. Patten to Flotilla "B", Det. Fa., as supply off.; R. H. Mattox to U.S.S. Montpelier as ast. to supply off. (Fm. comdr. Cru. and Trans. Force); J. E. Ford to U.S. Naval Experimental Sta., New London, Conn. (U.S. Nav. Sta., New London, Conn.); D. C. Holub to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; L. F. Henebry to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; A. E. Crocco to temp. duty R.S. at Philadelphia, Pa.

Ensign (C.C.): E. E. Smith to duty Bu. of Construction and Repair.

Guns. (U.S.C.G.): E. Larsson to further assignment by comdr. U.S.C.G.; J. H. Earle to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Guns.: E. J. Emery to Nav. Per. Office, Liverpool; F. R.

Dunkles to temp. duty Bu. Steam Eng. Nav. Dept., upon completion to navy yard, Mare Island, for duty under radio material off. conn. with location and installation of radio compass shore stations on Pacific coast; J. L. Kendig assigned U.S.S. Patricia as elec. off.

Pharm. C. A. Adelmann and A.P. Clerk R. H. Stroud assigned U.S.S. Patricia.

Carp. R. J. Leahy to Nav. Tra. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.

Btms. J. A. Nelson to navy yard, New York.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 11—Major J. M. Pearce, Jr., 1st Lient. F. L. Spear, 2d Lient. E. F. Farwell and K. E. Bleser to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Capt. S. B. Anderson to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. R. A. Barnet, Jr., to office of Asst. Paymr., New York, N.Y.

Second Lieuts. M. J. Van Housen and R. A. O'Keefe to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk J. Cameron assigned duty Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Orders Hrs., M.C., April 8, modified to substitute name of J. M. Bain for C. M. Bain in majors to be transferred to U.S.

APRIL 12—Col. T. P. Kane det. Marine Det., Am. Legation, Peking, China; to U.S.

Col. L. M. Gulick det. 6th Brigade, Cuba; to Washington, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lient. J. J. Keating to Marine Per. Off., New York, upon arrival in U.S.

First Lient. G. M. Goodman, 2d Lieuts. D. B. Buffam and D. E. Walker, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to Marine Bks., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lient. R. N. Harger honorably discharged.

Second Lient. F. R. Washington to Marine Per. Off., New York, upon arrival in U.S.

Marine Gunr. O. H. Burton orders det. this officer from 1st Brigade, Haiti, to U.S. Dec. 3, 1918, revoked.

Second Lient. C. E. North, M.C.R., det. Haiti; to U.S.

Orders Hrs., M.C., April 8, modified substitute name of Capt. A. V. Williams for that of Capt. T. R. Jewett.

APRIL 14—Col. C. S. Hill to 1st Regt., 5th Brig., Cuba.

Pay Clerk G. Parrish assigned duty 1st Brig., Haiti.

Pay Clerks R. P. Sugrue and J. W. Ruttle assigned duty 4th Brig., A.E.F.

Q.M. Clerk O. L. McNey assigned duty Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

APRIL 15—Capt. W. P. T. Hill to Hqrs., M.C.

Second Lient. C. H. Cooper to inactive service; to home, Denver, Colo.

Marine Gunr. M. K. Dawes to an inactive status revoked.

Q.M. Clerk W. L. Kent to Marine Det., Am. Legation, Peking, China.

APRIL 16—Major E. P. Fortson to recruiting officer, Denver, Colo.

Capt. E. L. Burwell to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. B. W. Bierman to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. J. W. Lattin from Cuba to U.S.

Second Lient. F. H. White det. Marine Bks., N.S., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba; to U.S.

Q.M. Clerk P. J. Christ and H. Hoppe assigned duty Paris Island, S.C.

Following men appointed second lieutenants (prov.) and assigned duty A.E.F.: C. R. Battlinger, H. A. Besthoff, G. W. Chamberlain, T. F. Boeckel, C. B. Anderson, G. F. Hecker, M. V. Lu Chappelle, F. A. Mallen, V. V. Beck, F. C. Schemmel.

APRIL 17—Lieut. Col. E. B. Sullivan to Marine Btln., N.S., St. Thomas, V.I.

Major B. L. Smith to Hqrs., M.C.

Majors R. S. Kingsbury and T. E. Watson to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

Capt. T. O. Tate and C. M. Portis to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Capt. J. M. Swinnerton to 6th Brig., Cuba.

Capt. A. P. Baston to Marine Per. Off., New York.

Capt. W. P. Leute to 1st Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

Capt. C. L. Eaton to Marine Bks., Park Island, S.C.

Capt. L. H. Hirschler, R. W. Davidson, M. M. Peregrine and Lieut. D. S. Craig from Cuba to U.S.

Capt. W. H. Walter, 1st Lieuts. C. L. Turner, J. B. Gambrill, P. F. Moran and W. H. Burt to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C.

First Lieut. B. L. Vogt to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

First Lieut. B. M. Shively to 1st Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

Second Lieut. R. M. O'Toole ordered to inactive service; to home, St. Louis, Mo.

Second Lieut. G. A. Craig to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Second Lieut. S. B. Korhowski to 7th Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba.

Second Lieut. W. B. Bower to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C.

Second Lieut. W. L. Bales to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Second Lieut. W. A. Hale to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Marine Gunr. V. A. Hale to Marine Bks., Charleston, S.C., upon arrival in U.S.

Q.M. Clerk D. J. Sheppard appointed Q.M. clerk, temp., assigned duty Marine Bks., Boston, Mass.

APRIL 18—Lieut. Col. J. M. Salladay, St. Thomas, V.I.; to U.S.

Capt. A. Aiken to 1st Regt., Cuba.

Capt. C. W. Meigs to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Capt. E. D. Howard to Marine Bks., Puget Sound, Wash.

Capt. R. E. West to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. J. F. Gargan, W. H. Walter, L. I. Tolman, B. W. Burman, 1st Lieuts. F. M. Smith, E. J. Witt, J. J. Keating, J. G. White and 2d Lieut. F. R. B. Warrington honorably discharged.

First Lieut. G. Occhionero to 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

APRIL 19—Col. P. M. Bannon to duty in command of 14th Regiment.

Major S. M. Mucklestone to Mar. Personnel Office, New York, upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. O. P. Smith, B. D. Knapp and C. T. Brooks to Marine Bks., Mare Island, Calif., upon arrival in U.S.

Capt. D. J. Bogardus, E. Spalding, H. York, 1st Lieuts. W. H. Burt, P. F. Moran, M. B. Treffall, C. L. Turner and 2d Lieut. I. L. Rice honorably discharged.

Second Lieut. S. H. Krash discharged.

Second Lieuts. E. S. Van Der Veer and W. G. Melcher, St. Thomas, V.I.; to U.S.

Second Lieut. H. Ogden to Marine Bks., Nav. Am. Depot, New London, Conn.

Second Lieut. J. J. Benjamin to inactive status; to home, New York.

Second Lieut. C. E. Lindstedt to inactive status; to home, Chicago, Ill.

Second Lieut. W. B. Bower to inactive status; to home, Wilmette, Ill.

Marine Gunr. D. Sweeney to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

APRIL 21—Major A. B. Jacques, A.Q.M., to 6th Brig., Cuba.

Major R. D. Lowell to Marine Bks., N.S., St. Thomas.

Major W. C. Byrd to remain with 2d Brig., Santo Domingo.

Capt. P. D. Connell to Mar. Per. Off., New York, N.Y.

Capt. R. M. Johnson to Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

Capt. R. H. Shiel to Mar. Per. Off., New York, N.Y.

Capt. M. Stewart, Jr. 1st Lieuts. E. B. Orr and H. N. Salet honorably discharged.

First Lieut. G. S. Van Riper to U.S.S. Delaware.

First Lieut. A. J. Bancroft to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

First Lieut. G. A. Craig ordered to report at hqrs., M.C., instead of Marine Bks., Paris Island, S.C.

First Lieuts. E. B. Carter and L. J. Giffels to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va., upon arrival in U.S.

First Lieut. H. Mayes to 1st Brig., Haiti.

First Lieut. O. E. Kelly to Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

## A.E.F. TROOPS HERE, AT SEA OR TO SAIL.

The warships and naval and merchant transports named have arrived from France at the ports mentioned or are destined to reach there on the dates given with the organizations described. The units aboard vessels marked *a* were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on April 19; those marked *b* on April 12 and those marked *c* on April 5:

## Warships of the Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Seattle—*a*, at New York April 20.  
U.S.S. Charleston—*a*, at New York April 21.  
U.S.S. New Jersey—*a*, at Boston April 23.

## Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Arrived.

Von Steuben—*a*, Otsego—*b*, at New York April 18.  
Winifred—*a*, at Boston April 18.  
Zealandia—*b*, at Charleston April 19.  
Walter A. Luckenbach—*a*, Silver Shell—*b*, at New York April 19.  
Zeppelin—*a*, Virginian—*a*, Great Northern—*a*, Santa Paula—*a*, Graf Waldersee—*b*, at New York April 20.  
De Kalb—*a*, at Newport News April 20.  
West Dixie—*b*, at Boston April 20.  
Harrisburg—*a*, at New York April 21.  
Vedic—*a*, at Boston April 22.  
Panamania—*a*, at New York April 22.  
Aquitania, from Brest April 18, arrived New York April 24.  
Infantry—305th Regt., complete (to Camps Devens, Jackson, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, Dodge, Funston, Travis, Lewis, Kearny, Upton). Casual Cos.—796th (scattered), 1201st (scattered), 3,412th (to Conn.), 3,414th (to N.J.). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—84th (scattered). M.G. Bain—305th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Custer, Upton), 306th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Grant, Upton).  
Mount Vernon, from Brest April 17, arrived New York April 24. Major Gen. Robert Alexander, U.S.A., comdg. 77th Div.; Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan, U.S.A., comdg. 153d Inf.; Brig.; Brig. Gens. Edwin P. Babbit, Albert J. Bowley, Thomas H. Darrah, all U.S.A., traveling as casuals. 77th Div. hqrs. (to Camp Upton). Infantry—153d Brig., hqrs. (to Camp Upton); 306th Regt., complete (to Camps Devens, Dix, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, Dodge, Funston, Travis, Lewis, Kearny, Upton). Casual Cos.—796th (scattered), 1201st (scattered), 3,412th (to Conn.), 3,414th (to N.J.). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—84th (scattered). M.G. Bain—305th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Custer, Upton), 306th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Grant, Upton).

U.S.S. Aquitania, from Brest April 17, arrived New York April 24. Major Gen. Robert Alexander, U.S.A., comdg. 77th Div.; Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan, U.S.A., comdg. 153d Inf.; Brig.; Brig. Gens. Edwin P. Babbit, Albert J. Bowley, Thomas H. Darrah, all U.S.A., traveling as casuals. 77th Div. hqrs. (to Camp Upton). Infantry—153d Brig., hqrs. (to Camp Upton); 306th Regt., complete (to Camps Devens, Dix, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, Dodge, Funston, Travis, Lewis, Kearny, Upton). Casual Cos.—796th (scattered), 1201st (scattered), 3,412th (to Conn.), 3,414th (to N.J.). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—84th (scattered). M.G. Bain—305th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Custer, Upton), 306th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Grant, Upton).  
U.S.S. Santa Teresa—*a*, Mobile—*a*, Duca degli Abruzzi—*a*, Manchuria—*a*, and Okawa, bringing 10 officers and 19 men—67th Casual Co. (to N.Y.), transferred from West Grove, disabled at sea—New York April 23.  
Aquitania—*a*, at New York April 24.  
Matsonia—*a*, at Newport News April 24.

## Warships of the Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. Huntington, from Brest April 17, due New York April 28. Brig. Gen. George G. Gately, U.S.A., comdg. 67th Field Art. Brig. Field Art.—67th Brig., hqrs. (to Camp Grant, scattered); 151st Regt. (to Camp Dodge, Dix, Meade, Devens, Lee, scattered). Casual Cos.—789th (scattered), 798th (to N.Y.). Aero Sqdn.—105th, 1,103d.

U.S.S. Pueblo, from Brest April 17, due New York about April 29. Engrs.—117th Regt., complete (to Camps Dix, Lee, Jackson, Sherman, Grant, Kearny, Lewis, scattered). Train-Engrs.—117th (scattered). Air Service—Casual Co.—4th (to Garden City, L.I., N.Y.). Casual Co.—773th (scattered).

U.S.S. Missouri, from Brest April 17, due Newport News April 30. Supply Train—117th, complete (to Camps Travis, Devens, Bowie, scattered). Transportation Corps—Casual Co.—8th (scattered). Casual Cos.—785th (scattered), 2,479th (to Va.), 2,978th (to Ky.), 3,419th (to Ga.), 3,449th (to La.). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—62d (to Minn.).

U.S.S. Nebraska, from Brest April 21, due Newport News May 3. Engineers—114th Regt., hqrs., ord. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Pike, Shelby, Lee).

U.S.S. St. Louis, from Brest April 21, due New York May 2. Infantry—307th, med. detach. 3d Batln. (to Camps Gordon, Pike, Dodge, Funston, Lewis, Upton). Aero Sqdn.—372d, Base Hospital—76th, detach. (to Camp Upton). 77th Div.—Military Police company (to Camp Upton). Casual Co.—1,203d.

## Naval Transports and Merchant Transports—Sailed.

Princess Matoika, from St. Nazaire April 16, due Newport News (date omitted). Base Hospital—1st, with unit D (to Camps Upton, Taylor, scattered); 9th (to Camps Upton, Dix, scattered); 17th (to Camps Custer, Dix, scattered); 52d (to Camps Sherman, Grant, Meade, scattered); 58th (to Camps Upton, Dix, Pike, Sherman, Meade, Grant, scattered); 67th (to Camps Sherman, Dix, Upton, scattered); 68th (to Camps Sherman, Dix, Upton, scattered). Evacuation Hospital—1st (to Camps Dodge, Lewis, Sherman, Upton, Fort Logan); 2d (to Camps Sherman, Grant, Meade, Funston, Dix, Custer, scattered); 4th (to Camps Devens, Dix, Dodge, Sherman, Taylor, Upton, scattered). Mobile Hospital—1st, with unit K (to Camps Dodge, Custer, Meade, scattered). Sanitary Squad—8d (scattered). Infantry—69th Brig. (scattered). Supply Train—110th, hqrs. company, san. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Taylor, Funston, Pike, Dodge, scattered). Motor Transport Corps—35th Div., detach. (scattered). Infantry—346th Regt., field and staff, 1st Batln., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Grant, Dix, Devens, Dodge, Upton, scattered). Motor Transport Corps—35th Div. (scattered). Supply Train—110th, hqrs. company, san. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F (to Camps Taylor, Funston, Pike, Dodge, scattered). Special Casual Cos.—648th, 850th (discharges). Casual Co.—653d (to Ga.). Med. detach. for duty. St. Nazaire convalescent detachs.—129th, 133d, 158th. Sick or wounded—361.

Leylianth, from Brest April 18, due New York April 25. Major Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., comdg. 42d Div.; Major Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U.S.A., traveling as casual; Brig. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., comdg. 84th Inf. Brig. Field Art.—149th Regt. (to Camp Grant, Meade, Dix, scattered); 150th Regt. (to Camps Dix, Meade, Sherman, Pike, Dodge, Funston, scattered); 42d Div. hqrs. (scattered); 84th Inf. Brig. hqrs. (scattered). Infantry—169th Regt. (to Camps Sherman, Gordon, Meade, Dix, Pike, Taylor, Grant, Devens, Lee, Shelby, Custer, Jackson, scattered); 168th (to Camps Devens, Dix, Meade, Lee, Jackson, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, Shelby, Dodge, Funston, Bowie, Travis, scattered). Train—117th, hqrs. (scattered); 42d Div.—Military police company (to Camp Lee, scattered), hqrs. troop (to Camp Shelby, scattered). San. Train—117th, less Cos. 165th, 166th, 167th (to Camps Dix, Meade, Lee, Custer, Dodge, Funston, Bowie, Lewis, scattered). Casual Cos.—794th (scattered), 2,979th (to Mass.), 3,426th (to Conn.), 3,427th (to N.H.), 3,446th (to Ind.), 3,447th (to Kas.), 3,450th (to Mass.), 3,451st (to Md.), 3,452d (to Mich.), 3,453d (to Miss.), 3,454th (to Mo.), 3,456th (to Neb.), 3,459th (to Ohio), 3,460th (to Ore.), 3,461st (to Pa.), 3,466th (to Wash.), 3,471st (to Okla.), 3,476th (to Wis.). Med. detach. for duty. Brest convalescent detachs.—184th, 185th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192d. Sick or wounded—1,091.

America—War Department official sailing list dated April 21 gives the merchant transport Americas as having sailed from Brest on April 19 with Brig. Gen. J. Price, U.S.A., comdg. the 154th Brig.; Brig. Gen. Francis J. Kernan, U.S.A., traveling as casual; several infantry and casual company units; the ship being due at New York April 28. The sailing list issued by the Department on April 23 gives a transport of the same name as sailing from Marseilles on April 21, date of arrival at New York omitted, and having the following organizations aboard:

Special Casual Cos.—3,441st, 3,490th, 3,492d, 3,498th, 3,909th, 3,919th, 3,925th, 3,490th, 3,907th (discharges), 3,909th (furloughs), 3,911th, 3,912th, 3,913th, 3,914th (all U.S.M.C., discharges), 3,915th, 3,916th, 3,917th, 3,922d (discharges), 3,940th (to N.Y.), 3,952d, 3,953d, 3,954th (discharges). Casual Cos.—3,945th (to S.C.), 3,959th (to Wash.), 3,972d (to Mass.).  
Antigone, from St. Nazaire on April 16, due Newport News (date omitted). Field Signal Batln.—110th, hqrs. detach., med.

detach., pigeon section, supply detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camps Funston, Dodge, Taylor, scattered). Sanitary Train—110th, hqrs. detach., camp infirmary, division med. supply unit, hqrs. ambulance section. Ambulance Cos.—137th, 138th, 139th, 140th; hqrs. field hospital section. Field Hospitals—137th, 138th, 139th, 140th (to Camps Custer, Dix, Sherman, Funston, Taylor, Meade, Grant, Pike, scattered). M.G. Bain—129th, hqrs. med. detach. Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Funston, Kearny, Taylor, Dodge, Sherman, Bowie, Travis scattered); 130th, field and staff, ord. detach., san. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Funston, Gordon, Bowie, Dodge, Grant, Kearny, Custer, Grant, Pike, scattered). Infantry—139th, detach., 140th, detach. Med. detach. for duty. Sick or wounded—128.

La Torraine, from Havre April 16, due New York April 26. Special Casual Cos.—3,455th, 3,479th (discharges), 3,482d, colored (discharges), 3,484th, 3,488th (furloughs).

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, from Brest April 16, due New York about April 24. Infantry—165th Regt., med. detach., 3d Batln., hqrs., Cos. G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Devens, Dix, Lee, Gordon, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Dodge, Bowie, scattered). Casual Cos.—790th (scattered), 2,910th (to W. Va.), 2,912th (to Ala.), 2,981st (to Pa.), 2,983d (Ohio), 2,984th (to Colo.), 2,985th (to Kas.), 2,986th (to N.D.), 2,987th (to Tenn.), 2,985th (to Okla.), 3,401st (to W. Va.), 3,421st (to Mo.). Butcher Co.—336th (to Camp Upton), 337th (to Ills.). Clothing unit—312th (to Camp Upton). Infantry—331st Regt., band (to Camp Sherman). Casual Nurse—11th, detach. Base Hospital—12th, 71st.

Nansemond from St. Nazaire April 16, due Newport News about April 30. Infantry—70th Brig., hqrs. (to Camp Funston); 140th Regt., complete (to Camps Upton, Dix, Jackson, Gordon, Sherman, Custer, Grant, Pike, Dodge, Bowie, Travis, Lewis, Kearny, Upton). Casual Cos.—796th (scattered), 1201st (scattered), 3,412th (to Conn.), 3,414th (to N.J.). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—84th (scattered). M.G. Bain—305th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Custer, Upton), 306th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Grant, Upton).

Mount Vernon, from Brest April 17, arrived New York April 24. Major Gen. Robert Alexander, U.S.A., comdg. 77th Div.; Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan, U.S.A., comdg. 153d Inf.; Brig.; Brig. Gens. Edwin P. Babbit, Albert J. Bowley, Thomas H. Darrah, all U.S.A., traveling as casuals. 77th Div. hqrs. (to Camp Upton). Infantry—153d Brig., hqrs. (to Camp Upton); 306th Regt., complete (to Camps Devens, Dix, Sherman, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Pike, scattered). Casual Co.—640th (to Ga.). Special Casual Co.—651st (discharges). Med. detach., med. detach., supply company, Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Funston, Dodge, Custer, Grant, scattered). Casual Co.—640th (to Ga.). Casual Cos.—651st (discharges).

La Torraine, from Havre April 16, due New York April 26. Special Casual Cos.—3,455th, 3,479th (discharges), 3,482d, colored (discharges), 3,484th, 3,488th (furloughs).

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, from Brest April 16, due New York about April 24. Infantry—165th Regt., med. detach., 3d Batln., hqrs., Cos. G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Devens, Dix, Lee, Gordon, Taylor, Custer, Grant, Dodge, Bowie, scattered). Casual Cos.—790th (scattered), 2,910th (to W. Va.), 2,912th (to Ala.), 2,981st (to Pa.), 2,983d (Ohio), 2,984th (to Colo.), 2,985th (to Kas.), 2,986th (to N.D.), 2,987th (to Tenn.), 2,985th (to Okla.), 3,401st (to W. Va.), 3,421st (to Mo.). Butcher Co.—336th (to Camp Upton), 337th (to Ills.). Clothing unit—312th (to Camp Upton). Infantry—331st Regt., band (to Camp Sherman). Casual Nurse—11th, detach. Base Hospital—12th, 71st.

Nansemond from St. Nazaire April 16, due Newport News about April 30. Infantry—70th Brig., hqrs. (to Camp Funston); 140th Regt., complete (to Camps Upton, Dix, Jackson, Gordon, Sherman, Custer, Grant, Pike, Dodge, Bowie, Travis, Lewis, Kearny, Upton). Casual Cos.—796th (scattered), 1201st (scattered), 3,412th (to Conn.), 3,414th (to N.J.). Evacuation Ambulance Co.—84th (scattered). M.G. Bain—305th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Custer, Upton), 306th, complete (to Camps Devens, Sherman, Grant, Upton).

La Torraine, from Havre April 16, due New York April 26. Special Casual Cos.—3,455th, 3,479th (discharges), 3,482d, colored (discharges), 3,484th, 3,488th (furloughs).

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All organizations of the 33d Div.  
All organizations of the 78th Div.  
All organizations of the 79th Div.  
Base Hospitals—54th, 80th, 86th.  
2d Army—Hqrs. and hqrs. troop.  
6th Corps—Hqrs. hqrs. troop.  
Evacuation Ambulance Co.—68th.  
Field Signal Battn.—301st.  
1st Army—Hqrs. hqrs. troop.  
Signal Corps, Field Signal Battn.—319th.  
Sanitary Train—106th.  
Engineers—20th Regt., hqrs., med. detach., 11th, 12th Cos.  
of 4th Battn.

Also these organizations:  
Transportation Corps Cos.—99th, 100th.  
Evacuation Ambulance Co.—67th.  
Evacuation Hospital—11th.

Aero Sqdn.—34th.  
Engineers—501st, hqrs., Co. B.  
Base Hospitals—51st, 55th, 78th.  
Sanitary Squad—1st.  
Balloon Co.—100th.

Also the following:  
All organizations of the 29th Division.  
Engineers—25th Regt.  
Bakery Co.—325th.  
Base Hospitals—60th, 81st.

The U.S.S. Minnesota, which sailed for Newport News, has changed her course and is due to arrive at New York, April 27.

Cable advices indicate that all units of the American Army have left Italy with the following exception, the definite number of men included not being known by the War Department, a number of casualties having sailed with the forces from Italy:

Military Police—139th, one battn., stationed at Rome.  
Motor Transport Corps—One S.P. unit.

Q.M. Dept.—One supply depot, one detach., 18th Sales Commissary unit.

The War Department announces that the troops aboard the U.S.S. North Carolina, U.S.S. Montana and U.S.S. North Carolina, due at New York April 27 from Brest, and designated for Camp Sheridan, will be sent to Camp Shelby, Miss. Troops aboard U.S.S. Minnesota from the same port, and due at Newport News on April 27 and designated to the same camp, will also be sent to Camp Shelby.

The 15th Engineers, aboard the troop transport Santa Clara, which arrived at New York April 24, are designated for Camp Meade, Taylor, Upton and scattered, instead of Camp Meade only.

The department also announced that hqrs. detach., med. detach. and Cos. A, B, C, D, E and F, 12th Engrs., sailed on the merchant transport Cape May from Bordeaux on April 14 instead of the organizations of the 16th Engineers given. The transport is due at New York on April 30. The 12th is assigned to Camp Dodge.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 23, 1919.

The Easter hop on Saturday evening brought many visitors to the post, and there were, of course, relatives and friends of cadets who spent Easter Sunday here. A more perfect day could not be imagined, and in the afternoon many motorists came for parade. At the Easter services Mr. Mayer, the organist, had prepared a special program of music, with Lieutenant Dodge, Cadets Caldwell and Brewer soloists; a quartet of brass instruments played carols in the tower before the services.

On Saturday afternoon at the Cadet Chapel the little son of Chaplain and Mrs. Wheat was baptised by the Rev. Arthur Gray, secretary of the Episcopal Board of Missions, in the presence of a few friends. The little boy received the name of Clayton Earl Wheat, Jr., and the sponsors were Mrs. William G. Lewis, of New York, and the baby's grandfather and uncle, the Hon. William H. Cox, of Kentucky, and Mr. W. H. D. Wheat, of Newport, Ky.

Mrs. Otto S. Lange, wife of Major Lange, of the A.E.F., and daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Worthington, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger on Saturday and Sunday; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger had dinner for Mrs. Lange, Comdr. and Mrs. Arden Logan, Miss Logan, Major and Mrs. Sinkler, Major Smylie and Lieutenant Godson; the party went to the hop later.

Mrs. Sachs and Miss Sachs, of Denver, mother and sister of Mrs. Sharper, are guests of Major and Mrs. Sharper. Mrs. Bull is spending some weeks in New York. Mrs. Perrine Barney, of Washington, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Carter over the weekend. Mr. S. M. Williams, of Washington, was the over Sunday guest of Col. and Mrs. Rodney Smith; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Smith had dinner for Mr. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Carter, Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown and their guest, Miss Price, and Captain Lyle.

Major Potts has returned from Richmond, Va., where he spent Easter with relatives. Mrs. Bugge and the children have gone to Kansas City for a visit of a few weeks. Mrs. Mulford, of Washington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Godson; on Tuesday Mrs. Godson and her son, Lieutenant Godson, had dinner for Mrs. Mulford and Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger. Lieutenant E. W. Timberlake, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. Timberlake, for a few days recently.

Mrs. Hanna entertained on Tuesday with a card party of four tables; ladies winning were Mrs. Fiebeger, Mrs. Fatten, Mrs. Greene and Miss Caroline Shields. Mrs. Rodney Smith poured tea and Mrs. Carter served fruit punch. Mrs. Hanna's sister, Miss Marguerite Scott, of West Haverstraw, and her guest, Miss Caroline Shields, came up for the party; Mrs. Hanna's house guest was Miss Pauline Bradford, of Portsmouth, N.H. A number of ladies came in for tea after the game. Mrs. Francis Swanson, of Honolulu, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake for a few days recently. Mrs. Newman and her mother, Mrs. Shields, entertained on Thursday with a tea for a number of ladies; tea was poured by Mrs. Morrison. Coleman Carter is spending the Easter holidays in Washington, the guest of Mrs. Peace.

Lieutenant Huillier, of the French army, visited West Point on Saturday; with Mrs. Hunt, of New York, Col. and Mrs. Willcox and Captain Dean, he was the luncheon guest of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Tillman and Miss Tillman. Mrs. Coleman, mother of Mrs. Carter, has returned to the post after an absence of five months at Atlantic City. Mrs. Willcox had a table of bridge on Saturday for Mrs. John, of New York, guest of Mrs. Bugge, Mrs. Fiebeger and Mrs. Gano.

General Pinto, of Chile, was a visitor at West Point on Tuesday and reviewed the corps in the afternoon; General Tillman entertained at luncheon at the club for General Pinto. Colonel Hewing, Captain Garza, Colonels Bugge, Gano and Morrison, Col. Herman J. Koehler, U.S.A., has been awarded the distinguished service medal. He was in charge of the physical training in officers' training camps during the war and personally instructed 200,000 officers and men of the new Army.

Mr. Mayer's fortieth organ recital, on Palm Sunday, was enjoyed by residents of the post, members of the corps and visitors. He was assisted by Lieut. Philip Egner, violin-cellist; Colonel Gano sang "The Palms" at the morning service in the Cadet Chapel. On Tuesday a party went to Troy to be present at the testing of the chimes which are to be presented to the Cadet Chapel by Mrs. Lawton; those who took the trip were Mrs. Lawton, Chaplain Wheat, the Rev. H. Percy Silver, of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, Colonel Willcox, Mr. Heisenstein, organist of Grace Church, New York, and Mr. F. C. Mayer, organist of the Cadet Chapel. Col. and Mrs. John S. Johnston, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Timberlake for Easter; on Saturday Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieutenant Johnston and Cadet Fred Hayden. Major and Mrs. Hanna's

guests for over Sunday were Mrs. Hanna's sister, Miss Marguerite Scott, of Haverstraw; and Miss Caroline Shields, of Highland Park, Ill.; on Sunday evening Major and Mrs. Hanna and their guests and Major Cots and Captain Warner motored down to Haverstraw, where they were supper guests of Miss Scott.

The Reading Club met with Miss Newlands on Holy Thursday, the hostess reading a very interesting account and history of the Postal Service; the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Fiebeger.

Several officers have reported for duty in the new detail; Col. and Mrs. Lewis Brown are here, as are also Lieutenant Colonel Avery and Major W. H. W. Youngs.

The Tufts College baseball team played the Army nine on April 19 and went home with a 12 to 1 score added to their record, the Army making its solitary run in the second inning. That was tallied by Honnen, who drove past the Tufts' shortstop; Billie sacrificed, and Ferenbaugh drove a triple to deep center, which sent Honnen across the plate. Hans Lober tried three pitchers, Kelly and Shoemaker and Sebree, but without stemming the tide of defeat. The Army team included: Dominey, 3b.; Wilhite, 2b.; Lystad, c.; Tate, s.s.; Blak, 1b.; Honnen, r.t.; Billie, 1b.; Ferenbaugh, c.; Erickson, c.; Kelly, p.; Shoemaker, p.; Sebree, p.

The Army nine redeemed itself on April 23 by defeating Lehigh University by a score of 12 to 2, the cadets knocking Johnson, the Lehigh's star pitcher, out of the box in the first inning. The Army made five runs each in the first and seventh innings and one each in the fourth and eighth, when the game was called. Wilhite made a homer and two two-base hits. The Army batting order was: Dominey, 3b.; Wilhite, 2b.; Lystad, c.; Tate, s.s.; Honnen, r.t.; Billie, 1b.; Blak, 1f.; McCarthy, c.; McGrath, p.

#### GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y. Harbor, April 22, 1919.

Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, commanding the 3d Naval District, visited the island April 17, officially, with his aid, Lieut. W. P. Frost. Admiral Glennon has been appointed to the command from which Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher was retired on April 6, 1919.

The services and ceremonies appropriate to Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter were celebrated by Chaplain Thomas Dempsey, 22d Inf., in the Corbin Hall Chapel and by Chaplain Smith in St. Cornelius's Chapel. In the latter on Palm Sunday the oratorio of "The Crucifixion," by Sir John Stainer, was rendered by the choir, under direction of Capt. Arthur F. Halpin, organist and choirmaster. On Easter Day at the high celebration tour's mass in F was rendered. Large congregations were present at all the Easter services in both chapels.

On Easter Monday the annual egg hunt was given for the children of the garrison. The eggs were hidden, as usual, in the meat, the "ran" beginning at the drawbridge. Major William Bryden is visiting Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry. Mrs. Bryden, with her children, Ellen and Marion, has been for some time with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Barry. The Misses Eugenie and Marguerite Harrington are spending the Easter school vacation with their parents, Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Harris.

The dances of the Governors Island Club and of the Fort Jay Social Club of Enlisted Men, suspended in Holy Week, have been resumed, with an Easter dance of the Officers' Club on the 25th. The soldiers' dance on the 22d included a prize dance (elimination), in which the prize was carried off by guests from the Navy.

A most interesting event has been the arrival from France on the U.S.S. Ohio on April 16 of Capt. J. L. Carney, of the 1st Pigeon Company, Signal Corps, with nineteen non-commissioned officers and one private and over 1,000 birds. The company left New York on Oct. 31, 1917. Their service has been most dangerous as well as most important, the motor boats having been brought up to 1,000 meters of the front in many cases. Captain Carney and a number of his men were gassed and a large number of pigeons were killed by the gas, although the baskets were protected by a double envelope. The service of this company was in various parts of the front, but their principal service was in the Argonne Forest, where the casualties were most severe. The full complement of the company is 283 men, with 2,000 stock birds, and altogether 5,000 in active service. At present 1,000 birds remain on the Rhine. The 1,000 brought to Governors Island include 120 "hero" birds. This term designates birds that have been cited for especially meritorious service, which means flying on long or continuous service under heavy fire or in fog or storm. Of these hero birds, several have been severely wounded, suffering the loss of one leg and other wounds. The most famous of these is Cherami, called "the trench rat." General Pershing has recommended Cherami for the D.S.M. This bird had the leg on which was the message shot off, but it hung by a thread and was held against its breast, which was also wounded, and so the message was safely delivered. This bird is held in great esteem by the company, as it brought the message which resulted in the rescue of Whittelsey's Lost Battalion. Captain Carney is to take Cherami to Washington and the little hero will be exhibited throughout the country. One hundred breeding birds, seventy-five hero birds and a dozen German captured birds remain in the Governors Island lofts. The German birds are marked with the Kaiser band. Many of these were taken during the war. They are regarded as inferior to the American pigeons.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1919.

Rear Admiral Perry Garst spent Easter Sunday here with his son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Lorraine Anderson. The Admiral, who formerly lived in Annapolis, received many hearty greetings from his friends here. Miss Beatrice Gunn, sister of Instructor Gunn, Naval Academy, is visiting Mrs. Herbert Jacques, of Boston.

Mrs. Henry B. Le Bourgeois, wife of Lieutenant Commander Le Bourgeois, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Daingerfield, in Alexandria, Va. Mrs. R. E. Rogers, wife of Commander Rogers, is here at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Howard E. McCleary has returned from New York, where she went to join her husband, whose ship recently arrived there. Rear Admiral Burrage, U.S.N., and Mrs. Burrage motored from Washington to Annapolis on Wednesday and were guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Scales at the Superintendent's quarters. Mrs. Burrage is the sister of Admiral Scales.

Mrs. Thomas Withers, wife of Commander Withers, U.S.N., was hostess on Tuesday at a luncheon in honor of Miss Parks, of Georgia, who left here for home on Wednesday. The guests included Mesdames Bogart, McWhorter, Holland and Helm.

Mrs. L. C. Bogart, wife of Commander Bogart, U.S.N., was hostess on Monday at a card party of ten tables. Lieut. Comdr. H. G. Fuller spent the weekend with his family here and made the acquaintance of his first daughter, who arrived on Good Friday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Fuller have three sons.

Mrs. Ann Walker, widow of Rear Admiral Walker, U.S.N., who has been spending the winter at Carvel Hall, left on Tuesday for a visit of a few weeks with friends at Frankfort, Ky. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Baldwin Brittain spent the weekend with their son, Mden. Baldwin Brittain, of the First Class Naval Academy. Mrs. C. H. Bowdy, wife of Lieutenant Commander Bowdy, has as her guest here Mrs. Clark, from Washington. Mrs. R. E. Rogers, wife of Lieutenant Commander Rogers, is visiting old friends here, where her husband was once stationed.

Prof. Arthur N. Brown, librarian of the Naval Academy, and Mrs. Brown on Tuesday entertained a party of friends at dinner. Mrs. George M. Ravenscroft, wife of Commander Ravenscroft, entertained at a large card party on Tuesday. Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, wife of Commander Osterhaus, U.S.N., is on a visit to Mrs. W. Lane Kelly, of Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Merriam, widow of Captain Merriam, is on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Granville B. Hoey, wife of Lieutenant Hoey, U.S.N. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder had as their guests last week their son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Schroeder. Comdr. and

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Mrs. L. M. Atkins spent their Easter holidays here at the home of Mrs. Atkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nevett Steele.

Chaplain Sydney K. Evans, U.S.N., is in New York on a visit to the U.S.S. Utah, on which he served during his last sea duty. Mrs. Howard Brockway, of New York, has returned to her home after a visit to her mother, Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N. Mrs. Pegram, wife of Commander Pegram, gave a farewell tea to her friends at her home here in honor of Commander Pegram's visit here and his return to his duties in New York as aid to Rear Admiral Sims.

The Maryland State College beat the Navy 5 to 2 here in baseball on Saturday. Errors on the part of the Navy team and heavy hitting in the ninth inning gave the visitors their victory. The State College is a very aggressive aggregation.

The powerful and skillful First and Plebe crews of the Naval Academy overwhelmed the Varsity and Freshmen of Harvard and Princeton here Saturday afternoon, winning in the main event by a good dozen lengths, and in the junior affair by seven. Harvard came out ahead of Princeton in the main event by two lengths and a half, and had a length to the good in the Freshmen event, with the Tiger youngsters making a game effort to win in the last quarter of a mile. The Navy First crew covered the distance of a mile and seven-eighths in ten minutes and fifty-one seconds. Harvard finished in 11.31 and Princeton in 11.41. The Navy Plebes went over the course in 11.24, which was better than that of either of the visiting Varsitys, while the Harvard Freshmen finished in 11.49 and the Princeton cubs in 11.54. The midshipmen had hit a stroke of thirty-six to the minute from the start, while neither of their rivals could maintain higher than three or four below that rate. The visiting crews failed to cut down the margin at any stage. During the latter part of the race the lead was greatly increased by the midshipmen, who went across the line not less than a dozen lengths ahead of Harvard, one of the most decisive victories ever won here.

John Fitzpatrick, coach of Princeton's crews, said the Navy had the best eight he had ever seen. He had been in the rowing business twenty-seven years, had seen crews in Germany, Switzerland and in other foreign countries and in America, but had never found any like the Navy's this year.

The midshipmen opened their tennis season here Saturday by defeating Johns Hopkins in four straight strings of singles and two in doubles. Symington, the Hopkins captain, gave Graham, the Navy leader, a hard fight, though he lost straight sets by close margins, but all the other contests were very easy for the Navy.

The Naval Academy won at lacrosse on Saturday from Swarthmore by 10 to 6. Herring, of the Navy team, shot seven goals, a season's record.

The conveniences of the Academy boat sheds have been increased by the addition of two fine floats, sixty by twenty feet. Four shells may now be launched at once, which will save about ten to fifteen minutes in the crews getting to water. Heretofore only one boat at a time could be launched.

#### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 19, 1919.

The many friends of Col. and Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum regret their departure from Fort Sam Houston. Colonel Slocum retires April 25, when they will proceed to New York. Col. Alonso Gray, recently returned from France, has arrived and will succeed Colonel Slocum as post commander. Mrs. Gray and daughter, Mrs. John Street, accompanied him from Washington.

Mrs. Daniel McCarthy and Miss Gertrude McCarthy, from Chicago, are at the St. Anthony Hotel to join Colonel McCarthy, stationed here. Mrs. W. H. Wilson was hostess at a bridge tea Friday, honoring Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. Assisting Mrs. Wilson were Mesdames Killam and Parker. Mrs. John N. Hodges is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Coleman.

Miss Evangeline Bateman, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Bateman, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Conrad E. Kooper, and Mrs. Charles C. Winnie, has left for Silver City, N.M., to spend the summer. Major Guy Cuchman entertained at dinner at the Country Club, complimenting Miss Mary McClane, and for Capt. and Mrs. O'Kie, Capt. and Mrs. Mortimer and Lieut. and Mrs. Menzie.

Col. R. H. Silliman has left for New York, to sail for Vladivostok, Siberia, for duty with the American forces. Mrs. Silliman accompanied him as far as Washington. Mrs. J. H. Brice arrived yesterday from Bowie, Texas, to join Captain Brice, stationed at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. W. A. Frost was hostess at a tea at the Country Club on Wednesday, honoring a number of friends from Fort Sam Houston and the several camps. Mrs. Frost and daughter will remain here until May 8, when they will join Captain Frost in Washington.

Col. Daniel E. McCarthy was honored at dinner last evening at the Country Club by Major W. A. Trumbull. The additional guests were Col. and Mrs. R. C. Loving, Mr. and Mrs. Nat. Washer, Mrs. J. C. Minns and Mrs. Chambers. Miss Clara V. Adams left yesterday for Austin, to be the guest of Dr. Daniel E. McCarthy.

Mrs. J. T. O'Hair left Saturday for Camp Bragg, N.C., to join her son, Capt. E. A. O'Hair, Major and Mrs. J. H. Lapham are on a short visit to San Antonio before returning East. Mrs. William J. Connolly, small son and Mrs. Connolly's mother, Mrs. F. J. Caldwell, have gone to Columbus, Ohio, to join Lieutenant Colonel Connolly.

Dr. Israel Stetson, of New York City, who has been at the base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, making examinations of overseas patients, entertained with a farewell dinner. Among those who attended were Col. F. O. A. Kilam, Major Ralph

(Continued on page 1204.)

EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THE

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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Port Sam Houston—Continued from page 1203.

M. Greene, Major A. A. Brown, Capt. W. A. Ostendorff, Capt. Charles Cottingham, Captain Roberg, Capt. J. H. Barfield, Lieuts. Jacob Renik and P. G. Faist.

Mrs. Warren, wife of Colonel Warren, of Fort Sam Houston, entertained at the Carolina tea room Saturday, honoring Mrs. Herbert J. Slocum. Covers were laid for Mesdames Slocum, J. W. Hinrichs, Little, von Kummer, Cravens, Loring, Hunicut, Cartmell, Wilson, Estes and others. Lieut. Floyd Forrest arrived Monday and is the guest of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. George L. Porter.

Major F. G. Chamberlain, regional constructing quartermaster, returned last night from El Paso, where he went with Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., director of building of the War Department, to look over the plans for the construction of additional barracks for the Cavalry, which will be started soon.

The 14th Cavalry polo team won the championship from the Kyle-Wolf hunters on the Fort Sam Houston polo field Sunday. The score at the finish was 14 1/2 to 2 1/2, showing that the 14th was out to earn, despite the strongest opposition in the league.

The Kelly Field fliers defeated the Kelly post team in the first game of the inter-camp championship series at the Flying Department on Thursday, the score being 3 to 2.

### PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 15, 1919.

Rear Admiral Charles W. Parks, C.E.C., U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, arrived at the yard on Friday and remained over the weekend, making a thorough inspection of the station. In honor of Admiral Parks, Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Gregory, C.E.C., entertained the officers of the Civil Engineers Corps and their wives at dinner Saturday, an evening of music following. The guests included Rear Admiral Parks, Lieut. and Mrs. Earl C. Weaver, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Plaisted, Lieut. Arthur F. Peaslee and Ensign Elton Van Epps.

Commandant and Mrs. Harry A. Field received at their monthly at home on Thursday night, when the navy yard orchestra played for dancing. Capt. L. E. Gregory, C.E.C., will leave the yard some time this spring to inspect the Matauana coal fields at Cook inlet. Mrs. Gregory plans to accompany her husband north. Lieut. R. E. Ames, retired, left Saturday for Mare Island for duty. Mrs. Ames will remain here for a time visiting Lieut. and Mrs. O. E. Hob, at the Keyport torpedo station, and will join her husband later.

Comdr. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed left Saturday for Mare Island. To give their friends an opportunity to bid them goodbye, Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler entertained at a tea Friday. In the evening Lieutenant Commander Fowler entertained at an informal reception in honor of the Comdr. and Mrs. Reed, at which the supervisory force of the machinery division and their wives were guests. Other affairs in honor of Comdr. and Mrs. Reed were a dinner party last Sunday by Comdr. and Mrs. Guy A. Bissell, and a dinner on Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White in Bremeron. Mrs. F. A. Harlow also entertained a small luncheon party in honor of Mrs. Reed. On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. George H. Slocum entertained at dinner for Comdr. and Mrs. Reed in the cabin of the receiving ship Philadelphia.

Comdr. A. T. Church, with Mrs. Church, arrived Thursday for duty as engineer officer of the yard, relieving Commander Reed. Commander Church has been in command of the Melville in foreign waters.

### ARMY NOTES.

The officers of Fort Worden were hosts at a dance in the post gymnasium Friday evening. The guest list included Cols. and Mesdames Phillips, Hubbard and Hamilton, Col. F. W. Phisterer, Major Thompson, Major and Mrs. Detwiller, Capt. and Mesdames Topping, Chambers, Bowler, Capt. Callahan, Flagg, Surbridge, Drake, Lieuts. and Mesdames Mount, McFarlane, McColl, Lieuts. Gripper and Alexander, of Fort Worden; Mrs. Seth W. Ellison, Dr. and Mrs. Mapes, Miss Mapes and Lieutenant Layton, of Fort Flagler, and many civilian friends.

Col. Frederick W. Phisterer, U.S.A., spent the week on an

inspection trip that covered the forts of the Puget Sound coast defense district. He was the guest of Col. Charles T. Phillips, of Fort Worden, district commandant. Col. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard entertained informally at bridge Wednesday evening. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hubbard, Colonel Phisterer, Mrs. G. H. McManus and Mr. and Mrs. Klocke. Colonel Hamilton, of Fort Worden, returned this week from San Francisco.

Henry Slayton, Jr., son of Capt. H. O. Slayton and Mrs. Slayton, who was the first Port Townsend boy to enlist in the Navy when his country entered the war, arrived in Port Townsend Friday to visit his mother and sister. Mrs. Slayton and Miss Slayton recently returned to the Sound after spending a year at Norfolk, Va., where Captain Slayton, a Coast Guard officer attached to the Navy, is now stationed.

### SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Cal., April 17, 1919.

Col. J. F. McGill, U.S.M.C., formerly commanding officer of the Paris Island training camp, has arrived in this city to assume command of the marine barracks in Balboa Park. Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Ervin, U.S.A., have gone to Del Monte to remain until after Easter. While in the north Captain Ervin will participate in a polo tournament. Both will visit in Santa Barbara on the return trip. Ensign and Mrs. Charles Ingersoll, who have been making their residence in Coronado while the former has been stationed at North Island, have left for their home in Chicago.

Col. John H. Poole, U.S.A., who has just returned from overseas, is at Hotel del Coronado, accompanied by Mrs. Poole and their two children. Mrs. Austin L. Sands and Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughters of Rear Admiral and Mrs. W. F. Fullam, have returned to Coronado after an enjoyable automobile trip in the North with Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spangler, U.S.N.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Dawson and the latter's sister, Mrs. William Stoll, wife of Colonel Stoll, now in France, entertained with dinner parties Friday and Saturday at the Dawson home, 3215 First street. Mrs. Robert G. Neustadt and Mrs. Ralph W. Chase gave a supper party at the former's home in Coronado Saturday in honor of Mrs. Manly, wife of Comdr. Matthias E. Manly, U.S.N., who is visiting relatives and friends here. Among those in attendance were Mrs. Calvin Bortoleto, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. W. Spangler, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Stevenson, Mrs. Austin L. Sands, Miss Rhoda Fullam, Capt. Cheuteau Johnson, Lieuts. Harry Gordon, Jones, Floyd Clarkson and William Ellicot.

Mrs. Scranton, wife of Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Scranton, U.S.N., was hostess at a dinner party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Tarrant, wife of Captain Tarrant, U.S.N. Mrs. Williams, wife of Col. Lorne Williams, U.S.A., who is to leave soon for Washington, D.C., to join her husband, was honored Friday by a matinee and tea party given by Miss Leda Klauber and Mrs. Laurence Klauber.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

BARKER.—Born at Berkeley, Calif., April 14, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. G. N. Barker, U.S.N., a daughter, Harriet Louise Barker, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Solon Arnold, U.S.N., ret.

CHASON.—Born at San Juan, P.R., April 8, 1919, to the wife of Capt. William Chason, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son.

DICKINSON.—Born at San Diego, Calif., April 16, 1919, to the wife of Col. O. A. Dickinson, Field Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Patricia Hawthorne Dickinson, granddaughter of the late Col. William Langdon Buck, U.S.A.

EDWARDS.—Born recently to the wife of Major C. U. Edwards, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son, B. F. Edwards, 2d.

FULLER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., April 18, 1919, a daughter, Elizabeth Fuller, to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. G. Fuller, U.S.N.

GRIFFITH.—Born at Camp McClellan, Ala., April 13, 1919, to the wife of Major John Griffith, Adj. Gen. Dept., U.S.A., a son, John Griffith, Jr.

LEWIS.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., April 3, 1919, to the wife of Major Henry B. Lewis, Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Frances Harriet Lewis.

LOCKWOOD.—Born at Petersburg, Va., April 22, 1919, a daughter, Leslie Margaret Lockwood, to Lieut. Elbert Wilson Lockwood, 62d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Lockwood.

MALLOY.—Born at New York city, April 19, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. William E. Malley, U.S.N., a son, William E. Malley, Jr., grandson of Major Gen. and Mrs. D. C. Shanks, U.S.A.

SWING.—Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., to the wife of Major Joseph M. Swing, Field Art., U.S.A., a son, grandson of Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.

TAYLOR.—Born at Portland, Ore., April 12, 1919, to the wife of Col. Charles J. Taylor, Engrs., U.S.A., a son, Charles Joel Taylor, Jr., grandson of Major Foster, Vet. Corps, U.S.A., and grandnephew of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, U.S.A.

#### MARRIED.

ALDEN—HILTON.—At Seattle, Washington, April 9, 1919, Mr. Seth Alden and Miss Helen Hilton, daughter of Col. Charles H. Hilton, U.S.A.

BURDETT—BRISCOE.—At Knoxville, Tenn., April 19, 1919, Major Allen Mitchell Burdett, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Briscoe.

CARSCALLEN—CARPENTER.—At New York city, April 21, 1919, Ensign John F. B. Carascallo, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Floyd Carpenter.

COOLEY—MORRIS.—At Washington, D.C., April 21, 1919, Lieut. Thomas R. Cooley, U.S.N., and Miss Adelaide Prescott Morris.

HOEPTNER—BALL.—At National City, Calif., April 10, 1919, Lieut. Herbert Hoepner, U.S.A., and Miss Clara Ball.

KRUEGER—ROBINSON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., April 12, 1919, Major Carl Clifton Krueger, 32d Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Patricia Adele Robinson.

MIELNENZ—PENDERGRASS.—At Washington, D.C., April 16, 1919, Capt. Lloyd E. Mielenz, Corps Engrs., U.S.A., and Miss Penelope S. Pendergrass.

MILLER—CARNEGIE.—At New York city, April 22, 1919, Ensign Roswell Miller, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Margaret Carnegie, daughter of Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

MORSE—SULLIVAN.—At Long Branch, N.J., April 18, 1919, Ensign Howard E. Morse, U.S.N., and Miss Grace M. Sullivan.

PAUL—SIEUVIN.—At Worcester, Mass., April 14, 1919, Capt. Willard S. Paul, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Mary Sieuvin.

ROBBINS—DUSTAN.—At Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10, 1919, Capt. Alfred McC. Robbins, U.S.M.C., and Miss Esther Dustan.

ROWE—DREESBACH.—At New York city, April 21, 1919, Lieut. John W. Rowe, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Mae Dreesbach.

STRAHLMANN—LLOYD.—At Dayton, Ohio, March 20, 1919, Capt. Otto E. Strahmann, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Miss Helen Lloyd.

SULLIVAN—DOYLE.—At New York city, April 19, 1919, Ensign Vernon L. Sullivan, U.S.N., and Miss Frances Doyle.

#### DIED.

ATWATER.—Died at Boston, Mass., April 22, 1919, Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired.

BOYLE.—Died at Plainfield Township, N.J., April 22, 1919, Col. William H. Boyle, U.S.A., retired.

CLARK.—Died at Los Angeles, Calif., March 7, 1919, Mrs. Mary Jane Clark, mother of Lieut. Col. J. A. Clark, Coast Art., U.S.A., and of Capt. William A. Clark, Med. Corps, and of Lena Clark Kerrick, wife of Col. Harrison S. Kerrick, U.S.A.

FOLK.—Died in France, recently, Lieut. Charles F. Folk, Air Service, U.S.A.

FORD.—Died at Smith's Grove, Ky., April 13, 1919, Mrs. J. W. Ford, mother of Mrs. Erie M. Wilson.

GOODRICH.—Died at North Adams, Mass., March 20, 1919, Mrs. Jennie Paul Goodrich, mother of Col. P. M. Goodrich, U.S. Inf.

GRAHAM.—Died at Waterloo, Iowa, March 24, 1919, Mrs. Ethel Edwards Graham, wife of Lieut. Col. George D. Graham, Dental Corps, U.S.A.

GRIFFITH.—Died at Vichy, France, April 8, 1919, Lieut. Col. Lewis T. Griffith, M.O., U.S.A.

HICKEY.—Died at Camp, Calif., April 18, 1919, Capt. Egis T. Hickey, 11th U.S. Cav.

JONES.—Died at San Antonio, Texas, Cadet R. S. Jones, Air Service.

KLINE.—Died at Arlington, Mass., April 23, 1919, Mrs. Leila Cassel Kline, widow of Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U.S.A., retired, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Francis Dwyer.

KOONTZ.—Died at Post Field, Lawton, Okla., April 22, 1919, Lieut. Ralph G. Koontz, U.S.A.

NISBET.—Died at Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 9, 1919, Major James Nisbet, U.S.A.

PENN.—Died at Laredo, Texas, April 18, 1919, Mrs. Virginia Josephine Miller Penn, widow of James S. Penn, and mother of Lieut. Comdr. Albert M. Penn, U.S.N.

ROSS.—Died at New Bedford, April 7, 1919, Worth G. Ross, Jr., son of the late Capt. Commandant Worth G. Ross, U.S.C.G., and Mrs. Ross.

SWIFT.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1919, Carolyn Swift, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Edwin Palmer Swift, U.S.A., and Lucile Paddock Swift, and granddaughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Eben Swift, U.S.A., at the age of one year and five months. Interment in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis.

TAYLOR.—Killed in action at Lake Etang de Luckusse, France, Sept. 18, 1918, Lieut. William H. Taylor, Air Service, U.S.A.

WILSON.—Died in New York city, April 23, 1919, Lieut. Francis J. Wilson, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

### STATE FORCES.

The Rev. Frank W. Crowder, D.D., honorary chaplain of Squadron A, N.Y.G., has invited the active and ex-members of Squadron A to take part in a memorial service for those members of the state military forces who have given their lives in the world war at St. James Episcopal Church, Seventy-first street and Madison avenue, on the afternoon of Sunday, April 27, at four o'clock. Major Gen. Charles F. Roe will command the civilian ex-members of the squadron. Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgeman will command the officers of the old squadron who served with the U.S.A. and state who have not been overseas. Major A. Wendt will be in command of Squadron A, Cav. N.Y.G., and Major S. Whitney will be in command of the 105th M.G. Battalion, U.S.A.

### 69TH N.Y. GUARD, COL. J. J. PHELAN.

Veterans of the 69th New York who served in three wars were present at the review of the 69th Infantry, N.Y. Guard, by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, held in the armory on the night of April 23, and the armory would not hold all the people who tried to gain admittance. The large audience which filled every possible vantage point was fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm, and when Col. John J. Phelan, commanding the 69th N.Y.G., and staff escorted Col. William Donovan, 165th Inf., U.S.A. (old 69th), and a number of other officers of the regiment who had served with him on the battle line in France, into the drill hall, they were cheered to the echo. General Dyer and staff as they were escorted into the drill hall also received rounds of applause.

During the review General Dyer, in addition to members of his own staff, invited the officers of the 165th present to accompany him as honorary members of his staff. These officers included Colonel Donovan, Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, Majors Monahan, Meany, Roots and Kelly, Captain Hurley, Lieutenant Burk, Neary, McNamara and Larkin, and Father Duffy. The program of the evening included review by General Dyer; calisthenics by Co. E, Capt. E. J. Conrad; bayonet exercises by Co. D, Capt. F. J. Cronin; evening parade; salute and parade; singing by the regiment; and dancing for members and guests.

It was a great night for the old and new men of the 69th and its friends, and Colonel Donovan and other members of his command were both surprised and elated in the fine showing the new 69th made during the evening, in steadiness and the display in general, which included several new features. They gave great credit to Colonel Phelan and those under him for the excellent work accomplished. General Dyer paid them high compliment in a public speech to the command after the review, in which he also spoke of the extreme pride felt by the home command at the gallant battle work of the 165th in France, where so many brave men had given up their lives. General Dyer also said that when he visited the battlefields in France and Belgium several months ago he saw the 165th along the Rhine in Germany, and was particularly impressed with its fine, soldierly appearance and physical fitness; he never saw a better looking regiment and it had returned with all the honors that could be won in war.

Colonel Donovan, after inviting the 69th Regiment to sit around him on the floor, gave the home command words of praise, and told how much he and his officers fresh from France had been impressed with the review and exhibitions and the work accomplished in training recruits for the Army. When the 165th marched up Fifth avenue in review on April 28, he said, it would feel as much pride in the new 69th as the latter did in the 165th.

Among the well known ex-officers of the old 69th present were Colonels Duffy and Conley, Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, Majors Thomas F. Lynch and John E. Duffy, Captains DeLaney, Mortimer and McCauley, Lieutenant McDwyer and Judge Ryan, who was a captain under the late Colonel Cavanagh. The reviewing officers and special guests were entertained by Colonel Phelan and his officers at a collation after the military exercises, and there was dancing for members and guests.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts has endorsed a bill presented to the state legislature on April 20 for the reorganization of the numbers of the old 26th Division, U.S.A. (New England). The Governor in his message said: "It would be very much to the advantage of the military life of our Commonwealth if the names of the different units into which our National Guard went could be preserved and their traditions handed down. One of them was the first National Guard unit to open fire with its batteries on the enemy in France. Another was the first United States regiment to be decorated for valor as a regiment in France. These are but examples. These different units have their flags emblazoned with the names of battlefields where they have been carried to victory. Massachusetts ought to preserve these organizations for her future military service."

"At the present time it is entirely uncertain what provisions will be made by the National Government. In this Commonwealth there is a State Guard organized to meet any emergency that is likely to arise. Some of the officers and men of the retiring 26th Division have indicated that they wish to continue in an unbroken line of succession the traditions of the organization in which they have served abroad."

The bill empowers the commander-in-chief to appoint provisional officers for such units as he may from time to time create by orders. Such provisional officers, subject to removal by the commander-in-chief and until their successors are elected or appointed, shall exercise the same military authority over their several commands as specified by the statutes of Massachusetts for duly chosen officers of the organized militia of the Commonwealth. Such provisional officers may be appointed before the enlisted personnel of the units to which they are assigned are enlisted and mustered and may be designated as enlisting and mustering officers of the respective units to which they are assigned. Enlisted men who have been honorably discharged from the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps may be enlisted and mustered without physical examination for the term of one year, and the commander-in-chief may prescribe in orders that commanding officers may farlough the enlisted personnel of their respective commands for such periods as the commander-in-chief may determine in orders.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

E. W. E. writes: Would like to know how G.O. No. 8, 1919, reads. Answer: This is too large for reprinting in this department. It appeared in full in our issue of Feb. 8, which edition is completely sold out. The order refers, among other things, to the regulations governing issue of the Spanish and Mexican border medals authorized for the National Guard. What is your particular question?

SUBSCRIBER asks: When an ex-sergeant re-enlists after being discharged as a first Lieutenant, does his warrant date from re-enlistment or the date of his last warrant before being commissioned? Answer: From last warrant, and service counted as continuous.

S. D.—Apply to the Interior Department, Washington, regarding homestead claim for an enlisted man. Write to the Pension Commissioner, Washington, for the Indian War pension act. Service pension is payable to survivors of certain Indian wars who have reached the age of sixty-two years.

S. M. B. asks: (1) Is there any law permitting a discharged second Lieutenant of Infantry, who served only in America during the war with Germany, to wear his uniform occasionally, not on occasions of ceremony, and after more than three months have elapsed since his discharge? (2) What is the letter insignia for U.S. Reserve officer when called to active duty, "U.S." or "U.S.R."? Answer: (1) He may wear it at any time, but must wear the distinctive red discharge chevron thereon. (2) Under present regulations, G.O. 73, 1918, which are in force during the emergency, "U.S." is the lettering for all officers. "U.S.R." may come back later, when we return to a Regular Army basis.

MRS. T. S. asks: (1) Please explain what this means: "Pension bill for wars other than Civil War"? (2) Also what H.R. 15219 bill means? (3) My husband is a veteran of the Spanish War and was disabled in the service a few years ago. Do either of these bills entitle him to a pension? Answer: (1) This was an omnibus bill in which were brought together in one measure a large number of private pension bills, principally for increases of amounts to certain individual pensioners. It did not create any new class or increase rates to anyone not specifically mentioned in the bills included in this omnibus measure. (2) H.R. 15219 means "House of Representatives bill No. 15219"; this was the bill that appropriated the money to pay all the pensions for the coming year authorized by the general and special pension laws. (3) If the disability originated in the Service, he should apply to the Pension Commissioner for a pension under the general law. There was no new law passed at the late Congress to apply to his case.

PADDY FROM CORK asks: (1) I have served four and a half years during the war. Can I now wear four service silver chevrons on my sleeve? (2) Where can I get "The Regulations to Furlough to Regular Army Reserve"? (3) What clothing does a man furloughed to the Reserve keep when he is furloughed? Answer: (1) For service outside the war zone, yes. (2) From the Adjutant General, or at your headquarters. (3) See Cir. 166, published page 1125, our issue of April 12.

H. F.—Latest information on the Navy uniform changes appears on pages 994, our issue of March 15, and 1072, March 29. Regarding confirmation of your reserve commission, apply to the Bureau of Navigation.

MRS. F. G. M.—The decision to resume promotions in the Army has a limited application, as the forces are being rapidly demobilized. Regular officers entitled to permanent promotion will receive same in the regular course, but most of the Regulars already have higher rank than that of their permanent status. See our Army orders for lists of emergency appointments (promotions) in the A.E.F.

C. E. A.—It is not possible to say why you were not called to active duty earlier in the war.

JUPITER.—Write to the Bureau of Navigation for authority to wear the Mexican service badge and ribbon for service in the Navy, under G.O. 365, N.D.

W. M. J.—The capture of Juvigny was not a part of a major operation, but was a part of the clean-up after the battle of Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood.

J. E. M. asks: What is the War Department going to do with men of my case? I attended high school for three years before coming into the Service and now have eight years' service to my credit. Was promoted last July to first Lieutenant and recommended for another higher grade, but the war came to an end. Cannot the War Department commission the "dead" provisional eligible list of men into the Regular Army with present emergency grade and rank? It seems quite unfair to be turned away completely. Answer: Existing law does not per-

mit it. All original appointments to Regular Army are in grades of second Lieutenant. See National Defense Act.

G. H. F.—On Nov. 11, 1918, there were 2,219 chaplains in the Army. Up to April 3, 1919, 674 of these were discharged.

V. J.—Regarding delivery of the Liberty Bond for which you have paid, apply to the officer in charge of Army allotments for Liberty Loan, War Department.

J. W. F.—Charles L. Sampson, who was captain, 12th Inf., in 1918, has the emergency rank of lieutenant colonel and is stationed at Hoboken, N.J. We cannot give you any information regarding the enlisted man you refer to. Ask The A.G., through the channel.

S. O. S.—No bonus due you for discharge in 1904. The Cavalry was organized in March, 1901; 13th, April, 1901; 13th, May, 1901; 14th and 15th, March, 1901.

R.A.C.—R. M. Danford is a captain, Field Artillery, office Chief of Field Artillery, Washington.

H. L. M.—The last promotions of Navy chaplains confirmed by the Senate were on March 1, 1919: Chaplains, commanders, to rank of captain, A. W. Stone, E. W. Scott and S. K. Evans; Acting Chaplain H. Dumfresy to be a chaplain, Lieutenant (j.g.). Apply through the channel as to acceptance of resignation of acting chaplain who entered for the duration of the war.

R. G. R.—The first lieutenant who under competent orders exercised the duties of a captain in the A.E.F. should receive pay of the higher grade as per Par. 1267, A.R.

J. S.—Under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1918, promotions are made, on examination, to grade of captain upon completion of five years' service in the Medical Corps. Relative rank among captains, M.C. . . . shall be determined by counting all service rendered in said corps and as assistant surgeon in the Regular Army. The officers now holding emergency rank and who have signified their desire to enter the Regular Army will not enter in the high ranks now held by them. For the law in the matter see the National Defense Act and the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918.

A. E.—A man who has served more than four years of his seven-year enlistment will be furloughed to the Reserve when the emergency is over and orders are issued. Prior to November, 1918, the enlistment period was four years' colors and three years' Reserve. Casuals continue to come back from France. All men sent to hospital are sent back as casuals unless their organizations are on the same ship. Most all who were wounded and sick at the time of the armistice, in hospital, have returned. A man with nearly five years' service in and who has promise of a good job and can show that his dependents are in urgent need of him at home, should see Circular 16, 1919, regarding release from active service. Man with ten months yet to serve for retirement, his present rank being "cook," but on account of service rendered he has been recommended for retirement with pay and rank of first sergeant, could receive his promotion and retire in the grade. See A.E. 134.

FIELD CLERKS.—Under the authority of the Army Appropriation Act of July 9, 1918, all Army field clerks, for the emergency at least, regardless of whether they have had twelve years of service, are entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light. They shall have the same allowances and benefits as heretofore allowed by law to pay clerks, Q.M.C., not including retirement. The minimum or entrance pay, exclusive of said allowances, shall be \$1,200 per annum. The Army field clerks on foreign service receive ten per cent increase of pay.

H. J. W.—For your service in the Philippines, 1899-1904, you should have the Philippine campaign badge and its ribbon, not the "Congressional medal." For your Regular service within U.S. during the Spanish War you are not entitled to a Spanish War badge, nor to the Spanish War medal awarded by Congress to the National Guard members who had ninety days' service in the U.S. during the Spanish War under orders of the President. Apply to The Adjutant General.

C. C. E. asks: In your issue of March 29 there is printed a letter relative to the retention of rank by discharged officers, the letter stating that after the close of previous wars laws have been passed by Congress authorizing the retention of military titles. The writer is also a discharged officer and believes that such an act of Congress would not be out of place, but it has always been, as I understand the matter, customary for officers of the Army of the grade of captain and higher to be addressed by their appropriate rank after discharge. Am I correct? Answer: In civil life it has been, once a captain, major, etc., to address a former officer as such, as a matter of courtesy, regardless of law. The War Department, however, would not use or recognize such title unless Congress authorized its use in connection with ex-officers.

R. P. S. asks: (1) What service stripe is authorized for recipients of the Croix de Guerre? (2) Does authority to wear the wound-chevron depend upon actual wounds received in action, or are soldiers treated in Army hospitals for gas, shell-shock, etc., also entitled to it? (3) I neglected to apply for additional travel pay on discharge from my first enlistment, Sept. 16, 1918, when I applied for my bonus on my second enlistment (draft), from which I was discharged Jan. 10, 1919. In my letter to the Zone Finance Officer I enclosed both discharge certificates. How may I obtain this extra amount? Are the checks for extra travel pay being sent out with the bonus checks? Answer: (1) A ribbon on the left breast—green, with seven narrow red stripes. (2) A gold chevron if wounded in action or disabled by gas. (3) Adjustments of travel pay are also made through Zone Finance Officer. Travel pay or discharge prior to Nov. 11, 1918, is three and one-half cents a mile, and you are not entitled to one and one-half cents a mile for the previous discharge.

J. L. M.—The Congressional Record is sold by the Government Printer, Washington, D.C. The Navy Register may be purchased of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office.

M. S. A.—The 182d M.P. Battalion is a Military Police battalion, with a station in France. It is attached to the Judge Advocate General's Headquarters, Paris, and is not part of a division.

SUBSCRIBER.—Ask the Auditor for the War Department regarding your bonus pay for service during the Spanish-American War.

E. J. R. asks: I served one complete three-year enlistment, was discharged and re-enlisted for seven years at Fort Bliss, Texas. I am now to be furloughed to the Reserve at Fort Bliss, Texas. Am I entitled to travel pay to my original place of muster into the Service, which is Jefferson Barracks, Mo., or to my actual bona fide home, which is La Fayette, Ind.? Answer: Entitled to five cents a mile to your home, or to place of original muster in, as you may elect.

L. G.—The P.O. address of the 6th U.S. Infantry is A.P.O. 745, France; no orders to early convoy.

C. T. M. asks: A.P.N.C.O. on the retired list, called to active service, commissioned in the emergency Army, is he eligible to be retired on disability, contracted in line of duty, with the rank he now holds? If a first lieutenant, will he be advanced or lowered one rank for retirement? Answer: No retirement privilege for emergency officers.

EARNEST READER asks: (1) Re-enlisted Aug. 24, 1915; discharged July 10, 1917, to accept appointment as second lieutenant (temp.) of Cavalry; discharged of my commission April 1, 1918, will re-enlist immediately. Will not this place me in my fifth enlistment period? When commissioned I was in my fourth enlistment period. (2) Upon re-enlisting I will revert to my former grade as squadron sergeant major, will be detailed on duty at Department Headquarters. Will this entitle me to commutation of rations under paragraph 1223, subparagraph 3, A.R. 1918, or under subparagraph 9, paragraph 1223, A.R. 1918? Answer: (1) As four years have not elapsed since Aug. 24, 1915, you are not entitled to fifth enlistment pay. (2) Yes.

R. G. S. asks: Upon discharge of enlisted man under Cir. 101, W.D., 1919, for re-enlistment, is soldier permitted to retain and dispose as he desires the clothing stated in Cir. 166, and have same taken from his old clothing, Form 637, A.G.O., and not carried forward and charged against soldier on new one when executed upon re-enlistment? Answer: No.

E. O. S. asks: (1) Is the Utility Division of this camp a part of the Q.M. Corps? (2) Will the Utility Division of this camp, of which Utility Co. 1 is a part, be demobilized or will they remain a part of the Regular Army? (3) On July 24, 1919, I will have completed four years active service under act of Aug. 24, 1912. Can I re-enlist in my present grade in



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the Q.M. Corps, or must I re-enlist in Utility Co. 1 in order to retain my present grade? Recruiting officer says I can retain my present grade by re-enlisting in the same branch of service. Does that mean I can re-enlist in Q.M. Corps or must I re-enlist in the Utility service? (4) After re-enlisting will it make a difference whether the appointment is permanent or temporary in N.A. Answer: (1) It is not a unit of the Regular Army. (2) Unless the Reorganization bill makes provision for Utility companies, they go out with demobilization. (3) Re-enlist in your Regular branch. (4) See answer to (2).

M. W. M. asks: I enlisted Oct. 9, 1915, for seven years. How long do I have to serve before I can be discharged or furloughed to the Reserve, providing peace is signed within a short time? Answer: You could ask for furlough at three years, or you would be entitled thereto at four years, that is Oct. 8, 1919.

E. A. D.—You have taken the proper course by submitting your application to The Adjutant General for the National Guard Mexican border medal. If you do not get a reply in a reasonable time, write again, calling attention to your former communication.

D. C. asks: (1) Are there any vacancies for commissions in the Philippine Scouts? If so, what are the requirements? (2) I was discharged Jan. 10, 1919, and received three and one-half cents per mile travel pay. Am I entitled to any more? (3) I enlisted while the clothing allowance system was in effect and when discharged I had some money due me on this, which I did not receive. Where should I apply for this? Answer: (1) Apply to The Adjutant General; no vacancies have been announced. (2) Yes; apply to the Zone Finance Officer for the \$60 discharge bonus and for the mileage difference of one and one-half cents per mile. See your local recruiting officer. (3) If you had a credit you should have received it with your pay.

LEVY asks: Re-enlisted March 15, 1917, for period of seven years; under this enlistment what constitutes an enlistment period, three or four years? Answer: Enlistments prior to Nov. 1, 1917, were for four years active, three years reserve; begun on and after Nov. 1, 1917, three active, four reserve.

C. H. asks: (1) In regard to the new Victory medal, do cadets at the U.S.M.A. come under the provisions as members of the active Army? (2) I served in the Federalized National Guard from March, 1917, until June, 1917, doing bridge guard duty. Am I entitled to the medal? Answer: (1) No; the cadets are not part of the active Army. (2) Yes.

RETIRED.—The uniform of retired officers of the Army will be, at their option, either the pattern prescribed for officers of corresponding rank in their corps, department or arm of service at date of retirement, or the pattern that is at present or may hereafter be prescribed for officers on the active list, except that the two uniforms shall not be mixed and officers below the grade of brigadier general shall omit the insignia of corps, department or arm of service. Retired officers on active duty may wear the uniform prescribed for officers on the active list, including the insignia of corps, department or arm of service in which they may be serving. As a retired officer is not a discharged officer, Circular 166, providing for wearing of the red chevron to denote discharge, in no way applies to retired officers returned to inactive status. Sec. 125, N.D.A., does not limit the occasions upon which a retired officer may wear the uniform of his actual rank.

E. L. S. asks: (1) What number is Rolfe S. Sample, now temporary first lieutenant, in the file for permanent promotion in the Regular Army as a first Lieutenant, Infantry? (2) What is Capt. Samuel Louis Alexander's (now temporary captain, Infantry) standing with regard to permanent promotion? Answer: (1) E. L. S. is No. 369 on the list of second lieutenants. (2) S. L. A. is No. 479 on list of first lieutenants.

RESERVE asks: (1) I was commissioned captain, Field Artillery, rank of Jan. 10, 1919. How do I stand in the list of captains in the O.R.C.? (2) Was the rule to recommission in the Reserve in the same grade as that held in the U.S.A.? (3) What are the plans for calling Reserve officers the coming summer? Answer: (1) Precedence in the O.R.C. will be determined by date of call to active service. (2) The provisions of the National Defense Act for the O.R.C. were followed. (3) No plans announced.

J. H. M. asks: (1) Can I claim a Mexican service ribbon if I was discharged in 1915? Was a member of a troop that was in action and had casualties in Mexico. (2) Due to be furloughed to Reserve June 4, 1919, could I be transferred overseas for the remaining three years and retain my present rank as sergeant? (3) Will men in the Service before the war get all clothing money due them up to July 14, 1917? Answer: (1) Send application through channel to The A.G. (2) Apply to recruiting officer. (3) All credits on accounts that date stand.

C. A. M. asks: I enlisted April 10, 1918. Was discharged to accept a commission in the Sanitary Corps Nov. 8, 1918. I expect to be discharged shortly as an officer, after which I intend to re-enlist in my former grade of hospital sergeant, Medical Department. Upon doing so what enlistment will I be in, and will I be entitled to re-enlistment pay? Answer: Will be in the same enlistment period as when you were discharged to take commission. New period begins April 10, 1920.

G. M.—49th Aero Squadron is assigned to early convoy, but date not announced.

G. K. asks: What enlistment period should I be drawing pay for? My service is as follows: Feb. 18, 1899, to Feb. 17, 1902; May 12, 1903, to Dec. 17, 1904 (discharged by reason of G.O. 176, War D., Nov. 17, 1904); Dec. 18, 1904, to Dec. 17, 1907; Dec. 18, 1907, to Dec. 17, 1910; Dec. 18, 1910, to Dec. 17, 1913. Serving in present enlistment since Feb. 7, 1914. Answer: Seventh since Feb. 7, 1914.

BLUEFIELDS asks: Is a Navy enlisted man entitled to a Service badge under the following conditions: (1) Cuban Pacification—Was stationed on U.S.S. Dubuque which went to Havana Harbor during December, 1908, principally for liberty purposes, but did send men ashore on orders. This was during the pacification Army period. (2) Nicaragua. In January, 1909, landed at Bluefields, Nic., on orders from commanding officer, U.S.S. Dubuque, which vessel was sent to Bluefields to protect American interests. Answer: (1) Cuban Pacification badge is given only for service ashore. (2) If you participated in the operations ashore, apply to the Bureau of Navigation.

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#### PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 10, 1919.

A most interesting event was the visit of the House Naval Affairs Committee on Wednesday and Thursday, when they thoroughly inspected the naval station, yard and docks. There was a banquet in the evening given by the Bremerton Chamber of Commerce. The various yard officers entertained the Congressmen as house guests during their stay here. Wednesday evening, following the mass meeting at the armory, Capt. Luther E. Gregory, C.C.E., and Mrs. Gregory entertained several of the Congressmen informally at their quarters. Mrs. Gregory sang several old, familiar songs for the guests.

Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N., and Mrs. Reed, who are leaving for Mare Island Navy Yard for station, were guests of honor at a banquet given last Saturday by the Machinery Division in the supper room of the Methodist Church in Bremerton. As a token of appreciation for the friendly interest which the Reeds have taken in all the activities of the community, a silver plaque with suitable inscription, was presented to Comdr. and Mrs. Reed. A bronze desk set, with her monogram engraved upon each piece, was given to Mrs. Reed. Monday night Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Smith entertained at a bridge party for Comdr. and Mrs. Reed. During her residence at this yard Mrs. Reed has made it a point to do some daily act of service for the community, and in leaving this station she takes with her the love and good wishes of the entire community. To give their friends an opportunity to bid them good-bye, Lieut. Comdr. O. W. Fowler, U.S.N., called a tea Friday, and many officers and ladies of the station called during the receiving hours. The same evening the foremen of the Machinery Division and their wives were invited guests at an informal reception for the Reeds. Other affairs given in honor of Commander Reed and Mrs. Reed were a dinner party last Sunday by Comdr. Guy A. Bisset, C.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Bisset, and a dinner on Tuesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry White in Bremerton. Thursday Capt. George R. Slocum, U.S.N., and Mrs. Slocum entertained at a dinner for the Reeds in the cabin of the receiving ship Philadelphia. Commander Reed and Mrs. Reed left on Saturday for their new station at Mare Island.

A small dinner party was given Friday by Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Gregory. An evening of music followed. The guests were Capt. George R. Slocum, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Slocum, Lieut. George W. Plaisted, U.S.N., and Mrs. Plaisted.

Comdr. A. T. Church, U.S.N., arrived March 27 for duty as engineer officer of the yard, relieving Comdr. Milton E. Reed, U.S.N. Commander Church has been in command of the U.S.S. Melville in foreign waters. Mrs. Church has also arrived.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., April 16, 1919.

Capt. Eugene Ryan, P.C., accompanied by Mrs. Ryan, arrived here April 8 and reported for duty, relieving Capt. C. Ray, long in charge of the navy yard pay office. Mrs. Ryan was a Vallejo girl before her marriage, and her sisters reside in that city. Comdr. Milton S. Reed also reported last week as machinery division officer, relieving Capt. C. N. Offley, here for three years. Comdr. and Mrs. Reed are guests of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. N. Mitchell until their quarters are ready. Capt. and Mrs. Offley and Miss Margaret Offley spent a few days in San Francisco before leaving for Pittsburgh, where the Captain has been ordered for inspection duty.

Mrs. T. D. Parker entertained at luncheon Thursday, complimented to Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne and to her aunt, Mrs. Ward Law, of South Carolina, here on a visit. Others present: Mesdames Goodall, of Oakland, J. J. Chestham, C. A. Carlson, T. J. See and M. L. Miller. Miss Atwater, of Boston, who has been visiting her uncle, Rear Admiral Doyle, at Honolulu, is here for a short stay on her way East. She is the guest of Mrs. Saunders and the latter's son, Lieut. Harold Saunders, C.C. Major Gen. and Mrs. John F. Morrison entertained at dinner at the Fairmont, San Francisco, Tuesday evening, for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick March. Others present: Brig. Gen. and Mesdames Edward McClelland, Carroll Devol and T. J. Watson, Messrs. and Mesdames A. B. Hammond, Herbert Fleischhacker and Timothy Hopkins.

Lieut. Comdr. William B. Witterdink, P.C., who left a week ago for Yerba Buena for duty, was honored with a farewell dinner by a party of friends at Calisoga. Lieut. William M. Newhall arrived from France last week and joined Mrs. Newhall and their children in San Francisco. Mrs. E. Grahame Parker left San Francisco last week for New York, to join her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. G. Stone. Mrs. Stockman Bondel, who was the guest of relatives in San Francisco during Colonel Bondel's absence in France, has joined him in Washington, D.C., where now the Colonel is on duty.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason celebrated their wedding anniversary April 9, when officers of the Construction Corps and their wives completely surprised them with a dinner given in the Gleasons' own quarters. The recipients of the surprise were induced to take an automobile ride, having previously accepted a dinner invitation. When they returned to their quarters, it was to find that drive and dinner invitation had been used as a means to get them away for a short while and that the dinner was to be in their own home. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Gleason, Madame Gleason, Miss Elizabeth Shapley, Comdr. and Mrs. James Reed, Jr., Mrs. Moulton, Lieut. Edwin Mountby, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. O. E. Eytling, Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Shahas, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Crosby, Lieut. Comdr. Harold Saunders, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Grawne and Lieutenant Patch.

Misses Mary Gorgas and Martha Sutton were the complimented guests at a dinner given aboard the Marblehead last week by the wardroom officers. Miss Gorgas recently returned from a month's visit to Coronado. Rear Admiral and Mrs.

Charles Gove have left for Coronado. They were accompanied south by Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Sypher. Owing to the illness of their sister, Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach have again canceled their usual Thursday at home. Mrs. Schneider is under treatment at the naval hospital and is now thought to be doing nicely.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. T. Hunt, the former just back from overseas, have taken a house at San Anselmo for the summer. Capt. E. Z. Sutton, who reached New York this week from overseas, is en route West to join Mrs. Sutton at the home of her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. Long, in Piedmont. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. W. Ross have as house guest in Vallejo Mrs. A. E. Bernstein and two sons, of Berkeley. Captain Bernstein is with the Army of Occupation. Lieut. Comdr. Ross recently returned from a two weeks visit to Southern California. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander, the former on duty at the training camp, have moved into their quarters at the yard.

Rear Admiral Joseph L. Jayne inspected the Navy camp last week and was the luncheon guest of Capt. Marcus L. Miller. At a luncheon given in San Francisco by Miss Eleanor Simmons, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Simmons, of Sacramento, she announced her engagement to Ensign Victor A. LaBarge, U.S.N., now serving aboard one of the ships in the Caribbean Sea.

Capt. Lynn Coover returned Monday from a trip to Bremerton, where he went in charge of a detachment of 100 marines sent to the barracks there; 175 marines left for Cavite on the last transport; a detachment is now expected to arrive here from the Orient, en route to Eastern stations. Some 300 recruits from the Chicago training station have arrived at the yard during the week, the first of the 1,500 which are to be sent here for training. Of late so many men have been either discharged from the service or sent to ships that the training camp has been almost deserted. The same condition prevails at barracks, so that between the two there are probably not more than 1,000 men here, whereas during the war period there were eight or ten times that number constantly in training.

The Saturn and Unalga have sailed for Alaska, the Saturn taking the last radio crew which is to be sent from Mare Island to overhaul the wireless stations in the Far North. This work will hereafter be handled by Bremerton.

Fifteen sub-chasers, which will form part of the fleet of this type boat to be maintained on the Pacific coast, have arrived at Magdalena Bay. After being repaired here the boats will be distributed to different stations, some going to Guam, Tutuila and Honolulu, and others remaining in the 12th and 13th Naval Districts.

Authority has been received for the erection of a \$55,000 combination storage and testing building for torpedoes at the ammunition depot. The work will be done by the yard and the building completed by July 1. Orders have been received to install a landing for hydroplanes, in order that experimental flights may be made from the Navy Flying School at San Diego. The landing place will be at the northern end of the yard, in the vicinity of the proposed submarine base.

#### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, April 6, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram on Friday gave a dinner in compliment to Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Russell P. Hartie, who recently arrived from Camp Lewis, and are remaining in Salt Lake for some time. The guests besides Col. and Mrs. Hartie were U.S. Senator and Mrs. Reed Smoot, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Hamilton, Mrs. Cornelius Sabin, Mrs. Duncan G. Richart, Col. Walter Moore and Colonel Parce.

A band has been organized among the convalescents and the medical detachment at the hospital, and Lieut. George Miller, of the Red Cross, and Lieut. W. J. Lovering, of the morale bureau, have secured instruments to the value of \$1,000 for the use of the men. Another enterprise of the same officers is the remodeling of the old bowling alleys, the equipment for which has been furnished by the local Knights of Columbus. The new library, which has been completely catalogued, has been furnished with many comfortable chairs and lounges by the Red Cross, and Miss Edgara Wedgwood, daughter of former Adj. Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, has undertaken the management of the place and is on duty every day.

Lieut. William A. Corn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Corn, formerly Miss Beatrice Brewer, of Ogden, have been visiting relatives for some time. They have been guests at numerous affairs in the Junction City. Lieutenant Corn was honor guest at a luncheon given by the Rotary Club members on April 2, and both the young people were guests at a dinner of ten covers given Saturday by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Bristol.

Mrs. Cornelius Sabin, who has spent about a year with Col. and Mrs. George L. Byram at the post, will leave shortly for a stay of some two months in the East. She will spend some time with her niece, and Mrs. John E. Lewis and Major Lewis, who are at Chester, Pa., where the Major is instructor in military art and science. Lieut. and Mrs. Roy C. Bothwell were honored guests on Wednesday at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Glenn R. Bothwell to more than a hundred friends. Mrs. Duncan G. Richart, who assisted in receiving, is a cousin of Lieutenant Bothwell, who has been with Mrs. Bothwell at Fort Sill, his station since early last summer, when they were married.

Lieut. George C. Beck, who made the initial trip in the giant airplane, the big Handley-Page car weighing 14,000 pounds, has returned to his home in Farmington, just north of Salt Lake, and has taken steps toward establishing an aviation school and commercial aviation company there. He is being backed by many local people.

Col. Willis A. Uline spent a few days in the city last week and inspected Company G of the 21st Infantry, his own regiment, which, except for that one company, is at Fort George Wright, Wash. Colonel Uline left on April 5 to rejoin his regiment.

Mrs. Graham, wife of Colonel Graham, entertained at a tea on April 2 in compliment to Mrs. Frank Graham, Jr., of Tacoma, her house guest. About thirty friends called. Miss Elsa Bamberger, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Simon Bamberger, of Utah, is in Chester, Pa., spending a few weeks with Mrs. John Earl Lewis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Byram, of Fort Douglas.

Lieut. John D. Van Cott, after a year's service in France, has returned to join his wife, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Waldemar Van Cott, during his absence.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 14, 1919.

Mrs. Samuel Smoot was hostess at a bridge-tea Thursday, honoring her house guest, Mrs. Mary Shields Lawson, of Columbia, Mo. Eight guests played bridge, which company was augmented by twenty-five friends who enjoyed the tea. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. William A. Shunk and Mrs. Walter Smith. The prizes were awarded to Mrs. O. W. B. Farr and Mrs. Charles W. Goss.

Mrs. Jesse Holmes and mother, Mrs. S. F. Neely, left Thursday for a three weeks' stay at Excelsior Springs, Mo. Major Samuel Smoot returned to Fort Leavenworth Thursday from a month's absence in Florida.

At the dancing party given Thursday evening by Major Morris, Captain Ingle, Major Rucker, Lieutenant Pierce and Dr. Morer at the officers' mess, the guests included the Misses Helen Burnham, Arts Williams, Lucile Lambert, Margaret Jones, Margaret Murphy, Cordelia Wallace, Eleanor Anthony, Florence Burr, Dorothy Gordon, Dacotah Drexel, of Topeka; Mrs. Stephen Curtis, of Troy, N.Y. Knight Higgins, who has spent the winter with his grandmother, Mrs. M. Knight, left Friday to join his father, Capt. J. W. Higgins, at Fort Gordon, Ga. Mrs. Arthur Holderness entertained at luncheon Saturday for Mrs. Edward Calvert, of Fort Des Moines, Ia.; Mrs. Henry Gibbons, of Fort Keogh, Mont.; Mrs. A. E. Anderson and Miss Stiles McGonigle.

Major William Jones, of the Artillery School of Fire at Fort Sill, Okla., is the guest in Leavenworth of Mrs. Frederick Schroeder and Miss Evangeline Schroeder. Capt. Thomas Lee Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson and children, who have been guests of Captain Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson, in Leavenworth, left Friday for Annapolis, where Captain Johnson has been ordered for duty at the Naval Acad-



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emy. Mrs. Mary S. Lawson has returned to her home in Columbia, Mo., after a short visit with Major and Mrs. Samuel Smoot.

Capt. Desmond O'Keefe, who is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O'Keefe, in Leavenworth, has returned from a visit with his aunt, Mrs. William Helmets, and Mr. Helmets in Kansas City, Mo. Captain O'Keefe will return the last of the week to his station at Camp Taylor, Ky. About ten officers now on duty here have been recommended for overseas service out of a large number of Regulars who volunteered. According to Col. William A. Shunk, commandant, possibly less than half of those recommended will be ordered for overseas duty. The Regular officers are needed for relief, and while thousands have volunteered only a small per cent of the overseas duty applicants will be accepted.

Mrs. Edward Calvert and daughter, Martha, who spent a fortnight with Colonel Calvert's relatives in Bowling Green, Ky., returned to Leavenworth last week and will leave this week for Des Moines, Ia., to join Colonel Calvert, who is in command of the Remount Station. Word has been received that Major J. A. Barker, formerly of the Soldiers' Home, has been assigned to the Soldiers' Home at Danville, Ill. Dr. Barker has recently been discharged from the Army, in which he held a commission as major in the Medical Corps.

Company G, 49th Inf., entertained over one hundred guests with an elaborate turkey dinner on Sunday at their mess.

Col. and Mrs. William A. Shunk returned the first of the week from a short stay at Fort Riley. Colonel Shunk was ordered to Camp Funston on official duty, and during his absence the post was commanded by Lieut. Col. C. G. Sturtevant, 49th Inf.

In a communication received from Congressman Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., written on the eve of his departure for France with the members of the House Military Committee, he gave the information that it was proposed to reopen the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth Sept. 1 on a scale much larger than ever before. During the war the Leavenworth schools were practically duplicated at Langres, France. Here Colonel Fiske, a distinguished Leavenworth graduate, performed a great work in training officers for staff and field duties, and the news that General Pershing had recently forwarded to Washington a plan of Colonel Fiske's now to transplant the present school at Langres right to Fort Leavenworth with many of the present officers and instructors. Ordinarily the Fort Leavenworth schools have had about seventy-five officers in the line class and twenty-five in the staff class. General Pershing now recommends that the line class of the Army Service School at Leavenworth be 200 and the staff class 100 officers, both line and staff classes to be all field officers. This number will undoubtedly be approved by the General Staff. In addition to this size for the school, it also recommends that the War College now at Washington be transferred to Fort Leavenworth and consolidated with the Service Schools, holding that all the higher educational work should be embraced in one command at one place. This last recommendation may not be approved just now.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 4, 1919.

Mrs. Thaddeus B. Seigle, Mrs. John French Conklin, Mrs. Morris Forbes, Capt. W. J. Murphy, Miss Murphy and Capt. and Mrs. Hoblitzell arrived on the transport this week and are on the post.

On Friday Mrs. Frank Midkiff complimented Mrs. Case and Mrs. John Midkiff at an informal afternoon at her quarters in the 1st Hawaiian Infantry post. The guests included Messes Silver, Koehler, Reutfr, Ayer, William Brier and Hoogs.

The most elaborate affair of the week was the reception and dance given by the officers and ladies of this post, honoring Mrs. Conklin and Mrs. Seigle. The affair was held in the John Heard pavilion. A large number of people from Honolulu as well as from other posts were present.

A Chinese dinner was the way chosen by Lieut. and Mrs. George Raymond to entertain last Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Gluud, Mrs. Copps and Miss Gretie Gluud. The Schofield Red Cross unit met on Wednesday with Mrs. Harrison Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Pineo entertained at dinner on Monday, honoring Lieut. and Mrs. Moo and Mrs. Linder. Other guests came in after dinner, and dancing was enjoyed.

Major Arthur W. Neely, 2d Hawaiian Infantry, and Capt. F. C. Moore have received orders to report to San Francisco. Mrs. Moore will remain here until Captain Moore is settled. Mrs. W. J. Murphy entertained at dinner Thursday in honor of her sister, Miss Vivian Murphy. Covers were laid for ten. On Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Boyd had as dinner guests Madam Weinrich, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weinrich, and Mrs. E. F. Berger. Other guests arrived later in the evening.

Mrs. Berthold Moeller has as house guests Mrs. W. Howard and daughter, of Honolulu. Major and Mrs. Lawrence Patterson entertained Capt. and Mrs. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. Mikels with a motor ride followed by dinner last Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. John Midkiff spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Midkiff this week.

Mrs. John W. Conklin is the guest of her father, Brig. Gen. John W. Heard, during Major Conklin's absence in France. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Kellond entertained at dinner Monday for Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Murphy.

The 17th Cavalry will arrive from the mainland this week for station on this post.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., April 11, 1919.

Mrs. L. M. Judd has her mother, Mrs. Hackett, from Honolulu, as her guest. Lieuts. Porter V. Hanf and J. O. Arrowsmith were dinner hosts at the 3d Engineers Club for Miss Laura McCready, Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad Hardy and Miss Long. The party later attended the post hop. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Kellond have as house guests Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Walker, of Honolulu.

Among the new arrivals on the post are Capt. and Mrs. Hoblitzell, D.C., Mrs. Hoblitzell and two children, of Cincinnati. Major and Mrs. Harrison Coleman entertained at supper on Sunday. Congratulations are being tendered Major and Mrs. H. L. Lewis on the birth of a little daughter at the Department Hospital on Friday. Mrs. William Calcutt, of Oakland, Calif., arrived on a recent steamer and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Kirby Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad Hardy have as their guest Miss McMichael from Fort Shafter. Mrs. E. F. Berger is spending the week in Waialua. On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. William J. Murphy entertained at a dancing party at their quarters of the new Field Artillery cantonment. Brig. Gen. John W. Heard entertained at dinner at the officers' club on

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Monday for Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Miss Lally, Mrs. J. P. Conklin and Major Marsh.

Lieut. and Mrs. Conrad Hardy have as the guest Miss McGeary, of Honolulu. Major and Mrs. Harrison Coleman entertained with three tables of bridge on Tuesday evening at their quarters in the old 25th Infantry cantonment. The prizes were won by Mrs. Eugene Ayers and Capt. Killian Schmidt. Lieut. and Mrs. Fay McCall were hosts for a pretty dinner Saturday. Present were Lieut. and Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. Woods, Miss Martin and Major Charles L. Marsh.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cyril Hoogs have as their guest Mrs. J. W. Wademan. Major and Mrs. Donald Forbes leave on the next transport to spend a two months' leave in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Fish, Lieut. and Mrs. Nold and Captain Levy paid a visit to the Engineer camp in the Koolau mountains on Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Linder entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Pineo at their beach home for a few days last week. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Ayers and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Brier motored to Waialua and were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Harry Vincent entertained at supper Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Bryan and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford White, of Honolulu. Capt. and Mrs. Midkiff have returned from a week spent in Honolulu. On Sunday evening Mrs. John F. Conklin and Brig. Gen. John W. Heard were dinner guests of Miss Lavinia Lally at the Moana Hotel.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Pineo and Miss Murphy made the trip around the island last Sunday. Picnicking and swimming were enjoyed at Haunula Beach. Capt. and Mrs. C. P. Hardy have as their house guest Miss Long, of Honolulu. Lieut. and Mrs. Cyril Hoogs are spending the week-end in Honolulu.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Brier had as house guests for the past week the Misses Anne Ryan and Marie Johnson. Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Kellond entertained at dinner and bridge on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. D. Pineo and Mesdames Borthold Moeller and Woods. A large party from this post attended the dance at Shafter given in honor of Mrs. Norton and Brigadier General Hodges on Friday.

The 17th Cavalry arrives on this post on Sunday and will occupy the Cavalry post now occupied by the 3d Engineers. The Engineers will move up to Schofield to the Artillery post.

Fort Kamehameha, H.T., March 30, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Ridgway arrived on Monday's transport and are occupying field officers' quarters No. 22. Colonel Ridgway is Coast Defense commander, relieving Colonel Abbott. Capt. and Mrs. John C. Hawkins are late arrivals from the mainland. Captain H. L. King served six months in France. Ladies of the post who were entertained by Mrs. L. H. Ross at her quarters Wednesday morning included Mesdames Byron D. Beck, Lawrence Mann, Charles H. Chapin, Harold Mather, L. H. Nunnelee, E. J. Tierney, Reamer W. Arg, Charles A. Couplin, Frank J. Coyle, Charles J. Hendrickson, Hugo Kner, E. A. Williford, John C. Hawkins, Aubie B. Wells, R. W. Coward, B. F. Safranek.

The ladies of the post were hostesses at a swimming party and reception complimentary to Col. John W. C. Abbott on Saturday. The reception was held at Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Williford's quarters. During the reception the 13th Coast Artillery Corps band gave an attractive concert. Those present were Col. John W. C. Abbott, Major Hugo E. Pitz, Major and Mrs. Charles H. Chapin, Capt. and Mesdames L. Mann, E. A. Williford, James Moore Evans, Harold Mather, Charles A. Couplin, Captain Stebbings, Capt. LeRoy A. Whitaker, Capt. Walter F. Kraus, Lieuts. and Mesdames Reamer W. Arg, Aubie B. Wells, C. J. Hendrickson, Mrs. L. H. Nunnelee, of Alabama, Mrs. E. J. Tierney, of Washington, D.C., Mrs. Harvey L. Ross, Lieuts. Harold Brown, Jean E. Thewatt, Norris J. Brintnell.

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy Orders appear on an earlier page.

### NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Under Date of April 15, 1919.

Capt. R. Ridgley, Jr. (U.S.C.G.) to Bu. Nav., Navy Dept. Capt. G. A. Eaton to duty under comdr. Cr. and Trans. Force.

Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Estes to report to comdr.-in-chief as aid on staff (U.S.S. Brooklyn).

Lieuts.: C. J. McReavey to U.S.S. Maine; H. Ohissen to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rodgers and as engr. officer when commd.; E. L. Bourke to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Thornton and as engr. officer when commd.; C. F. Ware to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hale and as engr. officer when commd.; A. J. Seaman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Morris and as engr. officer when commd.; E. W. Hill to U.S.S. Melville; H. de H. Glass to U.S.S. Balch; F. T. Hogg to command Sub. Chaser 98; S. P. Clark to command Sub. Chaser 1; E. Swisher to U.S.S. Lapwing; L. Nordstrom to U.S.S. Ontario.

Lieuts. (M.C.): H. S. Sumeria to U.S.S. Comfort; C. N. Caldwell to U.S.S. Eurasia; T. L. Morrow to U.S.S. Eurasia; H. G. Danilson to U.S. Naval F's, operating in European waters; H. T. Child to duty Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.

Lieuts. (P.C.): R. P. Hazlehurst to U.S.S. Montpelier as supply off.; W. R. Pattison to fleet supply base for duty with disb. off.; P. McC. Browder to U.S.S. Santa Cecilia.

Lieut. (O.C.): W. H. Sampson to navy yard, Boston, Mass. Lieuts. (j.g.): C. R. Smith to command Sub. Chaser 258; J. A. Cleverly to exec. Sub. Chaser 98; R. P. Barratt to duty Arostock; N. J. Learned to duty Nav. Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.; M. H. Schutze to home, acceptance of resignation; E. Kness to U.S.S. Medweska; W. Kashburg to U.S.S. Vixen.

Lieut. (j.g.): (U.S.C.G.): G. V. S. Harvey to duty R.S. at Mare Island, Calif.

Ensigns: P. M. Sturges to command Sub. Chaser 91; W. V. Claussen orders to duty 3d N.D. revoked; R. Ingorsoll to U.S.S. Apache; F. R. Rogers to London, report to force comdr. for regular duties; W. S. Morse to Sub. Chaser 310; W. H. Ryan to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ballard and as watch officer when commd.; H. E. Morse to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tattanall and as watch officer when commd.; F. H. Wright to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and as watch officer when commd.; N. E. Miller to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ballard and as watch officer when commd.; J. Q. Chapman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ingraham and as watch officer when commd.; J. W. Loman to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Shubrick and as watch officer when commd.; A. A. Howell to U.S.S. Wisconsin; E. G. Nolan to U.S.S. O-3; H. C. Monroe to U.S.S. Ohio; E. A. Stein to U.S.S. Annapolis; W. T. Apples to U.S.S. America; J. F. Welch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Aaron Ward and as engr. officer when commd.

Ensigns: G. H. Doffing to duty Office of Inspr. of Nav. Aircraft, U.S.N.; Gallaudet Aircraft Corp., East Greenwich,

R.I. rel. duty; F. Niebergal continue treatment at Nav. Hosp., Lagoon Island, Pa.; L. M. Thym (U.S.S.O. 424) orders April 11 rel. from active duty revoked.

Ensigns: R. P. Swanson, L. F. Foley, G. E. Henehan, H. H. Crawford, J. E. Long, P. D. Moore, W. L. Thompson, A. R. Wilson, T. J. Keane, O. E. Brown and St. J. L. Springs (6th N.D.) orders relieving from all active duty revoked.

Ensign W. G. Hamilton rel. from all active duty.

Ensigns (P.G.): E. H. Mish orders to duty D.S.N.O.T.S.

Baltimore, revoked; J. R. Wilson orders rel. from active duty revoked; R. S. Harvey to duty Sagadahoc; G. Bourne to duty under comdr. Cr. and Trans. F's; W. S. Lyman to duty Mobile; E. G. Strand to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S. Philadelphia; M. M. Mathews rel. duty; S. L. Bates ret. R.S. at Philadelphia, to date as ass't to disb. off., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; T. T. Taylor to U.S.S. General Gorgas as supply off. (comdr. Cr. and Trans. F's).

Batt. M. J. Smith ret. U.S.S.C. 407, as comdg. officer U.S.C.D. 100.

Mach. P. R. Le Van to conn. f.o. Tug 21 and as engr. off. when commd.

A.P. Clerk J. E. Ramsey to U.S.S. Louisiana with supply officer.

Orders Issued to Officers Under Date of April 16, 1919.

Capt. E. J. King det. aid and ass't to chief of staff, comdr.-in-chief, U.S. Fleet, U.S.S. Pennsylvania, to Naval Academy as head of Post-Graduate Dept.

Comdr.: D. A. Weaver det. Naval Radio School, Harvard Univ., to Naval Trs. Sta., Great Lakes, conn. with Naval Radio School; L. P. Thibault to hqrs., Paris.

Comdr. (M.C.): P. R. Stalnaker to Naval Station, Guam, via June transport; H. L. Kelley to U.S.S. New York.

Lieut. Comdr.: T. E. Van Petre to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ellis and in command when commd.; G. S. Gillespie to U.S.S. Virginia as navigator; C. A. Keene to duty S.N.A.R. New York; A. G. McAdie to duty Baltimore; H. S. Chaser to duty S.N.A.R. New York; E. O. J. Eytng (M.C.) retired, Sec. 1453, Rev. Stats., April 7, 1919; A. H. Dodge to conn. f.o. Naval Hosp., Wards Island, and for duty when commd.

Lieut. Comdr. (M.C.): L. W. Johnson, Nuc. Crew 10, report to Admiral Andrews for assignment; G. C. Wilson to the Cleveland (name changed to Mobile); O. C. Foote to U.S.S. Mercy; W. B. Hotfield to U.S.S. Salem.

Lieuts.: J. P. Fitzpatrick to duty Bureau of C. and R.; D. Kirkpatrick to Naval Air Station, San Diego, as ex off.; B. S. Dague to U.S.S. Wisconsin; R. W. Bates to U.S.S. Alabama; G. D. Custer to U.S.S. Kearsarge; N. J. Leonard to U.S.S. Wisconsin; C. B. White to U.S.S. South Carolina; T. A. Solberg to U.S.S. Illinois; E. R. Henning to U.S.S. Maine; J. D. Black to U.S.S. Kentucky; C. T. Gilliam to U.S.S. Maine; E. G. Gardner to U.S.S. Little; F. W. Morrell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ballard and as watch officer when commd.; J. Gallagher to U.S.S. Montana; J. D. Ross to duty Navy Rct. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. A. Pettigrew to duty S.N.A.R., New York; W. A. Brealin to N.P.O., Plymouth.

Lieuts. (M.C.): P. F. Cope to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Kansas City, Mo., as officer in charge; E. J. Morris to duty Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.; H. C. Donegan to report to Admiral Halstead; W. J. C. Agnew to assume command of Hosp., London; J. B. Thomas to R.S. at Liverpool; A. J. Toulon to Brest; Nuc. Crew; C. W. Brown to Navy Rct. Sta., San Diego; M. T. Clement to Nav. Hosp., 6th N.D.; S. N. Pierce to conn. f.o. Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y., and at hospital when commd.; J. C. Horton to U.S.S. Alert; T. Seltz to Nav. Hosp., New London, Conn.; B. Greenbeck to Marine Exp. F's, Santo Domingo, via U.S.S. Kittery; W. J. Corcoran to conn. f.o. Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, and for duty when commd.; H. B. Jablow to Marine Rct. Sta., Syracuse, N.Y.

Lieuts. (D.C.): V. Armstrong to U.S.S. Arthra; S. M. Akerstrom to R.S. at Liverpool; R. A. Ferguson to report to Admiral Halstead.

Lieuts. (P.C.): L. Harvey to report to Admiral Halstead; W. R. Parker to R.S. at Liverpool.

Third Lieut. D. F. Akers (U.S.C.G.) to 4th N.D.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. P. Briscoe to U.S.S. Kearsarge; R. B. Crichton to U.S.S. Salvo; J. S. Ives to U.S.S. Utah; S. R. Warner to U.S.S. Pennsylvania; E. H. Kincaid to U.S.S. Salem; D. J. Sinnett to U.S.S. Birmingham; C. E. Olsen to U.S.S. St. Louis; E. O. Earle to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Shubrick and as watch officer when commd.; J. V. Lemmon to U.S.S. Baltimore; O. E. Bennett to charge of Navy Ret. Sta., Portland Dist., Portland, Me.; F. S. Wilson to U.S.S. Baltimore; L. A. Yancey to U.S.S. Bushnell; H. Richter to duty New Hampshire; J. P. Mahoney to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. S. Cummings to duty DeKalb; W. A. Werrick to duty Great Northern; J. B. Anderson to duty Melville.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. E. Williams to duty Nav. Hosp., Hampton Roads, Va.; O. T. Kalin to duty Plattsburg.

Lieut. (j.g.): J. E. Kerlihy to report to Admiral Halstead.

Lieut. (j.g.): (P.C.): C. E. Lutz to duty as supply off. sub. base, San Pedro, Calif.; H. G. Wheaton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Shubrick and as watch officer when commd.; C. E. Murrell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and as watch officer when commd.; F. K. Lucas to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCalla and as watch officer when commd.; J. S. Fawcett to U.S.S. Baltimore; R. W. Greene orders Feb. 26, 1919, rel. from all active duty revoked; R. H. Kerr designated as naval aviator, date March 21, 1919; H. E. Hansen to duty Aeolus; R. E. Horne to duty Aeolus.

Ensigns (P.C.): E. A. Raphael to duty Westerner revoked; A. J. Donnellan to duty Moldegard revoked; C. H. Hensel orders Feb. 12, 1919, rel. all active duty revoked; G. H. Croft to Hoboken, report to comdr. Cr. and Trans. F's for assignment on board a naval troop transport; L. B. Wales to duty Plattsburg; A. H. Cooper, Jr., to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. C. O'Brien orders April 4, 1919, rel. all active duty revoked; H. Van Buskirk to duty as ass't to supply off., Nav. Sta., Key West, Fla.; R. H. Whitaker to Navy Ret. Sta., Atlanta, Ga., as supply off.; B. T. Van Camp to duty Madawaska.

Mach. C. A. Rundgen to Nuc. Crew 10.

A.P. Clerks: J. H. Davis to N.P.O. Apaloa; J. R. Wallace to report to Admiral Halstead; H. J. Gosselin to duty with disb. off. 3d N.D.

Chief Carp. H. Dillon to duty Camden.

Btn. A. J. Horan revocation of temt. app't. as boatswain in Navy, revert to former status as an enlisted man April 14.

Gunrs.: A. F. Holz to Mobile; S. H. Whiteside and J. McManus, Nuc. Crew 13, to R.S. at Liverpool; R. Stutteville to U.S.S. Panther; E. H. Child to duty Nav. Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y.

Orders Issued to Officers Under Date of April 17, 1919.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood to duty 1st N.D., to command Div. 1, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. G. F. Cooper to command U.S.S. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; D. W. Wurtsbaugh to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; P. M. Olmsted to command U.S.S. Nebraska; F. T. Evans to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; R. D. Hasbrouck to command U.S.S. Minnesota; C. L. Hussey to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Orders Issued to Officers Under Date of April 18, 1919.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood to duty 1st N.D., to command Div. 1, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. D. W. Todd to command U.S.S. Pittsburgh; H. G. Sparrow to Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

Comdr.: L. R. Leahy to London (force comdr.); L. S. Shapley to command U.S.S. Wilmington.

Comdr. (M.C.): J. S. Woodward to Hamburg, Germany, for duty with naval port off.

Lieut. Comdr.: W. N. Richardson to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Abbott and in command when commd.; W. E. Whitehead to captain of yard; G. Rotch to duty S.N.A.R., New York; D. A. Sullivan to duty S.N.A.R., New York; H. R. Patterson to duty flagship of comdr. Cr. and Trans. Force; D. McCarthy to duty S.N.A.R., New York; T. W. Garlick to duty as ass't to comdg. off. Troy; F. R. Nichols to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts.: C. E. Morgan to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; G. A. Dorsey to duty as ass't naval attaché, Lisbon, Portugal, and Madrid, Spain; F. S. Steele to duty El Sol; G. E. Lawrence (R.S., Philadelphia) rev. of orders to duty R.S. at New York, revoked; G. W. Milliken (Mount Vernon) rev. of orders to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; L. D. Arbuckle to Nav. Sta., Cavite; W. D. Thomas to U.S.S. Illinois; J. W. Rowe to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chaney and as engr. off. when commd.; J. F. Meloney to Nav. Air Sta., Cape May, N.J., for training dirigible balloons; B. P. Donnelly to U.S.S. via U.S.S. Agamemnon, Bu. Ord., Navy Dept.; C. B. Burnet to duty as torp. off. U.S.S. Harding; J. A. Martin to Nav. Torp. Sta., Alexandria, Va., conn. estab. and operation of station; E. F. Stolka to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cr. and Trans. Force; E. B. Ramey to duty 4th N.D. in conn. Edelby; S. Sadler to duty Edgar F. Luckenbach; J. F. Bollaerts to duty S.N.A.R., New York; A. Swendson to duty Glacier; H. French to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, in conn. Santa Malta; A. P. Day to duty S.N.A.R., New York; F. Stevens to duty Eastleigh, England, for duty U.S.N. Assembly and Repair Base for conn. Nuc. Crews 6 and 7.

Lieuts. (M.C.): D. H. Gibbs to U.S.S. Commodore; W. A. Epatine to Nav. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.; B. A. Rosenthal to U.S.S. Comfort.

Lieuts. (D.C.): R. B. Davis to U.S.S. Michigan; J. A. Tarro to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Lieuts. (P.C.): F. C. Dunham to Hoboken for duty on board a naval troop transport; P. L. Steketoe to U.S.S. Tiger as supply off.; H. B. Teegarden to duty as ass't naval attaché, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. Winlock det. U.S.S. Brooklyn, report to comdr.-in-chief as aid on staff; A. Stillwell to U.S.S. Rochester; W. H. Tracy to U.S.S. Rochester; R. H. Norris to duty Nav. Air Sta., Montauk, N.Y.; D. G. Stewart rel. all active duty; P. Mellon rel. all active duty; C. C. Chandler det. duty Western Spirals, to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; L. C. Lee, E. O. Schaefer, W. R. Schulz and M. E. A. Schleser to duty S.N.A.R., New York; M. E. Bordon to D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa., for further transfer to S.N.A.R., New York; C. F. Bryan to duty S.N.A.R., New York; W. P. Spofford to duty Wachusett; H. W. Kath to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. L. Green to duty port of flagship of comdr. Cr. and Trans. Force; E. M. Slocum to duty Boston under naval force comdr. as ex. off. of the Don Juan de Austria; S. H. Harrison to duty R.S. at New York; R. E. Lohes, W. K. Gairns, W. H. Callis, C. C. Chandler and W. Crawford to duty S.N.A.R., New York; G. Anderson to duty Ancon; W. B. Miles and T. E. Beggs to duty Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; E. J. Fuller to duty off. of Nav. Operations (Asia), Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. J. Shelly to port of flagship of comdr. Cr. and Trans. Force; F. T. M. Scheidell to N.A.R., New York, revoked; W. Crawford, Jr., to N.A.R., New York, rel. all active duty; O. Hansen to duty S.N.A.R., New York; E. P. McEntire to duty Wachusett; S. H. Harrison to duty R.S. at New York; R. E. Lohes, W. K. Gairns, W. H. Callis, C. C. Chandler and W. Crawford to duty S.N.A.R., New York; G. Anderson to duty Ancon; W. B. Miles and T. E. Beggs to duty Nav. Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; E. J. Fuller to duty off. of Nav. Operations (Asia), Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieuts. (j.g.): N. Roberts to duty Amphion; J. C. Kimball to duty Suwanee; J. A. Hart to duty Philippines.

Ensigns: P. R. Green to U.S.S. Meredith; W. S. Hayes to U.S.S. McKee; G. R. Bostain to U.S.S. Galveston; F. A. Loeb and A. M. Baird to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; H. E. La Martha to duty Philippines; J. P. Walsh to duty Boston section as comdg. off. of Can. Trawler 39, relieving Lieut. (j.g.) D. L. Haskell; A. J. Burry and C. L. Ostridge rel. all active duty; M. J. Dwyer to duty as photographic off.

Ensigns (P.C.): S. S. Cunningham to duty Lake View; R. E. Lynes to duty May; S. G. Kilmer to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Washington, D.C.; J. R. Bryan, Jr., to duty 4th N.D.

Ensign (C.E.C.): T. J. Brady, Jr., to duty Marine Bks., Quantico, Va.

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Hosp., Mare Island; W. J. C. Agnew orders to command hospital, London, cancelled (remain hospital, London, London). Lieuts. (P.C.): L. Harvey to U.S.S. Panther; J. C. Boquet to conn. f.o. Pretoria and on board when commd.; S. H. Dickson to U.S.S. Amphion as supply off.; H. N. Hartley to U.S.S. El Oriente as supply off.; M. L. Brown to U.S.S. General Radner as supply off.; F. D. McCulloch to U.S.S. Radner as supply off.

Lieut. (C.E.C.): T. A. Baldwin to duty navy yard, Boston.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. S. Sylvia to R.S. at Portsmouth, N.H.

C. Allen to U.S.S. Palmer; D. S. Crawford to U.S.S. Philip.

C. J. Rend to U.S.S. Ward; R. McK. Rush to U.S.S. Talbot;

L. C. Rambo to U.S.S. New York; T. C. Macklin to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Chauncey and as watch off. when commd.; P. L. Curtis to U.S.S. Florida; P. J. Kieler to duty DeKalb; A. E. Alden to duty Antigone; J. E. Walter to U.S.S. Tonopah.

Lieuts. (j.g.): R. B. Watson to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; L. W. McGr









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and D. J. Conan to rank of lieutenant colonel, A.G.D.; 1st Lieut. W. M. Galvin to captain, A.G.D.; 2d Lieuts. E. D. Salmon, S. F. Sandford and R. V. Fowles to first lieutenant, A.G.D.

**Inspector General's Department**—Major R. I. Follmer to lieutenant colonel, I.G.D.

**Quartermaster Corps**—Capt. H. B. Shonk to major, Q.M.C.; 1st Lieuts. R. E. Willing and A. H. Keefer to captain, Q.M.C.

**Medical Corps**—Major G. H. Lathrop to lieutenant colonel, M.C.; 1st Lieut. K. W. Jarvis to captain, M.C.

**Sanitary Corps**—First Lieut. R. G. Kennedy to captain, San. Corps; 2d Lieut. J. H. Pedroni to first lieutenant, San. Corps.

**Veterinary Corps**—Second Lieut. E. A. Dowd to first lieutenant, V.C.

**Ordnance Department**—Major E. D. Church to lieutenant colonel, O.D.; Capt. G. S. Hardenbergh to major, O.D.; 1st Lieuts. J. W. Armour and J. D. Robertson to captain, O.D.; 2d Lieut. V. Young to first lieutenant, O.D.

**Signal Corps**—Capt. S. K. Baker to major, Sig. C.; 1st Lieuts. W. A. Wallace and J. S. Brown, Jr., to captain, Sig. C.; 2d Lieuts. G. A. Provost, R. S. Drucker and O. S. Ray to first lieutenant, Sig. C.

**Chaplains**—First Lieuts. E. C. Voorsanger and J. W. Board to captain-chaplain.

**Military Police Corps**—Second Lieut. R. P. Monahan to first lieutenant, M.P.F.

**Corps of Interpreters**—Second Lieut. C. A. Moes, Corps of Interpreters, to grade of first lieutenant, Army Service Corps.

**Transportation Corps**—First Lieut. E. S. Ballard to captain, Trans. Corps.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—Major S. A. Douglas to lieutenant colonel, C.W.S.; 1st Lieut. K. P. Ribble to captain, C.W.S.

**Corps of Engineers**—Capts. U. R. McCollom and P. S. Lewis to major, C.E.; 1st Lieuts. R. E. Hesler and A. McLean, Jr., to captain, C.E.

**Cavalry**—Capt. D. L. Henderson to major, Cav.; 1st Lieut. L. H. Chapin to captain, Cav.

**Field Artillery**—Major D. S. Townsend to lieutenant colonel, F.A.; Capt. J. L. Bass to major, F.A.; 1st Lieut. W. L. Finger to captain, F.A.

**Infantry**—Capt. A. D. Stivers to major, Inf.; 1st Lieuts. H. R. Gimbal, R. B. Feagin, W. Motley, D. B. Logan, T. H. Hite, J. C. Parish and J. M. Parmentier to captain, Inf. (April 14, War D.)

### Army Service Corps, Appointments.

The following appointments are confirmed, with rank from Feb. 15, 1919:

To be lieutenants colonels, Army Service Corps: Majors F. E. Estes, G. E. Ijams.

To be first lieutenants, Army Service Corps: Second Lieuts. W. J. Betting, L. R. Elizay, A. Fife, R. B. Hack, J. R. Martin, J. J. McCarthy, W. A. Myer, T. Nicholson, M. E. Noble, F. J. O'Hearn, E. H. Rambold, A. L. Schell, H. Von Gahan, N. C. Anderson, W. E. Goodrich, E. O. Richardson, J. W. Sheppard, W. J. Soske, G. H. Thomas, W. M. Wainwright, O. H. Waldschlager, J. F. Wenzinger, H. H. Winans, V. C. Wise, R. H. Woods, B. M. Schults.

To be majors, Army Service Corps: Capts. J. W. Breen, A. C. Eschweiler, P. O. Robinson, H. M. Sprague, L. D. Williams.

To be captains, Army Service Corps: First Lieuts. H. G. Chapin, I. P. Hataway, S. L. Holston, C. A. Nagel, H. W. Seaman, O. L. Hemphill, W. N. Swarthout, S. H. Wellman, W. A. Murphy.

To be first lieutenants, Army Service Corps: Second Lieuts. H. J. Atkinson, L. Hammond, H. A. Irving, F. J. McFadden, E. L. Magee, E. S. Young, C. P. Gammon, H. Ruggier, A. W. Kettles, M. L. Neinken, H. L. Kays, O. B. Steele. (April 10, War D.)

### Army Service Corps, Transfers.

Transfers on Nov. 3, 1918, of officers to the Army Service Corps by the C.G., A.E.F., Tours, France, Nov. 3, 1918, are confirmed:

**Engineers**: Capts. J. W. Breen, A. C. Eschweiler, F. E. Estes, P. O. Robinson, J. O. J. Shellenberger; 1st Lieuts. M. S. Rich, H. M. Sprague, L. D. Williams, L. T. Gavin, O. L. Hemphill, A. E. Shells; 2d Lieuts. K. L. McGee, M. L. Neinken, R. DeCastro.

**Quartermaster Corps**: Capts. G. A. Thorne, E. L. Sanborn, C. W. Rastell, A. M. Herron; 2d Lieuts. T. J. Gould, E. B. Graham, L. D. Holland, H. M. Harper, H. S. Matthews, F. J. McFadden, J. M. Curtis, R. R. Browne.

**Ordnance**: Capt. J. S. Spicer.

**Signal Corps**: First Lieut. A. Heaton; 2d Lieut. O. J. Hebert.

**Air Service**: First Lieuts. F. W. Nicholson, H. G. Chapin,

P. H. Clarke, G. B. Enders, W. N. Hamilton, I. P. Hataway, C. O. Lucas, A. B. Harris, H. W. Seaman, G. W. Adriance, J. R. Bradshaw, C. A. Adams; 2d Lieut. C. A. Amaden.

**Field Artillery**: Capt. P. W. MacRoberts; 1st Lieuts. E. A. Abasien, L. J. Holberg, S. L. Holston, R. A. Gravel; 2d Lieuts. R. E. Quarles, F. S. Riley, C. M. Wheeler, E. S. Young, T. H. Ewing, F. W. Hill, C. W. Holmes, L. W. Cherry, M. P. Hall, H. J. Atkinson, W. H. Parr, E. P. Ricker, C. W. Wagner.

**Coast Artillery**: First Lieuts. L. H. Coughlin, G. G. Allen, C. A. Nagel; 2d Lieuts. J. E. Casey, J. P. Labster.

**Infantry**: Capts. G. E. Ijams, E. V. Kestner; 1st Lieuts. N. A. Flemming, D. Y. Hagan, J. J. Hyde, L. Nichols, J. S. Gillow, H. C. Busic; 2d Lieuts. R. W. Bowdoin, W. A. Kaufman, C. A. Landrum, C. E. Merriman, W. C. Anderson, R. W. Woodman. (April 7, War D.)

### D.S.C. FOR A.E.F. AND FRENCH ARMY.

The commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force, by direction of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following officers and men of the A.E.F. and of the French army for acts of extraordinary heroism in France and Belgium during 1918:

#### American Expeditionary Force.

**Brig. Gen.**—Dennis E. Nolan, 55th Inf. Brig.; near Apremont on Oct. 1.

**Lieut. Col.**—Joseph H. Thompson, 110th Inf.; near Apremont on Oct. 1.

**Capt.**—Robert W. Norton, 39th Inf.; near Cunel on Oct. 11.

Lamar Jeffers, 326th Inf.; near St. Juvin on Oct. 11.

Thomas Bailey, 111th Inf.; near Fismes on Sept. 4.

Fred C. Redick, 146th Inf.; near Montfaucon on Sept. 26.

**Lieuts.**—Nathaniel W. Ellis, 117th Inf.; near Montrebasin.

Francis A. Barlow, 125th Inf.; near the Ourcq river on July 31.

Robert E. Sharp, 117th Inf.; near Estrees on Oct. 6-7.

Albert C. Arnold, 326th Inf.; near St. Juvin on Oct. 10-11.

Walter A. Richards, 326th Inf.; near St. Juvin on Oct. 11.

Ward B. Chamberlin, 307th Inf.; near Merval on Sept. 15.

John W. Leach, 117th Inf.; near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.

Frank Y. Hill, 117th Inf.; near Geneva on Oct. 8.

Herman L. Hess, deceased, 148th Inf.; near Cierges on Sept. 29.

Rudolph S. Ursprung, 145th Inf.; near Eynes, Belgium, on Nov. 1.

Albert E. Baesel, deceased, 148th Inf.; near Ivory, Sept. 27.

L. M. Barnett, deceased, 148th Inf.; near Ivory on Sept. 27.

Harold Burns, deceased, 308th Battery Trench Art.; near Bravant sur Meuse on Oct. 23.

S. M. Hankins, 142d Inf.; near St. Etienne on Oct. 8.

Philippe Santini, French army; in the Argonne-Meuse offensive on July 15-16, Oct. 14, Nov. 9.

William Hawkins, 107th Inf.; near St. Souplet on Oct. 17-18.

**Serge**—Frank J. Simon, deceased; Martin S. Rodgers, Joe W. Turner, William J. McDade, Carl M. Tawater, Willie H. Tims, Leroy W. Smith, John C. Byrnes, Dunk Davis, Frank A. Burroughs, Edward E. King, John W. Norton, Elmer L. Eppleheimer, William M. Campbell, E. E. Winchester, deceased; Elmer E. Woomer, Thomas Gaddis, James G. Haverfield, George Ackley, Charles M. Smith, Ralph J. Trew, Robert B. Cable.

**Corpse**—Isaac Chandler, Charles T. Stoll, Earl S. Noble, deceased; William Shan, Jay Dunlap, Edward J. Jordan, Mat A. Kohn, Newton Rex, Robert Colflesh.

**Pets**—John Kelly, Frank W. Garvin, Wasyl Kolonczyk, Charles C. Page, deceased; Epifano Attafato, Henry Deeringer, Benjamin W. Diggs, Stephan Rigo, Henry J. Tudy, Pink S. Pruitt, Albert L. Cranford, William H. Daniels, James R. Williams, Leslie Beatty, William M. Wallace, Pete McCoy, Henry Johnson, Hobart Miller, Harry F. Carnahan, Joseph J. Dunn, Wilson H. Letter, William J. Nixon, Dominick Zeito, Joe W. McGraw, Samuel J. Cover, deceased; William Zeigler, Thomas B. Walker, deceased; Robert L. Baldridge, William E. Moore, Edward N. Gillen.

**Bugler**—George Decaire.

**Cook**—George Reed.

#### French Army.

**Brig.**—Antoine Goye, 6th Regt. de Chasseurs d'Afrique; near St. Mihiel on Sept. 13.

**Col.**—Dominique A. Leandri, 8th C.P.; near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12.

**Lieut. Col.**—R. Quinton, attached to 452d Field Art.; near Bland Mont on Oct. 8-17.

**Chef de Bataillon**—Emile Bonnard, 2d R.I.C.; (location not given) on Nov. 3-11.

**Adjt. Chef**—Francois Breller, 153d R.I.; near Kemmel on April 26.

Herve M. Brelivet, 2d R.I.C.; near Sivry-sur-Meuse on Sept. 8.

**Chef d'Escadron**—Hippolyte A. M. Leclerc, 41, R.R.C.C.; in the Verdun campaign Sept.-Nov.

**Capt.**—Jean E. Rault, 5th R.I.C.; near Handiaumont on Sept. 26.

Henri Ravisse, 153d R.I.; near Montsec on Sept. 13.

Gaitan Liars, 505th Regt., Air Service; in the Bois de Guisay on Sept. 26.

Xavier Buchet, 23d R.I.C.; in the Argonne-Meuse operations on Nov. 9-11.

Jean Meni, 16th Pursuit Group; in the St. Mihiel offensive on Sept. 12.

**Lieuts.**—Philippe Santini, 58d R.I.C.; in the Argonne-Meuse offensive on July 15-16, Oct. 14, Nov. 9.

Michel M. F. de Frissard, Broissia, 6th R.I.C.; near Verdun on Nov. 10.

Joseph Gros, 6th R.I.C.; near Crete des Esparges on Sept. 12.

Jean M. H. Charon, 5th R.O.P.; north of Dancourt on Sept. 14-15.

Georges A. F. Jourdes, 12th R.O.P.; near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12.

Frederic H. Priudhomme, 19th R.C.P.; at Wowl on Sept. 14.

Charles E. Daune, 8th R.C.P.; near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12.

Claude E. Thisbaid, 6th R.I.C.; at La Ferme and Danvilliers on Nov. 7-11.

E. P. F. Gauffeny, 146th R.I.; in the St. Mihiel sector on Sept. 26.

Jean O. Dubet, 8th R.C.P.; near St. Maurice on Sept. 14.

Georges Dermoy, 8th R.C.P.; near St. Mihiel on Sept. 12.

Louis Andral, deceased, 284th Escadrille; near Dun Sur Meuse, on Oct. 30.

Francois de Pavant, 284th Escadrille; near Brieulle on Oct. 4.

**Marchal de Logis**—Marcel A. E. Haumont, Auguste J. Petit.

**Serge**—Etienne Houroux, Eugene L. E. Lucas, Jean Marius.

**Corpse**—Jean Filipi.

**Pets**—Michel Burel, Jean Roussel.

### D.S.M. FOR OFFICERS OF THE A.E.F.

The War Department announced on April 17 that a cablegram had been received from the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force stating that by direction of the President he had awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following officers of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services in France:

#### Brigadier General.

Harry H. Bandholz. He served in turn as chief of staff of the 27th Div.; as commander of the 58th Inf. Brig., and as provost marshal general of the A.E.F., in all of which capacities he displayed exceptional ability. His foresight, broad experience and sound judgment resulted in the efficient reorganization and administration of the important provost marshal general's department.

#### Colonel.

David L. Stone. As assistant chief of staff, G-1, 2d Div.; as G-1 of that organization; and later as G-1, 2d Army; he performed, with distinction, his important duties. In the action July 5-Aug. 2, 1919, near Chateau-Thierry, and in the advance to the Ourcq River he displayed tireless energy and

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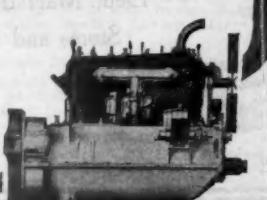
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ability of an unusually high order in supplying troops under most difficult conditions. Aggressive and resourceful, he proved equal to every emergency.

Ernest G. Bingham. As chief surgeon of the Paris district he most efficiently directed the co-ordination of the work of the hospitals and hospital and ambulance trains in the region of the Paris group during the second battle of the Marne. By his untiring zeal and his exact understanding of conditions, he most ably handled the limited hospital resources of the district of Paris, permitting the clearing of the battlefield of the wounded and the proper provision for their care.

Fred T. Murphy. As director of Base Hospital 21; as supervisor of the evacuation of the sick and wounded of the 1st Army, and later as director of the bureau of medicine and surgery of the American Red Cross he rendered most valuable assistance to the A.E.F. Throughout his service he displayed unusual administrative ability and professional skill, combined with a genius for organization that contributed greatly to the efficiency of the medical service of the Army.

Arnold D. Tuttle. As assistant to the chief surgeon, and later as a member of the general staff, A.E.F., he supervised the preparation of hospitalization plans and their execution, and assisted in the evacuation of sick and wounded from the battlefields in such a manner as to greatly increase the efficiency of his department.

#### Lieutenant Colonels.

A. Piatt Andrew. Coming to France at the beginning of the war he showed remarkable ability in organizing the American Field Service, a volunteer service for the transportation of the wounded of the French armies at the front. Upon the entry of the United States into the war he turned over the efficient organization he had built to the United States Army Ambulance Service, and by his sound judgment and expert advice rendered invaluable aid in the development of that organization. To him is due, in a large measure, the credit for the increasingly valuable work done by the light ambulances at the front.

Joseph M. Flint. When placed in a position of great responsibility as commanding officer of Mobile Hospital 39 at Aulnois-sous-Vertus



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**D.S.M.—Lieutenant Colonels—Continued from page 1209.**  
ing zeal and high military attainments, he performed his exacting duties as assistant chief of staff, G-1, of the 1st Corps, during the successive operations at Chateau-Thierry, on the Oure and Vesle, and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. By his untiring and painstaking efforts and unusual ability he performed the most difficult tasks, rendering services of great value to the Government.

**T. Edward Hambleton.** He displayed unusual skill and untiring zeal in organizing and administering the statistical division of the adjutant general's office. With no precedent to guide or assist him, he showed marked initiative in this most difficult task, creating a wonderful record of achievement which is a tribute to his ability and clear-sightedness amid a maze of details.

**J. G. B. Lampert, deceased.** He invented, developed and superintended the production of the standard floating foot bridge equipage, which was successfully used by the 1st Army in its attack east of the Meuse, near Dun. His services in connection with the organization and development of the bridge department of the chief engineer's office were of inestimable value.

**Burton J. Lee.** As surgical consultant attached to the 2d Div. he served continuously at the front, organizing his forces for the treatment and evacuation of the casualties with skill and marked success. He displayed unusual ability in the operations before Soissons when in an emergency; he organized, personally led and directed surgical teams, which cared for hundreds of wounded soldiers, at a time when adequate hospitalization could not be established.

**Frank Mooreman.** In a position of the greatest responsibility he displayed peculiar genius, combined with exact scientific knowledge, in organizing, training and operating the radio intelligence service of the intelligence section. Charged with the duty of intercepting and deciphering the radio messages of the enemy, he acted with initiative and foresight, achieving brilliant results.

**Aristides Moreno.** As a member of the intelligence section he efficiently organized and directed the operations of the counter-espionage service in the A.E.F., displaying marked talents in a position of great responsibility. His unusual powers of discernment, his tact and sound judgment made possible effective co-operation with corresponding services of the Allied armies.

**James S. Jones.** As assistant to the adjutant general at Gen. Hqrs., A.E.F., he displayed executive ability of the highest order in the efficient administration of the divisions successively assigned to him.

**Charles H. Peck.** As director of Base Hospital 15, which he had organized most efficiently, he displayed unusual skill and very marked ability in the conduct of that unit. Later, as senior consultant in general surgery for the A.E.F., his professional attainments, wide experience and sound advice proved of inestimable value in increasing the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army.

**Charles C. Pierce.** Serving as assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, A.E.F., in the capacity of chief of graves registration service since December, 1917, he displayed unusual ability and conscientious care in the performance of his exacting duties.

**Herbert E. Shreeve.** As officer in charge of the division of research and inspection, Signal Corps, he rendered exceptionally valuable service, resulting in marked improvement in the efficiency of Signal Corps equipment.

**Hiram J. Slifer, deceased.** He was charged with active field operations and the construction and operation of the light railways of the 1st Army during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives. His efforts were unceasing and due to his resourcefulness and exceptional executive ability

he was an important factor in the successful operation of the light railways, assuring for the troops of the 1st Army a steady flow of munitions and supplies.

**Ernest G. Smith.** As chief of the casualty section, central records office, he performed, with marked efficiency, duties of a most exacting character.

**Charles F. Thompson.** As assistant chief of staff, G-2, of the 1st Army, he aided in its organization by his skill and sound judgment, participating in the preliminary preparations and operations at the St. Mihiel salient. The success achieved by his section are largely due to his high military attainments, his great energy and painstaking devotion to duty. He served, with equal ability, as G-2 of the 2d Army in September, 1918, at all times showing great skill and accomplishing results of exceptional value.

**Max B. Wainer.** As assistant to the quartermaster at Nevers by his zeal and rare talent for organization he contributed in a large measure to the prompt and efficient operation of the 1st advance supply depot of the A.E.F. Later he proved himself sound in judgment and of exceptional ability when he organized and operated the classification depot at Blis.

**Earle Boothe.** He organized and administered, with marked distinction, the central records office of the A.E.F. He handled the complex problems constantly arising with great discretion, displaying keen perception amid the maze of details involved in the reporting of casualties and changes of status of officers and soldiers.

**Majors.**

**Leo Garnet Day.** In command of the regulating station at St. Dixier he displayed extraordinary ability in the promptness with which he organized and assured a steady flow of supplies to the Army in the advance against the St. Mihiel salient and in the Argonne offensive. It was largely due to his splendid efforts in a time of great emergency that our troops were provided with necessary ammunition and supplies.

**Luke C. Doyle.** As assistant regulating officer, G-4, Gen. Hqrs., A.E.F., he arranged the schedules of hospital and medical supply trains with marked ability and succeeded in maintaining those schedules despite numerous difficulties. His aggressive action in time of emergency, whereby he surmounted unforeseen obstacles, together with the excellent performance of his duties, were material factors in the alleviation of much suffering and in the saving of many lives among the wounded sent from the front.

**Emil H. Burgher.** As regimental surgeon, 138th Inf., he supervised the care of the wounded during the Argonne offensive. With untiring energy and ability of a high order, displaying personal courage under shell fire, personally rallying his men and directing them forward, he was an inspiration to all. His dressing station was placed to within a few hundred yards of the front lines whenever the terrain rendered the passage of ambulances impossible.

**George K. Shuler, U.S.M.C.** In command of the 3d Bn., 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., he displayed leadership of the highest order and marked tactical ability, resulting in the capture by his command of large numbers of prisoners and machine guns in the battles at Blanc Mont and St. Etienne. In the advance to the north from Sommerville he showed rare judgment in maneuvering his battalion in a difficult position, making important captures of field artillery.

**Captains.**

**Charles J. Fouhy.** When a tank of ammonia burst in the hold of the steamship Susquehanna on Jan. 1, 1918, leaving no opportunity for the stevedores at work there to escape from the deadly fumes, he jumped into the net used in unloading the cargo and signaled the winchman to lower him

into the gas-filled hold. There he found an unconscious stevedore and threw him into the net, himself falling unconscious on top of the man he had rescued. Both were raised in the net and sent to the hospital. Confronted by a sudden emergency, he acted at once, and with marked personal courage risked his own life in an effort to save the lives of his men.

**John A. Maher.** When fire was discovered May 13, 1918, on the steamship Mexican, lying at the port of St. Nazaire, he volunteered to go into the engine room to fight the flames, although the hold was already filled with poisonous gases distilled from burning oil. Braving the danger of an explosion which appeared imminent and with the fate of the vessel and adjacent docks depending upon his success, he directed and assisted in the extinguishing of the fire, risking his life in the saving of Government property.

AWARDS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS.

By direction of the President the Distinguished Service Cross was awarded by the commanding general, American Expeditionary Force, for extraordinary heroism in action in Europe, to officers and enlisted men of the A.E.F. and Allied Armies as indicated in the following order, G.O. 37, War Dept., March 11, 1919. In the order as published appear a number of names which we here omit, as they were included in the citations published in our issues of Jan. 11, page 690; and Jan. 25, page 759.

G.O. 37, WAR DEPT., MARCH 11, 1919.

I.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Captains.**—Victor Heintz, 147th Inf., near Cierges, Sept. 29; Anton Lebre, 344th Inf., French Army, near Montfaucon, Sept. 29-Oct. 4.

**Lieuts.**—Henry A. Barber, 9th M.G. Bn., near Moulins, July 14-15; Jean C. Gauthier, French Army, near Bussy Farm, Sept. 29.

**First Sergts.**—George Berkley, Corbett Meeks, Raymond A. Schrot.

**Sergts.**—George W. Albrecht, Paul Aschliman, Charles R. Barton, Jack Bennett, Joseph A. Bouchard, Elver J. Bowles, John C. Burgin, Harry W. Campbell, Anthony J. Chirafisi, James A. Chaffin, Harry G. Clark.

**Sergts.**—William H. Crompton, Newman Davis, George L. Ellis, Lloyd L. Ferguson, Elmer W. Highley, Horace L. Holloway, Charles S. Hoover, Tony W. Kane, Fred M. Marlowe, Raymond N. Moore, David A. Oliphant, Oleo Phillips, Fred Smith, Fred F. Spivey, Anthony J. Tavano, Gilmore Tomlin, Eugene P. Walker, Harry A. Williamson.

**Gun. Sergt.**—Samuel Clarkston.

**Corps.**—James E. Brown, Ernest A. Carlson, Robert E. Crawford, John L. Cosley, Chester V. Davis, Thomas Gassaway, John Hammond, Charles C. Hammons, William Haynes, Walter S. Hiller, Alva L. Johnson, Francis P. Malone, William Pozzi, Earl Ross, George W. Schreec, Walter S. Sevalia, Tom Silver, George W. Spears, Greene Strothers, Carl F. Turkopp.

**Wagoner.**—David U. Latham.

**Pvt.**—Russell K. Adair, Clarence Awbrey, William A. Black, Angelo Cassello, Frederick P. Craven, Fred A. Crowe, Henry Davis, Michael Donaldson, Eugene Dubie, Harley S. Edwards, Frank Endier, Daniel Erb, Peter Funk, Noah L. Gump, Charles Gustafson, John S. Haney, Chester Haven, Fritz Hedlund, John Hogg, Joseph Kannay, Napoleon Lagassey, Roland D. Lynch, Russell Moran, Stanley T. Murnane, Christ Papadakis, Edgar A. Rohan, Harold S. Sauriol, John C. Schroedel, Wilbert W. Sinclair, John F. Smith, Roy H. Steininger, Joseph Thornton, Stanley Vereo, James G. Walsh, Daniel Whitaker, Joseph P. Woodville.

**Maréchal de logis.**—André Simonet.

II.—See under Posthumous.

III.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Brig. Gen.**—Ulysses G. McAlexander, 38th Inf., 3d Div., near Jaulgonne, July 23; as colonel commanding 38th he displayed exceptional gallantry when regiment, attacking without support on either flank, was stopped by severe machine-gun and artillery fire, by going ahead of most advanced elements of his command, and in full view of enemy, leading his men by force of his own example to successful assault of Jaulgonne and adjoining heights; later, when progress was again checked, he personally reconnoitered to within fifty yards of hostile machine-gun nests, and through information thus obtained was enabled to hold an advanced position, with both flanks exposed, for more than thirty-six hours.

**Majors.**—Michael A. Kelly, 165th Inf., near Landres-et-St. Georges, Oct. 15; Maxon S. Lough, 38th Inf., near Romagne, Oct. 9.

**Captains.**—William M. Carroll, Jr., 315th Inf., near Nantillois, Sept. 29; Elmer Heard, 360th Inf., near Le Grande Carré Ferme, Nov. 1; Frank R. Wheelock, Med. Corps, 318th Inf., near Malancourt, Sept. 26-30.

**Lieuts.**—James M. Hanley, chaplain, 165th Inf., near Villers-sous-Fère, July 28; William D. McLelland, Med. Corps, 304th San. Train, near Nantillois and Montfaucon, Sept. 28-Oct. 1; William Ryan, 38th Inf., near Romagne, Oct. 9; Leon P. Shinn, 356th Inf., near Flirey, Sept. 12; Carl T. Hatch, 317th Inf., near Nantillois, Oct. 4; Donald R. McIntyre, Co. E, 310th Inf., near Thiaucourt, Sept. 18; Ray E. Watson, 317th Inf., near Nantillois, Oct. 5.

**Sergt.**—William R. Adair.

**First Sergts.**—Ralph A. Capen, John G. Fling.

**Sergts.**—Raymond F. Banahan, James E. Flood, James T. Jenkins, Joseph P. La Jennesse, Thomas M. Rivel, James E. Stone, Louis Surde, Bernard F. Sweeney, Jr., Edward J. Welsh, Edward R. White.

**Corps.**—John N. Berg, Kenneth Birchfield, Joseph A. Keenan, Charles M. Kidd, Joseph W. Klapetzy, John McLaughlin, Ignacio Scialabba, Jess White.

**Pts.**—Martin M. Gill, Lloyd Kilpatrick, Arthur J. McCann, Earl Pursley, Bernard Stone, John Wilkins, Clifford R. Brown, James J. Byrne, Edward Chaney, Urban V. Craft, John J. Dorgan, Frank H. Flegel, Clarence F. Frey, Walter O. Goodman, Stanislaw Kosikow, Hull F. Lawrence, Giacomo Masiarelli, Herman G. Paukian, Elmer P. Richards, Arthur S. Roberts, Hastings Thomas, William P. Tigner.

IV.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Capt.**—Albert C. Rubel, 304th Engrs., near Montfaucon, Sept. 26.

Citation in G.O. 15, War Dept., 1919, relating to 1st Lieut. Harvey Conover, Air Ser., is rescinded and the following substituted, Lieutenant Conover having been erroneously cited in said order as a deceased man: Harvey Conover, 1st Lieut., Air Ser., pilot, 3d Observation Group, near Conservoye, Oct. 27.

**Lieuts.**—Robert L. Finch, adjutant, 3d Bn., 372d Inf., near Bussy Farm, Sept. 28; Spessard L. Holland, C.A.C., observer, 24th Aero. Sqn., near Bois de Bantoule, Oct. 15; Levi Stevens, 125th Inf., near Romagne, Oct. 9; James F. Strain, Co. B, 363d Inf., near Véry, Sept. 27.

**Sergts.**—Henry S. Bogan, to whom is also awarded an oak leaf cluster, near Blanc Mont, Oct. 3; Donald L. Wagner.

**Pvt.**—Harry Lee Newton.

V.—See under Posthumous.

VI.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

**Col.**—Arthur L. Bump, 56th Inf., near Prény, Nov. 2, 1918. While his regiment was being subjected to an intense enemy bombardment he visited every platoon in the front line and so encouraged and inspired his men by his bravery that they successfully met and repulsed every counter-attack made upon them.

**Majors.**—George W. Blackinton, 353d Inf., near Xammes, France, Sept. 12-13, 1918; Christopher F. Lee, 26th Div., near Verdun, Oct. 25, 1918.

**Capt.**—Robert S. Cain, 111th Inf., near Fismette, Aug. 10-12, 1918; Bradford Ellsworth, 306th Inf., near La Besace, Nov. 5, 1918; John B. Mayh, Jr., 120th Inf., near Bellcourt, Sept. 29, 1918; Charles A. Sandburg, Co. E, 108th Inf., near Noyers, France, Nov. 7, 1918.

**Lieuts.**—Daniel B. Byrd, Co. F, 119th Inf., near Escaufour, Oct. 10, 1918; Arthur S. Champeny, 356th Inf., near St. Mihiel, France, Sept. 12, 1918; Edward T. Fogo, Co. C, 120th Inf., near La Selle River, Oct. 18, 1918; William Hepburn, 102d Inf., near Verdun, Oct. 24, 1918; George Richard Thompson.

son, 105th Field Sig. Bn., near Bellicourt, Sept. 29, 1918; Clinton Jones, Air Service, pilot, 22d Aero Squadron, near St. Mihiel, France, Oct. 18, 1918; Frank P. O'Neill, 101st Inf., near Bois de St. Remy, Sept. 12, 1918; Verne E. Rogers, 104th Inf., near Avillers, France, Sept. 18, 1918; Edward J. Sullivan, 104th Inf., near les Eperges, Sept. 12, 1918; John A. West, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Blance Mont Ridge, Oct. 2-5, 1918.

1st Sergt.—Wiltshire C. Davis, Bruce K. Malcolmson, Charles A. Robbins, Joseph N. Robertson, Paul A. Smith.

Sergt., first class.—Herbert W. Flesher, George W. Neal, Paul A. Smith.

Sergt.—Abraham Belefant, Edward J. Brock, Robert P. Cook, John H. Gill, Jules Gingras, Jr., John E. Godfrey, Grover C. Hilliard, Carl Horseman, Walter S. Korn, Samuel A. Loyd, Edwin Macbeth, Joseph F. Mannion, William Mohrman, Edward V. Monahan, Harold C. Moore, E. Kelley Nall, William J. Percy, Ernest E. Perdew, Albert C. Presley, Angus Robertson, Nicholas Rodakis, Paul C. Sanderfer, Louis S. Smith, Henry M. Stroman, John Van Hart, Guy L. Gilkey.

Corps.—Leslie Allen, Henry Bateman, Harry F. Beinlich, Richard E. Bentley, Ernest H. Boggs, John Chyko, Merlin Doty, Norman E. Edwards, Carl H. Ehlers, Lloyd Farber, John E. Ferguson, Charles R. Figgins, Clyde A. Fritz, John G. Graves, Willis Higson, Frank Johnston, John P. Jordan, Orin E. Nay, Herman Nubel, Charles Stanton, Jr., Harold C. Strother, Patrick Synott, Carl G. Theobald, William J. Walsh, LeRoy F. Whitney.

Cook—Ollie R. Link.

Pvt., 1st cl.—John W. Berryhill, Alvin O. Bridges, William L. Clark, Robert McDonald, Fred E. Wallace.

Pvt.—John J. Auber, Ivan Y. Bailey, James Bougie, Wilk Gunkle, Ernest B. Green, Paul L. Hartley, Laurel B. Heath, Forrest J. Hulett, Kurt H. A. Koehler, James Lake, William B. Leyer, Phillip Miller, Walton L. Multer, James T. O'Neill, Ollie Pope, Clarence R. Porter, Earl C. Presley, Samuel J. Randall, George Riggle, Will Rogers, Decatur F. Rose, Harold P. Rumberger, Henry G. Schwer, Herman S. Seibel, Harvey H. Shively, Sidney Smith, Thomas Smith, John M. Supler, Remi Verbeke.

VII.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. Cols.—Courtney H. Hodges, 6th Inf., near Brieulles, Nov. 2-4, 1918.

Capt.—Samuel Shethar, 369th Inf., in the Champagne sector, Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1918.

Lieut.—Willis H. Keenan, Med. Corps., 369th Inf., in the Champagne sector, Sept. 26-Oct. 1, 1918.

Sergt. Major—William Ulrich, 2d Bn., 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Thiaucourt, Sept. 15, 1918.

1st Sergt.—Sam Drobens.

Sergt., 1st cl.—John T. Baker.

Sergt.—Earl Billingsley, William Butler, Edward L. Crockett, Edgar C. Davis, Peter Deloto, Otis V. Dozer, George W. Gardner, Carlisle A. Gorman, William N. Kouts, Abner E. Lipscomb, Arthur E. Lyng, Elgin J. Moore, Ludwig J. Nachtmann, William O. Nicol, Jack Peacock, George W. Powell, Ira C. Rayner, Jacob Recktenwald, William Sartis, Roy M. Sauer, Ora C. Scoby, Ralph M. Shimeall, Francis W. Wagner, Jr., Walter S. Witt.

Corps.—Joseph E. Allen, Dewey G. Arnold, Herbert A. Cross, Elmer Earl, John D. Graham, Robert Hill, Lyle C. Houchins, Gustave H. Johnson, Charles A. Le Masters, Casey V. Lemons, Tharold B. Mansfield, Thomas E. Maroney, Augustine Martinez, Raymond E. Maxie, John J. Mezoff, Robert P. Rowan, John E. Ryan, Robert Slover, Walter B. Stripling, Clayton E. Swanson, Robert J. Walshe, George Witmer, Edward J. Wollert.

Bugler—Woodie E. Byrd.

Pvt.—Andrew A. Benson, Roy A. Bess, Robert Bonday, Clifford E. Brown, William Bryson, Lawrence A. Castleman, Grover M. Chatman, Michael F. Connally, Everett B. Cooper, Oscar M. Cooper, John I. Dugan, James B. Dunn, Monroe Ellet, Wade H. Fox, Robert E. Geyer, Roy L. Gooding, Earl A. Hoffman, Everett E. Hovatter, Isaac F. Ingram, Frank A. Korman, Julius D. Larson, Elton E. Mackin, John C. Marsh, John Maslosky, Charles Mass, Elmer McCowin, Charles T. McCoy, Edward McGee, Albert Meyer, John D. Moore, George E. Ruhl, Frank J. Sample, Frank J. Settle, William L. Showers, Dominieko Spataro, Malley Stewart, Charles I. Thomas, Frank F. Tomaneck, Richard L. Townsend, James M. Zirkle, Mody A. Weeks, Harry O. Westergren, Frederick A. Woodward.

P.A. Surgs.—Frederick R. Hook.

Phar. Mates, 3d cl.—Ronald Brogdon, George I. Peterson, Alvin W. Pilkerton.

Hospital Apprentice, 1st cl.—James Eugene Manning.

VIII.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Col.—Harry S. Howland, 138th Inf., near Cheppy, Sept. 26, 1918. After losing touch with his first and second line battalions, due to unusually heavy fog, Colonel Howland, with a mixed detachment (partly non-combatants), penetrated to a point immediately in front of the German line of resistance. While getting better cover for his detachment under heavy shell fire and direct machine gun fire, Colonel Howland was wounded in the hand by a shell fragment. After three hours' delay tanks arrived, and Colonel Howland advanced with his detachment, taking the enemy position, with many prisoners. After remaining in the attack for over seven hours he was evacuated because of the wound in his hand.

Lieuts.—Charles A. Dravo, 165th Inf., Nov. 6-7, 1918.

Majors—Harold Blanchard, 327th Inf., during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Oct. 7-21, 1918.

Capt.—Henry Adst, Mach. Gun Co., 107th Inf., near Le Catelet, Sept. 29, 1918; Amiel W. Brinkley, 117th Inf., near Baurevoir, Oct. 7, 1918; Wilbur M. Collins, 327th Inf., Oct. 20, 1918; Frederick A. Muhlenberg, 314th Inf., near Nantillois, Sept. 26-30, 1918.

Lieuts.—Roland Lee Adams, 327th Inf., near Sommerance, Oct. 16-18, 1918; Thomas L. Alexander, 327th Inf., near Chatel-Chehery, Oct. 8, 1918; Fred C. Davis, 108th Inf., near Ronsoy, Sept. 29-30, 1918; Joseph William Lawler, 118th Inf., at St. Martin-Riviere, Oct. 17, 1918; Beverly A. Ship, 328th Inf., near Cornay, Oct. 9-10, 1918; Samuel T. Smith, Battery B, 6th Field Art., near Fleville, Oct. 4, 1918; Zubelon B. Thornburg, 118th Inf., near Montbrehain, Oct. 8-16, 1918; Paul D. Carter, 28th Inf., during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, Oct. 9, 1918; Oscar P. May, 356th Inf., near Bois de Mort-Mare, Sept. 12, 1918; Edwin Alexander McCluer, Tank Corps, near Jonville, Sept. 14, 1918, and near Bois de Montrebeau, Sept. 29, 1918, an oak leaf cluster, worn with the Distinguished Service Cross; C. Earl Schermerhorn, 328th Inf., near Cornay, France, Oct. 9 and 19, 1918; Charles K. Templeton, 122d F.A., near Nouart, France, Nov. 5, 1918; Harold A. Wascher, 122d F.A., near Nouart, Nov. 5, 1918.

1st Sergt.—Joseph F. Kilroy, Irving Charles Weik.

Sergt.—Clarence F. Cannon, Luther F. Davis, Clyde H. Dewalt, Herbert L. Maya, Frank B. Norton, Harry Grover O'Connor, Roy Rayman, Maxwell E. Smith, Eric W. Spencer, Frank Stillwell, Anthony Vedral, Ernest L. Hitchens, Floyd Hopping.

Corps.—Harry D. Barton, George L. Brown, Henry Warren Cardwell, Harry S. Close, John M. Crocker, Kenneth M. McCann, John W. Packett, Elvyn L. Pierson, Russell L. Plummer, Oliver Sharrar, Roland Calvin Thomas, Clarence S. Wright, Joe D. Wright.

Pvt., 1st cl.—Charlie Smith, James M. Walker.

Pvt.—Julian W. Alsop, Joseph T. Atkinson, Cecil E. Barnett, Roy H. Beird, Wilson D. Brookshire, Elijah A. Capps, Archie Cinnamon, Cortis H. Garner, William T. Horne, Johnnie O. Jordan, Richard O. Jordan, Harold Ketcham, Johnnie Lamm, Dewie H. Lawhorne, Frank Lemaster, Frank Lomonaco, Clifford C. Loucks, Louis Herbert Loyd, Walter C. Mack, Bruce H. Mills, George H. Morgan, Edward P. Morrissey, William Odewald, Ira S. Parke, Frank Schulz, Raymond J. Schulze, Samuel Slobom Simmons, Giuseppe Spadafora, Joe Nichols, Viera, John Warman, Otto T. Wiescheimer.

Lieut.—Armand Rerat, French army, attached to 42d Div., in Champagne, July 15-18, 1918, and on the Oureq River, July 26 to Aug. 2, 1918.

IX.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut.—John R. Castleman, Air Service, 1st, 99th Aero Squadron.

The citation in Sec. II, G.O. No. 123, War D., 1918, relating to the posthumous award of a Distinguished Service Cross in the case of 1st Lieut. Charles W. Drew, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

Lieut.—Charles W. Drew, 13th Aero Squadron, Air Service, near Flirey, France, Aug. 15, 1918.

Lieut.—Martin G. Griffin, 23d Inf., near St. Etienne, Oct. 6, 1918; John Y. Stokes, Jr., 20th Aero Squadron, Air Service, Sept. 16, 1918; William H. Vail, Air Service, pilot, 95th

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Aero Squadron, Nov. 6, 1918; William J. Warfield, Co. L, 370th Inf., near Ferme de la Riviere, Sept. 28, 1918; Walter G. Dunnington, Jr., 10th F.A., near St. Eugene, France, July 14-15, 1918; Glen A. Preston, F.A., observer, 99th Aero Observation Squadron, near Andevanne, Oct. 29, 1918, and Oct. 30, 1918, Lieutenant Preston is awarded one oak leaf cluster to be worn with his Distinguished Service Cross.

1st Sergt.—Thomas Joseph Sweeney.

Sergt.—Arville H. Alley, Robert Barnes, Joseph W. Burns, John Henry Donnelly, Harry E. Flannery, Norman Henry, Howard E. Madsen, Charles L. Main, Thomas Speros, Robert R. Van Deusen.

Corps.—Billie W. Belt, Leonard A. Renshaw, William M. Rice, Harford D. Smith, Patrick Travers.

Pvt.—Bradford Ferry, Harry B. Insley, Wendall W. Jacobs, Matthew Joseph Kane, George W. Pyrah, Archibald F. Reilly.

Chief Phar. Mate—Frank Tousic.

X.—See under Posthumous.

XI.—Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Capt.—Dalton E. Brady, 60th Inf., near Cunel, Oct. 14, 1918; Felix R. Holmes, 129th Inf., near Consoye, France, Oct. 11, 1918.

Lieut.—Marie Matthew Duffy, Med. Corps, 124th F.A., near Romagne, France, Nov. 1, 1918; Harold L. Reese, 30th Inf., near Mezy, Jul 15, 1918; Joseph E. Shantz, 131st Inf., near Consoye, Oct. 13, 1918; Emery W. Mills, 311th Inf., near Grand Pre, Oct. 25, 1918.

1st Sergt.—Vincil E. Brown.

Sergt.—Joseph D. Cassidy, Thomas Larkin Cooksey, William H. Fury, William T. Johnson, James McGuire, Hubert C. Morris, Russell Oke, Van Walker Peterson, Antonio Reggiardo, George H. Ammons, Clarence L. Wright.

Corps.—Francis Ackley, Fred J. Curran, Theodore J. De Carl, George G. Hollis, Joe C. May, Victor Peterson, George B. Reid, Hyman Silverman.

Pvt., 1st cl.—Edd Belk, Thomas Carroll, Walter T. Mc Cunn, John Zlotnikoff.

Pvt.—Jesse Baker, Alex J. Barbier, William Berry, George H. Brantigan, Louis Cecilia, Vittorio Cristofaro, William W. Fink, William Gander, Steve Honchar, Richard E. King, Clarence Laken, Edward Lidwell, James F. McCruden, John B. Mitchell, Perry F. Modrow, Hana E. Morgan, Edward Rischmann, James F. Rodgers, Ralph Siloway, William J. Steimel, Milton C. Webb, Shur Wilson, Lawrence A. Wygal.

Lieut.—Alfred Jacquin, Engrs., French army, attached to the 7th U.S. Engrs., near Dun-sur-Meuse and Brieulles, France, Nov. 1-3, 1918.

XII.—See under Posthumous.

### POSTHUMOUS AWARDS.

II.—Awards, Posthumous, of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Major—Fred A. Cook, 28d Inf., near St. Etienne-a-Arnes, Oct. 8-9; William S. Manning, 318th Inf., near Verdun, Nov. 5.

Capt.—Hamilton Coolidge, 94th Aero Sqdn., near Grand-Pre, Oct. 27; Charles E. Delario, 360th Inf., near Verdun, Nov. 2; Math L. English, Tank Corps, near Chappay, Sept. 26; Reuben B. Hutchcraft, 160th Inf., near Sedan, Nov. 7.

Lieut.—Leland M. Barnett, 148th Inf., near Ivoiry, Sept. 27; Andre H. Gundelach, Air Ser., pilot, 96th Aero Sqdn., near Buxieres, Sept. 12; Charles B. Priest, 358th Inf., near Les Huit Chemins, Sept. 29; Charles B. Reeve, 28d Inf., near St. Etienne, Oct. 3-9; Karl J. Schenck, Air Ser., 189th Aero Sqdn., near Aincrville, Oct. 10; Charles W. Turner, 308th Inf., near Binarville, Oct. 6; John T. Owens, 315th Inf., near Verdun, Nov. 4; Harry Stevens, 5th M.G. Batin, near Somme-Py, Oct. 8; Pennington H. Way, Air Ser., observer, 96th Aero Sqdn., near Buxieres, Sept. 12.

Sergt.—Harry L. Greenwood, Paul B. Jenkins, Howard M. Karg, Frank E. Meyer, Joseph C. Rowley, Abe Short.

Corp.—Gerald V. Regan.

Pvt.—Robert M. Breckenridge, George J. Harssell, Arthur E. Miller, Edward W. Barry, Americo Dipasquale, Herman Forth, William L. Gillespie, George Korsky, Andy McCall, Albert C. Peterson, Eugene G. Watkins.

V.—Awards, Posthumous, of the Distinguished Service Cross.

Capt.—Wesley Fremi, near Cantigny, France, May 30, 1918; James J. Ross, 108th Inf., near St. Souplet, Oct. 17, 1918; George P. Cather, 26th Inf., near Cantigny, May 27, 1918.

Sergt.—Henry West.

Corp.—Floyd E. Waters.

Pvt., 1st cl.—George H. Edwards, George B. Statham.

Pvt.—Charles Schultz, Dean F. Smiley.

## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1192-5.

### RESCISSON OF CERTAIN CIRCULARS OF 1919.

CIR. 159, MARCH 29, 1919, WAR DEPT.

1. The following War Department numbered circulars, series of 1919, are rescinded, the matter being contained in G.O. 31, War Dept., 1919: Cir. Nos. 62, 70, 71 and 87.

2. The following War Department numbered circulars, series of 1919, are rescinded, the matter being contained in Bulletin No. 8, War Dept., 1919: Cir. Nos. 56, 67, 74, 93, 95 and 99.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 9, MARCH 23, 1919, SOUTHERN DEPT.

Capt. Charles S. Kilburn, Cav., having reported at these headquarters, is appointed aide-de-camp to Major General DeRossey C. Cabell, U.S.A., with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

BULLETIN 22, APRIL 8, 1919, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

The following memorandum is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Organization of office of Deputy Zone Supply Officer, 13th Zone.

Office of Deputy Zone Supply Officer, 13th Zone, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Memorandum No. 1, April 1, 1919.

1. Effective this date, the office of the Deputy Zone Supply Officer, 13th Zone, Honolulu, H.T., is organized as follows:

Deputy Zone Supply Officer, Superintendent Army Transport Service, Department Q.M., Constructing Q.M.: Col. Richmond Mca. Schofield, Q.M.C.

Administrative Division: Capt. Augustus M. McMullen, Q.M.C., Executive Officer.

Division of Purchase: Lieut. Col. Fred B. Buckley, Q.M.C., Deputy Zone Purchase Officer. Capt. John S. Scally, Q.M.C., assistant.

Division of Storage: Lieut. Col. Fred B. Buckley, Q.M.C., Deputy Zone Storage Officer; Major Richard Bolton, Q.M.C.,

(Continued on page 1212.)



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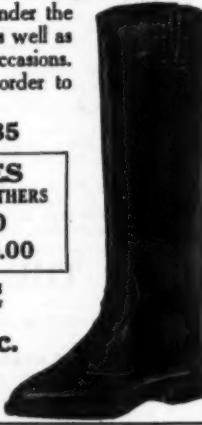
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*Bulletin 32, Hawaiian Dept.—Continued from page 1211.*  
Transportation Division: Capt. Leslie C. Thompson, Q.M.C., Distribution Division; Capt. Herbert E. Wescott, Q.M.C., Salvage Division, assistants.  
Division of Surplus Property: Capt. Herbert E. Wescott, Q.M.C., Deputy Zone Surplus Officer.  
Division of Finance: Major William A. MacNicholl, Q.M.C., Deputy Zone Finance Officer.  
Division of Audit: Capt. William H. Cryderman, Q.M.C., Deputy Zone Property Auditor.  
Division of Traffic: Major Richard Bolton, Q.M.C., Deputy Zone Army Transport Officer.  
Commander of Troops: Major Richard Bolton, Q.M.C., commanding detachment Q.M.C.  
Construction Division: Capt. William G. Allen, Q.M.C., assistant, with station in Honolulu, H.T.

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Officers of 81st F.A. to New York city, N.Y., to Col. A. L. P. Sands, F.A., for duty and return to their proper station: First Lieuts. P. G. Bell and W. L. Kuss. (April 16, War D.)

Field Artillery, Unassigned.

Col. W. Tidball, F.A., is honorably discharged as colonel only, to take effect this date. (April 16, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. T. Kennedy, F.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Wright, F.A., to Camp Taylor, Ky., to C.O. 2d F.A., for duty. (April 16, War D.)

Major I. V. Todd, F.A., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (April 17, War D.)  
Officers of F.A. placed on D.O.L.: First Lieuts. S. C. Holliday, E. M. Hoover, W. M. Garrison and L. J. Paddock. (April 17, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. F. E. Williford to Fort Totten, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. F. S. Clark to C.G., C.A. Training Center, Fort Monroe, Va.; Lieut. Col. E. A. Stockton to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to C.O., 31st Brigade; Capt. J. P. Fagan to Key West Barracks, Fla.; Capt. J. H. Wright to C.O., Coast Defenses of the Potomac, Fort Washington, Md.; Capt. W. D. Hohenthal to C.G., 31st Artillery Brigade, Fort Winfield Scott, Calif. (April 16, War D.)

Coast Artillery Corps officers, now at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty: Capt. C. L. Sefrit, R. G. Chamberlin, R. J. Kessay, H. J. Neumann, D. J. Rutherford, J. F. Stiley and 1st Lieut. W. D. Dockery. (April 16, War D.)

Resignation by O. A. Wallace, C.A.C., of his commissions as temp. major and prov. 1st lieut. is accepted. (April 16, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

22D—Second Lieut. E. C. Hall, 22d Inf., to Camp Upton, N.Y., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

38TH—The provisional appointment in the Reg. Army of Capt. D. E. Thebaud, 38th Inf., is made permanent. (April 16, War D.)

42D—First Lieut. F. P. Shaw, 42d Inf., is detailed for duty with J.A.G. Dept. and to Washington for duty. (April 17, War D.)

43D—First Lieut. R. E. Meyer, 43d Inf., to Washington for duty. (April 17, War D.)

44TH—Cook N. Blair, Hqrs. Co., 44th Inf., placed upon the retired list at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and to home. (April 17, War D.)

46TH—First Lieut. W. C. Thurman, 46th Inf., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., 46th Inf., for duty. (April 17, War D.)

57TH—Provisional appointment in Reg. Army of 1st Lieut. R. Hilsman, 57th Inf., is made permanent. (April 16, War D.)

67TH—Capt. H. S. Mueller, 67th Inf., to Washington for duty. (April 16, War D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. L. R. James, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, this date. (April 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. B. Ward, Inf., now at Camp Meade, Md., is assigned to 17th Inf., Camp Meade, Md. (April 17, War D.)

Officers of Inf., to duty as follows: Col. G. P. Rains to Camp Sheridan, Ala., and assumes com. and of that camp; Major H. M. Melasky to Washington, D.C.; Major P. K. Johnson to Washington; Major J. Humbert to Camp Meade, Md.; Major K. L. Pepper to Camp Stewart, Va., for assignment to 12th Inf.; Capt. P. Wirts to 19th Inf.; Capt. H. C. Nelson to Camp Meade, Md., for duty in the overseas replacement depot; 1st Lieut. R. Loomis to Camp Gordon, Ga., for assignment to 45th Inf. (April 16, War D.)

Second Lieut. J. E. Johnson, Inf., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for assignment to 5th Inf. (April 16, War D.)

Capt. J. J. Dawson, Inf., is dropped from the rolls of the Army under the provisions of Sec. 1229, Rev. Stats., as amended by the Act of Congress approved Jan. 19, 1911. (April 16, War D.)

Officers of Inf., to Camp Meade, Md., for duty in the overseas replacement depot: First Lieuts. C. M. Holmes, J. M. Anderson and J. L. McElroy, 2d Lieuts. T. B. Forsyth, B. L. Hill, L. C. Bizzell, C. F. Hudson, T. E. Wentworth and J. F. Herman. (April 17, War D.)

Officers of Inf., to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. B. L. Avery to West Point, N.Y.; Major C. Anderson to the Presidio, San Francisco, Calif., to 44th Inf.; Capt. R. A. Bissell to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; 1st Lieut. A. F. Herold to Washington, D.C. (April 17, War D.)

Resignation by G. H. Gillin, Inf., as temp. 1st Lieut. and prov. 2d Lieut. is accepted. (April 16, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. A. L. Grisapp, Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (April 16, War D.)

Regimental Sgt. Major D. Murphy, Inf. School of Arms Detachment, placed upon the retired list at Camp Benning, Ga., and to home. (April 17, War D.)

#### Infantry, Detached Officers' List.

Capt. J. F. Ehler, Inf., D.O.L., to duty with 25th Inf. and will join that regiment at Nogales, Ariz. (April 17, War D.)

#### APPOINTMENTS IN THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE CONFIRMED.

##### Adjutant General's Department.

To be colonel, A.G.D.: Lieut. Col. D. J. Davis. To be lieut. col., A.G.D.: Majors O. A. Pritchett, G. E. Roosevelt and R. L. Boyd. To be captain, A.G.D.: First Lieut. E. R. Prout. (April 16, War D.)

##### Judge Advocate General's Department.

Appointment on Feb. 24, 1919, of Major G. G. Bogert, J.A.G.D., by C.G., A.E.F., to lieut. col., J.A.G.D., is confirmed. (April 17, War D.)

##### Quartermaster Corps.

To be captains, Q.M.C.: First Lieuts. A. J. Manning and M. T. Bresnahan. (April 17, War D.)

##### Medical Corps.

To be lieut. cols., M.C.: Majors J. E. Donnelly, F. F. Bowman, J. T. McClymonds, J. G. Rea, H. M. Moses, W. W. Williams, D. C. Hall.

To be majors, M.C.: Capts. C. A. Squires, P. M. Chase, H. W. Pickett, F. X. Pomainville, G. W. Bachman, R. I. Bullard, P. C. Carson, S. L. Fisher, J. T. Flanagan, H. M. Frost, R. Ferguson, C. G. Garr, J. J. Moren, D. F. Morton, J. L. Phythian, V. E. Simpson, W. S. Wyatt.

To be captains, M.C.: First Lieuts. O. G. Arnold, A. W. Dewey, F. A. Farmer, R. H. Garlick, B. A. Godwin, G. R. Horton, R. L. Lochry, C. A. McTaggart, T. L. Goodnight, A. M. Loewenstein, D. H. McKinley, J. J. Pelletier, M. E. Pirkey, R. E. Smith, A. L. Sprenger, H. O. Wernicke; W. H. Jackson, R. R. Keeeler, T. B. Kern, O. Kittelson, A. H. Maes, J. L. Morrissey, D. W. Morgan, D. J. Murphy, J. C. Pearce, F. B. Pedrick, P. J. Preston, A. M. Thomas, N. A. Young, R. R. McHenry, W. B. MacBane, F. LaRue, L. H. Seaton, G. S. Silliman, C. C. Taylor, J. C. Wiley.

To be captains, M.C.: First Lieuts. W. G. Wait, A. A. Watts, H. O. Wayble, A. T. Weber, J. N. Webb, W. C. Welsburn, S. D. Weeder, E. J. Wehman, S. E. Weinen, B. Weisz, R. E. Wells, S. M. Wells, Jr., A. C. Wendt, C. M. Westerman, R. B. Welford, J. Webster, A. H. Webb, R. A. Webb, E. R. Webber, J. M. Weber, C. E. West, H. E. Wharf, C. H. White, R. Whitman, B. L. Whitten, J. F. Wharton, M. W. Wheeler, A. J. Whallon, S. E. Wheeler, W. F. Whelan, E. V. Whittaker, H. R. White, H. D. White, W. E. Whitlock, R. S. Williams, J. E. Wine.

To be captains, M.C.: First Lieuts. K. D. Winter, C. Williams, T. W. Wickham, L. R. Wiley, H. H. Williams, W. O. Williams, R. G. Willis, F. N. Wilson, A. W. Winch, P. R. Withington, F. M. Wilson, S. E. Wilhoit, W. W. Wilkinson, F. A. Will, T. E. Wright, J. E. Wyant, H. M. N. Wynne, F. L. Wyson, R. S. Wynn, J. C. Willis, J. H. Wilson, J. B. Wolfe, H. S. Woodberry, J. MacWoodward, J. H. Woolsey, J. A. L. Wolfe, E. LeR. Wood, S. H. Wood, O. R. Wright, J. B. Wright, B. D. Wright, B. F. Wray, R. B. Yates, W. E. Youland, Jr., F. J. Young, S. Zielonka, J. J. Zimmerman.

To be captains, M.C.: First Lieuts. C. L. Candler, G. S. McCarty, L. H. Mastenacher, J. S. Abbott, I. F. Barnett, H. A. Johnson, P. M. Bolton, E. L. Brackney, W. A. Brewer, J. W. Cliff, W. P. Daly, W. D. Davis, M. M. Edens, B. J. Gallagher, A. J. Gordon, A. L. Haskell, V. W. Leggett, A. F. McQuaid, J. H. Fiscus, H. E. Fraser, C. A. Farrell. (April 15, War D.)

To be lieut. cols., M.C.: Majors W. C. Gill, D. Wilson, C. M. Williams, A. C. Van Cleve, J. G. Strohm, F. R. Mount, S. F. Berry.

To be majors, M.C.: Capts. R. C. Gill, H. E. Boucher, C.

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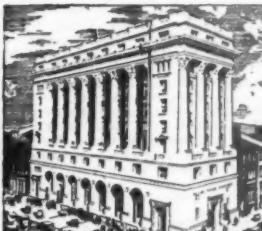
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To be captains, M.C.: First Lieuts. L. Feld, Jr., A. C. Geringer, G. G. Giffen, N. W. Gillette, L. M. Green, R. W. Hardinger, H. R. Heckert, A. E. Walters, I. Scolte, F. C. Rounds, F. A. Lutz, W. C. Russell, M. C. Hunter, O. H. Hamilton, L. H. Russell, J. W. Rea, F. Myers, F. R. Stewart, C. S. Lehner, C. W. Brown, H. F. Rapp, P. C. Pennington, P. W. Rieg, S. A. Levine, C. H. Smith, C. L. Koohn, D. F. Miller, W. R. Cross. (April 16, War D.)

To be major, M.C.: Capt. R. B. Parker.

To be captain, M.C.: First Lieut. S. M. Hibbard. (April 17, War D.)

#### Dental Corps.

To be majors, D.C.: Capts. L. E. Aldrich, E. C. Baker, E. E. Baker, L. Y. Beers, E. T. Blocher, F. W. Boville, F. J. Brockman, J. A. Brown, W. T. Clark, H. S. Davis, R. L. Donaldson, B. J. Durham, B. R. East, A. W. Farley, C. W. Freeman, O. F. Freitag, G. N. Frost, W. W. Gochenour, J. B.

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To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. L. A. Butler, G. L. Cassel, C. L. Cassell, S. W. Clark, W. J. Clegg, G. A. Coleman, J. A. Colman, G. W. Cook, F. W. Croll, W. G. Crosby, H. W. Crowell, J. A. Cunha, H. C. Darragh, E. W. Davies, C. D. Dawkins, B. B. DeHaven, C. G. Dentz, Jr., H. Dewar, G. W. Diers, R. L. Dill, F. D. Donlevy, L. W. Dougherty, W. LeR. Ellsworth, H. H. Elshager, J. F. Emerson, L. M. English, LeR. M. Ennis, A. J. Ericson, S. G. Ewen, A. W. Ewing, O. N. Fansler.

To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. G. L. Felcher, L. M. Fink, F. L. Flanagan, M. M. Fowler, S. F. French, N. E. Gardner, C. R. Giles, B. E. Gill, C. R. Given, M. Goddard, W. E. Granger, C. J. Gray, C. S. Grusek, J. P. Haché, R. W. Hammons, G. W. Hannah, H. L. Harris, T. J. Hartigan, O. P. Hatrik, C. R. Hays, W. J. Heffern, O. B. Hins, E. E. Hillyer, H. W. Hennis, E. J. Henn, A. R. Houns, M. C. Isler, C. C. Jones, E. C. Jones.

To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. T. C. Joseph, S. E. Kay, J. S. Kellogg, E. J. Kelly, C. M. Kemper, M. H. King, L. E. Knight, R. M. Knight, C. F. Kohlmeier, H. R. Lamb, G. Le R. Lansdale, A. L. Lawrence, L. Lesser, C. E. Lewis, H. N. Lewis, H. T. Lucas, W. R. Lutz, C. F. MacDonald, Jr., A. MacLachlan, A. B. McCormick, W. H. McCreary, J. H. MacDermott, W. H. McElnea, M. E. McKenna, B. W. McLean, G. C. McMullen, T. W. Magnier, A. L. Magruder, C. H. Manning, H. C. Manon, A. P. Matthews, J. R. Maxon, J. R. Merrill, Jr., H. C. Metz.

To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. H. E. Metzger, E. Miller, E. J. Moore, W. McN. Morgan, J. D. Morrison, R. E. Motley, W. W. Moyer, R. F. Mulcahy, R. S. Murdock, R. H. Murphy, W. G. Neale, F. B. Netherland, D. B. Newton, G. B. O'Neil, E. J. Orton, H. L. Parker, H. H. Payne, H. C. Petray, G. W. Phelan, C. F. Pickering, C. E. Porter, R. I. Pusey, J. L. Rahm, S. L. Rambo, C. H. Rangeley, J. H. Ross, Jr., J. A. Rapp, E. J. Reichel, L. E. Reif, B. A. Rice, G. A. W. Rigg, A. C. Rohde.

To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. J. E. Ryan, C. L. Sandford, G. E. Sandoz, J. E. Schmidt, A. V. Seiffert, L. Stanfield, W. M. Sloane, J. J. Small, V. B. Souby, G. E. Staats, F. C. Starr, R. W. Starr, Jr., E. Steiner, L. Stern, C. L. Storms, B. Story, S. H. Straussey, J. N. Sturdivant, H. E. Swarts, F. H. Sylva, C. G. Tipton, C. J. Torrence, N. W. Trimpf, H. P. Wadsworth, P. H. Walet, R. P. Walton, F. W. Ward, C. D. Washburn, M. V. Welcher, R. Wells, R. E. Wheeler, W. S. Whittle, R. H. Wickens, M. F. J. Wielage, A. E. Zurawski.

To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. A. M. Aronberg, J. Asch, A. C. Bamford, E. C. Bardwell, L. O. Bell, K. B. Bellinger, H. F. Berkey, C. S. Beurmann, O. I. Bird, G. C. Booth, H. F. Bohle, H. E. Boudin, H. N. Boyne, E. S. Bracken, F. C. Bartleman, W. A. Barton, L. G. Bean, A. E. Brown, C. H. Brown, J. D. Brown, Jr., M. E. Brown, A. C. Browne, J. B. Burns, A. G. Buehler, H. H. Buehler, R. H. Burkhardt, M. Bushong. (April 15, War D.)

To be Lieut. col., D.C.: Major O. H. McDonald.

To be major, D.C.: Capt. C. A. Anderson.

To be captains, D.C.: First Lieuts. J. J. Mansfield and C. H. Cole. (April 17, War D.)

#### Sanitary Corps.

To be Lieut. col., San. C.: Majors A. J. Carlson, R. A. Dickson, J. S. Shoarer, W. D. Whitcomb.

To be majors, San. C.: Capt. R. R. Brooks, J. M. Carson, F. A. Crawford, R. H. Delafield, W. H. Eddy, R. E. Frederickson, F. O. Gephart, H. B. Hommon, H. M. Jennings, H. Killikelly, H. A. Matliff, J. G. Neeser, H. F. Pierce, E. H. Bogers, R. Ross, E. L. Scott, R. Stevenson, E. Stuart, E. Weber, P. L. Whitman, T. G. Williams, J. G. Thomas.

To be captains, San. C.: First Lieuts. M. Anderson, B. G. Jenkins, H. M. Beasley, K. R. Belvin, O. F. Bouldin, J. S. Brennan, C. J. Wetzel, A. B. Williams.

To be captains, San. C.: First Lieuts. L. S. Brown, P. R. Cannon, J. E. Cantrell, C. P. Clark, F. H. Cloudman, H. B. Cochran, M. J. Crowell, C. H. Dabbs, R. DeVecchi, J. C. Diggs, M. G. Douglas, E. J. Down, O. V. Everett, W. J. Fenton, A. G. Finley, M. W. Fort, R. E. Greenfield, J. E. Grimes, F. R. Hampton, W. McK. Heaton, G. S. Henry, A. Hepburn, T. G. Hester, U. K. Hill, B. D. Hitz, A. M. Horn, H. A. Horwood, T. E. Huber, A. J. Jole, E. L. Joyce, J. W. Kellogg, C. Kunz, A. L. Lloyd, F. E. Lynch.

To be captains, San. C.: First Lieuts. B. R. Luscomb, J. H. Mael, C. C. Mason, C. F. McDonald, G. W. McKenzie, A. Metze, M. D. Mims, J. E. Murray, A. B. Nolan, E. E. Oole, G. H. Paul, L. Perry, W. C. Powick, H. M. Raub, G. C. Robertson, S. S. Rodman, W. U. Russell, A. A. Schanl, W. T. Schwars, P. H. Smith, G. E. Stedman, R. R. Stein, F. Steiner, S. G. Stem, F. A. Sullivan, E. J. Theriault, G. Walker, O. E. Webb, Jr., E. W. Wells, E. O. White, W. H. Williamson, W. B. Woods.

To be 1st Lieuts., San. C.: Second Lieuts. F. C. Keller, F. S. Elzey, J. S. Smith, C. H. Kessinger.

To be 1st Lieuts., San. C.: Second Lieuts. H. M. Adkins, N. E. Baker, L. Bennett, J. M. Birk, G. A. Bissonette, E. H. Blacklock, N. L. Brod, A. B. Crean, O. B. Ellsworth, F. Godin, O. F. Hallam, G. C. Hayes, L. F. Hyatt, C. T. Male, F. E. Marsh, S. H. McDill, C. A. Milam, R. M. Miller, J. C. Norsk, C. P. Pryor, J. D. Schaefer, E. H. Schmidt, H. L. Segeregen, W. G. Suton, J. O. Threadgold, B. William, R. G. Wilmot. (April 15, War D.)

To be major, San. C.: Capt. T. G. Bristow.

To be 1st Lieut., San. C.: Second Lieut. R. W. Ferrell. (April 17, War D.)

#### Corps of Engineers.

To be colonel, C.E.: Lieut. Col. W. G. Atwood.

To be major, C.E.: Capt. W. A. Ross. (April 17, War D.)

#### Ordnance Department.

Appointment of Major M. S. Falk, O.D., U.S.A., to grade of Lieut. col., O.D., U.S.A., with rank from April 15, 1919, is announced. (April 16, War D.)

To be major, O.D.: Capt. M. M. Mitchell.

To be captain, O.D.: First Lieut. J. Prade.

To be 1st Lieut., O.D.: Second Lieut. E. V. Carlson. (April 17, War D.)

#### Signal Corps.

To be captain, S.C.: First Lieut. F. Ammons.

To be 1st Lieut., S.C.: Second Lieut. F. C. Davern. (April 17, War D.)

#### Air Service.

To be colonel, A.S.: Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Hutton, Jr. To be Lieut. col., A.S.: Majors A. D. Butterfield, R. Glendenning, E. L. Gros, H. E. Hartney, W. A. Larned. To be majors, A.S.: Capt. N. L. Newhall, G. M. Brett, W. M. Conant, Jr., R. S. Davis, J. F. Gallagher, L. T. Getty, A. J. MacElroy, F. H. Maguire, P. J. Roosevelt, R. Subiran, C. D. Upington, C. B. Waterman, H. L. Wingate. (April 16, War D.)

To be captains, A.S.: First Lieuts. C. A. Birdsell, S. Bird, P. Bongiorno, L. F. Colbert, F. H. Costello, E. P. Curtis, T. P. Davis, W. C. Davis, F. L. Doty, B. Downing, H. C. Drayton, G. W. Epper, R. Fawcett, E. Fritz, J. A. Geelan, C. Grosse, C. L. Gustafson, D. F. B. Hickey, A. P. Hume, A. B. Johnson, T. N. Joyce, J. M. Kelly, C. M. Kinsolving, L. H. Kronig, Jr., R. M. Lewis, D. Mabry, P. Malone, F. E. Martin, J. F. McLaughlin, R. L. McHorney, R. H. Merkel, E. H. Moltham, C. I. Morton, W. E. Niemann, O. G. Norton, R. M. Olyphant, Jr., N. E. Pierson, J. S. Richardson, Jr., O. S. Roberts, O. Roman, O. H. Schrodt, S. Sewall, C. E. Stanford, A. W. Stevens, H. S. Sturgis, S. J. Tilson, J. F. Campbell, D. T. Wells, G. S. Armsby, H. P. Babcock, H. E. Bardwell. (April 16, War D.)

To be 1st Lieuts., A.S.: Second Lieuts. F. M. McKee, W. J. O'Brien, H. W. Peters, C. E. Reits, F. P. Shays, C. B. Nordhoff, F. P. Smith, H. Burdick, E. M. Morris, F. H. Allis, L. A. Fagan, L. W. Coleman, E. B. Delt, W. E. Dickinson, J. A. Feita, J. M. Stockle, W. Sturrock, K. F. Weller, O. E. Wickizer, L. H. Thayer, C. I. Wheat, A. D. Barrall, T. G. Gannon, A. M. Goodloe, J. H. Hoeppel, R. L. Hogg, A. L. Hopkins, J. B. Jewell, M. P. Lawton, N. S. Mackie. (April 16, War D.)

To be captains, A.S.: First Lieuts. L. R. MacLachlan and C. G. Paulding. (April 17, War D.)

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### THE BARRAGE OF THE 18TH F.A.

In The Barrage of March 28, which is "put over," as the paper expresses it, by the 18th Field Artillery, 3d Division, Army of Occupation, at Polch, Germany, appears an editorial headed "A Square Deal," which says, in part: "During the past year or two the movements of the American soldier in France have been closely followed by the accredited representatives of all the leading periodicals and newspapers of the world. Due credit should be given those who have given the soldier his just deserts, whether good or bad. But there are a few who, either intentionally or from lack of facts, have not been on the square. Why is it that one unit gets credit for the work that some other unit did? Why is it that the very thoughts and feelings of the soldiers have in many instances been camouflaged? If the soldier feels that his place is at home and expresses a desire to go back where his responsibilities are, why should some paper at home spread it broadcast that he is perfectly satisfied with his present condition? The average soldier is a responsible man. He was depended upon at home; he was entrusted with the sacred task of defending Old Glory on foreign soil. Has he ever failed? He has done his bit and will continue to do so. All he asks is fair play upon the part of the middleman who acts as a medium and interpreter between him and the folks 'over there.'"

### NAVY CLUB OF NEW YORK.

The Navy Club at 509 Fifth avenue, New York city, an independent organization started by a few men and women, was opened July 2, 1917, being the first club for enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps in New York city. In the autumn of the same year the house at 15 East Sixty-first street was donated to be used for dormitories. Rear Admiral Usher, who opened and named the club, said: "Men, you have one of the finest clubs, on the finest street, in the finest city, of the finest country in the world—it is up to you to make it a success"—they have and they are not willing that the club should be a "thing of the past" with the signing of peace. A permanent club is now being organized with the slogan: "The Navy Wants a Club—Not a Monument." It is hoped that every enlisted man in the Navy and Marine Corps will join the club—the membership fee of one dollar a year and twenty-five cents for the Navy Club button is all that is asked of the men. Money is needed to carry out plans for the future, and it is hoped that officers and all those who are interested in having a permanent Navy club will help. Membership fees and contributions of any amount can be sent to Mr. Herbert L. Satterlee, president, or Mr. Digby Maitland, treasurer, Navy Club, 509 Fifth avenue, New York city.

### "REPORT BY THE AMERICAN SOLDIER."

The Jewish Welfare Board, American E.F., is issuing as a post card for the use of soldiers the following, which was submitted by Capt. Leon Schwarz, Inf., U.S. A.: "Report by the American soldier to the American people: Report is made that I have just completed the tour of duty to which I was assigned by you. I served to the best of my ability, where I was placed for service. I understand that in being discharged from the American Army, I am still in America's service, and must, in company with one hundred million comrades, continue to serve America, loyally and honestly, so that America may continue to serve God and humanity. (Signed) Four Million American Soldiers."

### NEED OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

The Watch on the Rhine, published weekly at Andernach, Germany, by the men of the 3d Division, Army of Occupation, makes plain its attitude on the subject of universal training in its issue of March 28, it says, "America did not fully learn the lesson of preparedness until she herself had been drawn into the conflict—without Army equipment, without ships and without trained men. As we had allies who were able to hold

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the enemy while we worked out our great problems, our lack of preparation did not cost us defeat. But what about the next war? Shall we be able to enter quickly into the conflict, or must we waste precious time solving problems that should have been solved before? Our duty is clear. It should become the duty of every able-bodied youth, as he enters the age of responsibility, to learn something of military tactics. The problem of universal military training is not so difficult as it at first appears. Pacifists will warn us that this is militarism. But militarism exists only where the military group dominates the policies of the government. The adoption of this plan, indeed, would be a great impetus for democracy."

### HERE AND THERE WITH THE 31ST.

"Here and There With the 31st" is the title of what claims to be "the first American paper published in Russia," published, it is announced, "at irregular intervals by the officers and enlisted men of the 31st Infantry, U.S. Army." The editorial staff consists of Major E. V. Cutrer, "guardian angel"; Capt. Schiller Scroggs, editor-in-chief; Capts. William H. Crom and J. C. Haynes, associate editors; Lieut. F. N. Ogden, business manager; and thirteen enlisted men. The first number is published at Vladivostok, Siberia, and is dated March 1. Its "salutatory," headed "The First War Whoop," says that the paper is to be "a sort of diary of the wanderings of our regiment and so this paper will try to save each of us the trouble of keeping his own diary, a composite of all that is humorous, droll, witty, funny and pleasant in the regimental mind." The paper is newsy, bright and clever—a fortunate combination, and quite in the same class with The Stars and Stripes.

### AUSTRALIA'S LOSS IN THE WAR.

Of a total force of 400,000 the casualties of men from Australia reached the remarkably high figure of 307,900, according to a statement issued by the government of the commonwealth of Australia on April 12, the figures being brought up to Feb. 8, 1919. The total forces raised by voluntary enlistments numbered 400,000 out of a total population of less than 5,000,000. The casualties are divided as follows: Died, 58,036; wounded, 186,606; prisoners, 483; missing, 193; sick, 82,400; unspecified, 219.

### FRIENDLY WORDS FROM SUBSCRIBERS.

With due modesty, perhaps we may be permitted to quote friendly words of commendation received from our subscribers. From the mother of a soldier: "I want you to know how much I have enjoyed and appreciated the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the past year. Having a son in France and knowing all military news in JOURNAL is authentic, makes it doubly interesting. Wishing you

success." From a chaplain of Field Artillery: "I enjoy your paper and appreciate its bold stand for a better and bigger Army and for the rights of the old Regulars. I should have said 'our paper' instead of 'your paper,' for I feel that it is really 'our' JOURNAL." From a former captain, Air Service: "I wish to tell you that I, in common with a large group of other 'new' officers, regard your publication as the chief factor in giving us an appreciation of the entire scope of the work of the Service and now that we are discharged, its value becomes all the greater."

### HEARD ABOUT BARRACKS.

*From Here and There With the 31st.*  
Corporal of the guard, inspecting: "How do you know that fellow you just passed was a friend?"

New sentry: "He gave me a cigar."

New sentry on guard: "Halt, who's there?"

O.D. (trying out new sentry): "Friend."

New sentry: "No you ain't, you're the officer of the day; I see you now."

Officer of the day (inspecting guard): "What are your special orders?"

Rooky: "I don't know."

O.D.: "You don't know your special orders? Haven't you ever been on guard before?"

Rooky: "Sure! On guard! Long point! Short point! High port!"

Lieutenant Linden was instructing a squad in visual training. Said he:

"Wilkinson, tell me how many men are in that trench-digging party, about a quarter of a mile over there."

"Thirty men and one officer, sir."

"Quite right, but how did you know one of them was an officer?"

"He is the only one who is not working, sir."

### AN IMPROVED CRUTCH.

An improved crutch recently patented, intended to bring comfort to the increasing army of crutch users, is described by a correspondent. It has a specially designed arm piece devoid of angles, the entire surface being rounded and finished in enamel or celluloid, which prevents friction and wear of clothing, also chafing of the body. In the underside are invisible compressing springs suited to the weight of the user, acting as a cushion or shock absorber. The arm piece being entirely independent of the crutch uprights, adjusts itself to the various positions necessary in sustaining the body; a rocking or cushion effect is the result. The curved surface of the arm piece does not change its form through pressure of the body, which would be the case if it were padded or upholstered, a condition which causes heating and chafing. A metal strap attached to the arm piece connects with the staffs, retaining the parts in movable relation. The proper distance from arm to hand piece, also cor-

rect length of crutch, is readily secured by reducing the ferrule and upper ends of the staffs to meet the required measure.

### ENGLAND'S RAILWAYS IN WAR.

A splendid record of railroad war service is that of the Great Western Railway of England. Altogether during the war this company ran 33,615 naval and military passenger trains, including 1,139 "specials" for American troops and 5,000 ambulance trains, the last-named alone representing a mileage of approximately 1,000,000 over the company's lines. For the last Christmas and New Year leave the Great Western provided 550 trains for the troops, the total of the company's leave trains for the war being 2,145. In addition to these services for the men of the Army and Navy, the company was called on to provide some hundreds of additional trains for the daily conveyance of work-people to and from factories engaged on war work.

"We are all militarists now," said Representative Kirby, of Arkansas.

"I was being shaved in a barber shop the other day when a grizzled chap in a captain's uniform came in. He saluted smartly and seated himself in the chair next to my own."

"'Haircut,' he said in gruff tones.

"How would you like it cut, sir?" the barber asked.

"The captain, who was baldish, answered, gruffer than ever:

"Line up the hairs and number off to the right. Odd numbers each want a half inch off. Dress smartly with bay rum and brilliantine. Then dismiss."—Washington Star.

We appreciate the nicety of the military atmosphere pervading this story, particularly in the matter of the "grizzled chap" who "saluted smartly." But what puzzles us is, whom did he salute, the recumbent Representative of Arkansas or the barber?

"You've fallen out of line not less than five times; you should not be in this regiment at all," cried the instructor at the officers' training camp.

"Where should I be?" demanded the recruit.

"In the flying corps, and then you'd only have to fall out once."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Fair Overseas Visitor: "And, my dear, they're just the cleanest boys you ever saw. It must have been the day they sent their things to the laundry, for the major took us all over the barracks and there wasn't a sheet or pillow slip in sight anywhere! And not even a speck of linen in the mess hall!"—The Stars and Stripes.

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